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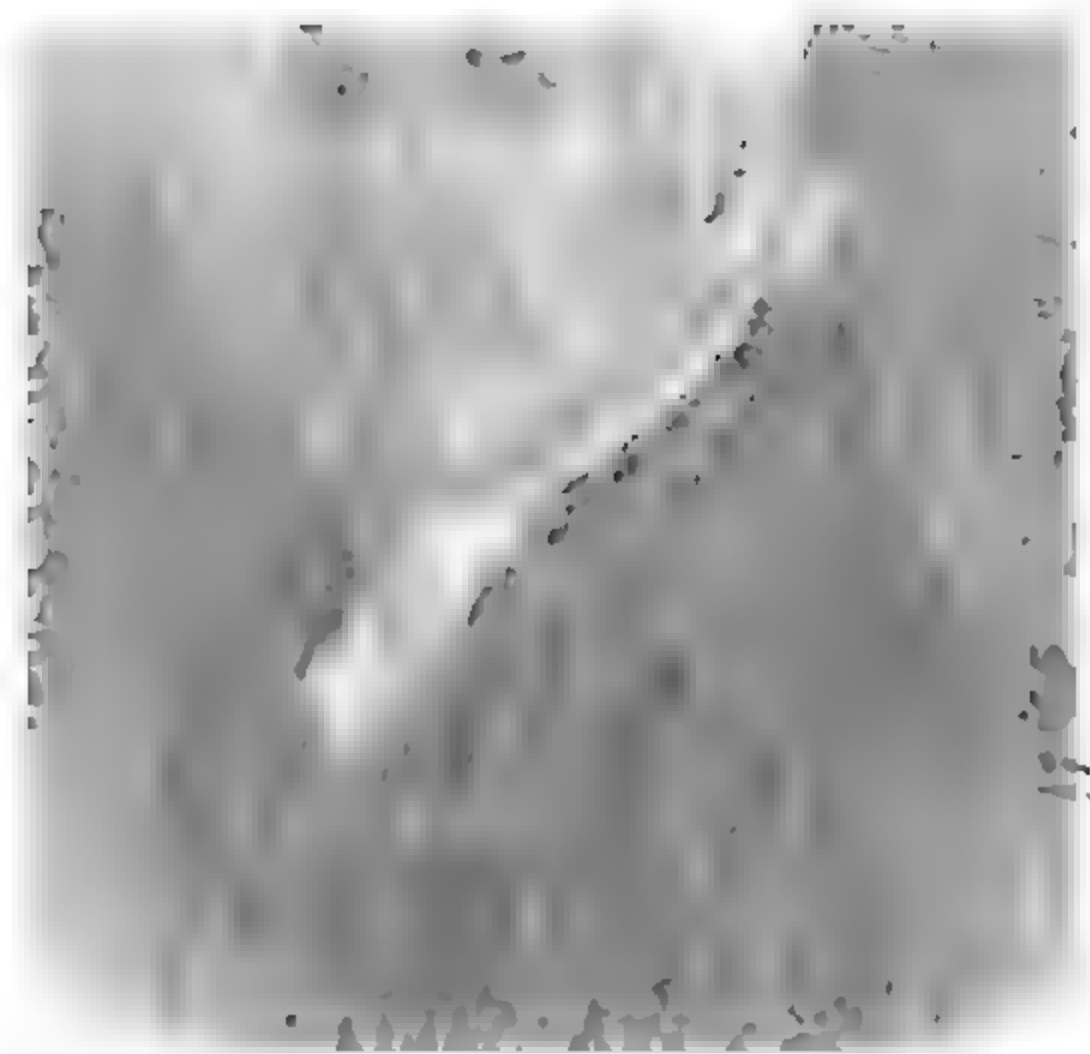




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Samuel Woodward



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HISTORY
OF
TORRINGTON,
CONNECTICUT,
FROM
ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1737,
WITH
BIOGRAPHIES AND GENEALOGIES.

BY
REV. SAMUEL ORCUTT,

Author of the History of Wolcott, Ct.



ALBANY:
J. MUNSSELL, PRINTER.

1878.

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TO THE
MEMORY
OF THE
FIRST SETTLERS OF TORRINGTON

This Work is Inscribed

BY THE AUTHOR.

" Out did the harvest to their sickle yield ;

Their furrows oft the stubborn glebe has broke ;

How jocund did they drive their team a-field !

How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke

For them, no more the blazing hearth shall burn,

Or busy housewife ply her evening care ;

Nor children run to lisp their sire's return,

Or climb his knee, the envied kiss to share."

P R E F A C E .

In presenting this work to the public the author has no apology to make except the pleasure he takes in collecting and putting the material in form as a kind of memorial of those who have gone to the land from which none ever return.

History is but the record of the experiences of the past, and experience is a teacher to which it is wise to listen.

The person who is indifferent to the past would be indifferent to the well being of those who are gone, if they were living; for those who recognize no obligation to father nor mother, nor those gone before, are too selfish to properly respect the living, while those who recognize such obligation will always delight in the memory of the past, and will welcome that which revives such memory.

As to the completeness of the work it may be said, that, had there been a prospect of a small remuneration, six months more of time would have been given to it, by which the author could have satisfied himself, at least, more fully than is the case at present; although he is well assured that the amount of information here recorded is greater than that of most books of the kind published in this country.

The biographical part of the work was undertaken with a definite intention to set forth somewhat the work done by Torrington people in other parts of the world as well as in their native town, and also to avoid somewhat the complaint frequently urged against the dry details of history.

The biography of John Brown, after some progress had been made on it, was delivered to F. B. Sanborn Esq., of Concord, Massachusetts, who being familiar with the subject, and possessing favorable opportunities for the work, has done great honor to the old Hero, and to the town where he was born, and given to the world a just and faithful memorial of one whose fame will be celebrated as long as American history shall live. The biographies of Samuel J. Mills, and his son Samuel J. Mills Jr., are placed in abbreviated forms to what was intended, but as they are, they contain as full a tribute as was consistent, in view of the many of whom it was purposed to make some mention.

The crowded form of the genealogies made it necessary to drop out much of the descriptive matter which had been prepared ; and they are not quite as full as was intended, for soon after the printing began it became evident that the material already collected was more than abundant, and though in some few items satisfaction had not been obtained yet it became necessary to drop at once all further efforts and close the record.

The Author hereby tenders his most sincere gratitude to all the people, who without exception have seemed anxious to aid the work, and delighted in the prospect of its completion.

It is but justice to say, that but for the prompt encouragement at a certain time, by substantial aid, by one of the citizens of the town, although some collections for the work had been previously made, the further prosecution would not have been attempted, and the book would not have been written by the present author. It is also true that but for the very generous price paid for one of the books by the Town, the amount of matter printed must have been far less or the price of the book considerably increased.

Thus has been done as much as could be in the brief time allotted and the work is sent on its intended mission of reviving the memory

of those gone beyond the veil, and strengthening the heart for the future toils of the present life.

In thus closing all that the author expects to do in making the history of Torrington, either as a citizen or writer, the shadows gather, as at the close of day, and but for the hope of the future, the memory of the work done and the characters which have passed under review would leave a sadness, like the low plaintive sound of music from afar, or as if waiting the return of those who have long been absent, and whose coming, if permitted, would be a joy unspeakable.

THE AUTHOR.

HISTORY OF TORRINGTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE WINDSOR COMPANY.

ALARGE proportion of the early settlers in Torrington, came from Windsor, Connecticut, and were descended from one of the noblest companies of Puritan pilgrims that came to America. It had been formed mostly from the western counties of England—Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire,¹ early in the spring of 1629, by the exertions of the Rev. John White, of Dorchester, whose zeal and labors fairly entitled him to the appellation of the “great patron of New England emigration.”

“Great pains were taken,” says the historian,² “to construct this company of such material as should compose a well ordered settlement, containing all the elements of our independent community. Two devoted ministers, Messrs. Warham³ and Maverick,⁴ were selected, not only with a view to the spiritual welfare of the plantation, but especially that their efforts might bring the Indians to the knowledge of the gospel. Two members of the government, chosen by the freemen or the stockholders of the company in London, assistants or directors, Messrs. Rosseter and Ludlow, men of character and education, were joined to the association, that their counsel and judgment might aid in preserving order, and founding the social structure upon the surest basis. Several gentlemen, past middle life, with adult families and good estates, were added. Henry Wolcott, Thomas Ford, George Dyer, William Gaylord, William Rockwell,

¹ Trumbull.

² History of the Town of Dorchester, Mass History of Windsor, Conn.

³ Rev. John Warham had been an eminent minister in Exeter, England.

⁴ Rev. John Maverick was a minister of the Established Church, and resided about forty miles from Exeter, England.

and William Phelps, were of this class. But a large portion of active, well-trained young men, either just married or without families, such as Israel Stoughton, Roger Clap, George Minor, George Hall, Richard Collicott, Nathaniel Dunham, and many others of their age, were the persons upon whom the more severe trials of a new settlement were expected to devolve. Three persons of some military experience, viz : Captain John Mason, Captain Richard Southcote, and Quarter-Master John Smith, were selected as a suitable appendage, as forcible resistance from the Indians might render the skill and discipline which these gentlemen had acquired under De Vere, in the campaign of the palatinate, on the continent, an element of safety essential to the enterprise."

"These godly people," says Roger Clap, one of their number,¹ "resolved to live together, and therefore as they had made choice of those two Rev. servants of God, Mr. John Warham and Mr. John Maverick, to be their ministers, so they kept a solemn day of fasting in the New Hospital in Plymouth, in England ; spending it in preaching and praying, where that worthy man of God, Mr. John White of Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, was present and preached unto us in the fore part of the day, and in the latter part of the day, as the people did solemnly make choice of, and call these godly ministers to be their officers, so also the Rev. Mr. Warham and Mr. Maverick did accept thereof and expressed the same."

This company of 140 persons sailed from Plymouth in England, on the 20th day of March 1630, in the ship *Mary and John* of 400 tons burden, Captain Squeb commanding. "So we came," says Mr. Clap, "by the hand of God, through the deeps comfortably ; having preaching or expounding of the Word of God, every day for ten weeks together, by our ministers. On the Lord's day, May the 30, 1630, their good ship came to anchor, on the New England coast." The original destination was the Charles river, but an unfortunate misunderstanding which arose between the captain and his passengers, resulted in the latter being summarily put ashore at Nantasket, where they were obliged to seek comfort for themselves as best they could. After being so discourteously landed by the captain, they obtained a boat and proceeded up Charles river, to a place since called Watertown where they disembarked but soon after re-

¹ Roger Clap's Memoirs. History of Windsor.

moved to Mattapan and began a settlement which they named Dorchester in honor of the Rev. Mr. White of Dorchester, England.

The fore-thought and provision for the sustenance of such a company in the new world had been very deficient, and hence much suffering followed. Roger Clap's picturing of it is very forcible.

"Oh, the hunger that many suffered and saw no hope in the eye of reason to be supplied, only by clams and muscles and fish. We did quietly build boats and some went fishing, but bread was, with many, a scarce thing, and flesh of all kinds scarce. And in those days in our straits, though I cannot say, God sent us a raven to feed us as he did the prophet Elijah, yet this I can say to the praise of God's glory, that he sent not only poor ravenous Indians which came with their baskets of corn on their backs to trade with us, which was a good supply unto many, but also ships from Holland and from Ireland with provisions, and Indian corn from Virginia, to supply the wants of his dear servants in the wilderness, both for food and raiment. And when the people's wants were great, not only in one town but in divers towns, such was the godly wisdom, care and prudence (not selfishness but self-denial), of our Governor Winthrop and his assistants, that when a ship came laden with provisions, they did order that the whole cargo should be bought for a general stock; and so accordingly it was, and distribution was made to every town, and to every person in each town as every man had need. Thus God was pleased to care for his people in times of straits, and to fill his servants with food and gladness. Then did all the servants of God bless His holy name, and love one another with pure hearts fervently."

This people remained at Dorchester five years, when, in the autumn of 1635, they determined to remove to Matianuck, afterwards Windsor, on the Connecticut river.

On the fifteenth day of October (1635), the main body of the emigration, about sixty men, women and children, set forth from Dorchester driving their cattle and swine before them on their long and toilsome journey to the valley of the Connecticut. Their household furniture, bedding, and winter provisions were sent around by water, and it is probable that some of the families also took this means of conveyance. "Never before had the forests of America witnessed such a scene as this." The compass their only guide through the bewildering mazes of the unbroken forests, commencing and ending each day's march with songs of praise, and heartfelt

utterances of prayer, which sounded strangely amid these solitudes, they pursued their hazardous undertaking. After a wearisome journey of two weeks, through swamps and thick forests, over mountains and hills, across rivers and many streams of water which were passed often with great difficulty and peril, they reached their place of destination, the Connecticut river; but before all the company and their cattle could be transported across the river, the winter closed upon them. Winter setting in unusually early, the river was closed on the fifteenth of November, and as yet the vessel containing their household goods and provisions had not arrived, nor were there any tidings of it. The rude shelter and accommodations, which had been provided for themselves and their cattle, proved to be quite insufficient to protect them against the extreme inclemency of the season. They were able to get only a part of their cattle across the river, the remainder were left to winter themselves as best they could, on the browse of the trees, acorns and roots of the forest.

At this time (Nov. 26) a party of thirteen, driven by hunger and distress, attempted to return to Massachusetts, through the woods. One of their number fell through the ice and was drowned and the remainder would have perished "but that by God's providence, they lighted on an Indian wigwam."¹ As it was, they were ten days in reaching the bay. By the first of December the condition of the infant colonies on the river was perilous in the extreme. Many were destitute of provisions, those who were not, were unable permanently to relieve their neighbors, and the only alternative was to reach their vessel, which was supposed to be fast in the ice below. A company of seventy, of all ages and both sex, now set out in search, intending doubtless to winter on board the vessel. Shelterless and scantily supplied with food, they toiled on, day after day, through snows and storms, hoping at every turn of the stream to discover the wished for relief. Who can picture the sufferings of that painful march, or their inexpressible disappointment as they approached the sea, in not finding the vessel for which they were so anxiously looking. But God, in whom they trusted, was not unmindful of His suffering ones. A small vessel, the Rebecca, of sixty tons, which had attempted to ascend the river, to trade, before the winter set in, had become entangled in the ice, twenty miles from the river's mouth. Fortunately, a storm of rain

¹ Winthrop's Journal.

came, which, though it drenched the sufferers, released the vessel, which came to their relief, and in five days they reached Boston. The few who remained in Connecticut through this fearful winter, suffered much, as did their cattle also, from insufficiency of both food and shelter. They literally lived on acorns, malt, and grains, with what food they could gain by hunting, and such as was given them by the Indians. Their losses were very heavy, that of the Dorchester people being as much as £2000 in cattle alone.¹

In the month of March, 1636, Connecticut was set apart as a colony, under a commission, granted by the general court of Massachusetts, "to several persons to govern the people of Connecticut for the space of a year next coming." The commissioners named were Roger Ludlow and William Phelps of Windsor; John Steel, William Westwood and Andrew Ward of Hartford; William Pyncheon of Springfield; and William Swain and Henry Smith of Wethersfield.

With the first dawn of spring, April 16, 1636, those brave hearts who had survived the toils and exposures of the previous winter, again turned undauntedly their footsteps towards Connecticut. They comprised the largest part of the Dorchester church, with, as some say, their surviving pastor, Mr. Warham.² Their settlement, at Matianuck, was named Dorchester, in honor of the plantation from which they had emigrated, which name they retained until 1650 when it was changed to Windsor.

About the same time also, Mr. Pyncheon and others from Roxbury, Mass., settled at Agawam, now the city of Springfield. And in June following, came the venerable Hooker, with his companions from Cambridge, Mass., who settled at Suckiaug, now the beautiful city of Hartford, where a few settlers had "made a goodly beginning a little before." Wethersfield had been precariously settled in 1634, by a few who "managed to live" through the trying scenes of 1635-6.³

Such were the trials, exposures, hardships, and sufferings through which the first settlers of Windsor, the ancestors of many of the

¹ Winthrop says that those cattle which could not be put over the river, fared well, all winter without hay.

² See note on page 25, Windsor History.

³ H. R. Stiles's History of Windsor, Conn. Trumbull. History of Dorchester. Winthrop's Journal.

Torrington people, passed, before they found permanent homes in America. A like honor is attached to the descendants of nearly all the early settlers of New England.

A little more than one hundred years after the settlement of Windsor, like trials, privations, and hardships began to be endured in Torrington, by its first settlers.



CHAPTER II.

THE WINDSOR PATENT.

THE general court of Connecticut made, in 1686, a grant of lands commonly called Western lands, to the towns of Hartford and Windsor. These lands were said to lie “on the north of Woodbury and Mattatok, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury, to the Massachusetts line north, and to run west to Housatunock or Stratford river (provided it be not, or part of it, formerly granted to any particular persons), to make a plantation or village thereon.”¹

The title to those lands was in dispute until May, 1726,² when the territory was divided, and that part confirmed to Hartford and Windsor, embraced the towns of Colebrook, Hartland, Winchester, Barkhamsted, Torrington, New Hartford, and Harwinton, making an area of 291,806 acres. The territory reserved to the colony embraced the towns of Canaan, Norfolk, Cornwall, Goshen, Warren, and about two-thirds of Kent, making not far from 120,000 acres.

In February, 1732, the towns of Hartford and Windsor made a division of their lands by which the towns of Hartland, Winchester, New Hartford, and the eastern half of Harwinton were conceded to Hartford, and the towns of Colebrook, Barkhamsted, Torrington, and the western half of Harwinton, to Windsor.

An act of the general assembly in May, 1732, authorized the Windsor Company to divide their lands to the individual owners according to their tax list of that year, and this list was the basis for all divisions of land made in the town of Torrington.

THE NAME OF THE TOWN.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same :

“That the first parcel of land mentioned in said instrument of partition containing 20,924 acres, and bounded, south, partly on

¹ Colonial Records, vol. 3, 225.

² Colonial Records, VII, 44.

Litchfield and partly on land belonging to said patentees in Windsor, called the Half Township; east and north, by land belonging to the governor and company of the colony of Connecticut, is hereby named, and shall ever hereafter be called and named Torrington.”¹

The other three parcels were Barkhamsted, containing 20,531 acres, Colebrook 18,199 acres, and the west half of Harwinton 9,560 acres.

In 1732 the taxable inhabitants of Windsor were divided into seven companies, each owning a township, taking their company names after the towns they owned. The Torrington company are specified as “Matthew Allyn, Roger Wolcott and Samuel Mather, Esq’s, and others, of the town of Windsor, patentees of Torrington.” The number of these persons was one hundred and thirty-six, and their names and tax list were as follows :

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Matthew Allen, Esq., | 74 | 06 | 0 | Isaac Davice, | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| Roger Wolcott, “ | 123 | 00 | 6 | Joseph Elmor, | 48 | 09 | 0 |
| Capt. Thomas Stoughton, . . . | 155 | 00 | 0 | Joseph Elsworth, | 21 | 00 | 0 |
| Alexander Allyn, | 47 | 19 | 6 | Joseph Elgar, | 26 | 00 | 0 |
| Benedict Alford, | 35 | 05 | 0 | Thomas Egelston, Jr., . . . | 18 | 00 | 0 |
| Abiel Abot, | 41 | 00 | 0 | Abigail Eno, | 25 | 07 | 0 |
| Daniel Bissell, Jr., | 32 | 16 | 0 | John Egelston, | 77 | 00 | 0 |
| David Bissell, | 115 | 10 | 0 | Mr. John Elliot, | 28 | 10 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Barber, | 37 | 12 | 0 | Benjamin Egelston, Jun., . . | 37 | 16 | 0 |
| Josiah Barber, | 124 | 06 | 0 | Joseph Elsworth, | 24 | 15 | 6 |
| Joseph Barber, | 82 | 08 | 0 | James Egelston, | 07 | 00 | 0 |
| Nicholas Buckland, | 61 | 07 | 0 | Mr. John Fyler, | 77 | 07 | 6 |
| Ephraim Bancroft, Jr., | 66 | 00 | 0 | Samuel Fitch, | 18 | 00 | 0 |
| Benjamin Barber, | 43 | 18 | 0 | Thomas Fyler, | 67 | 02 | 6 |
| Nathaniel Barber, | 21 | 00 | 0 | Stephen Fyler, | 52 | 02 | 6 |
| Benoni Bissel, | 37 | 12 | 0 | Ebenez’r Fitch, | 41 | 06 | 0 |
| Jeremiah Birge, | 47 | 11 | 0 | Matthew Grant, | 180 | 10 | 0 |
| Jonathan Bissel, | 41 | 00 | 0 | Josiah Gaylord, | 52 | 14 | 0 |
| John C. Cross, | 53 | 05 | 9 | Jonathan Gillet, | 38 | 00 | 0 |
| William Cook, | 34 | 00 | 0 | Isaac Gillet, | 27 | 00 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Cook, | 55 | 01 | 0 | Francis Griswold, | 52 | 00 | 0 |
| John Cook, Jr., | 59 | 19 | 0 | Daniel Griswold, | 82 | 05 | 0 |
| Mary Clark, | 32 | 00 | 0 | John Grayham, | 47 | 10 | 0 |
| Edward Chapman, | 06 | 00 | 0 | Samuel Gibbs, | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| Jacob Drake, Jr., | 03 | 00 | 0 | Nathaniel Gaylord, | 53 | 00 | 0 |
| Abraham Dibble, | 38 | 16 | 0 | Henry Gibbs, | 23 | 00 | 0 |
| Joseph Drake, | 81 | 10 | 0 | Joseph Griswold, | 119 | 10 | 0 |

¹ Torrington was a hamlet on the hill called Cookbury Black, in the southern part of Devonshire, the southernmost county in England. It was also the name of a village on the Torridge river, a few miles north of Cookbury Black.

THE WINDSOR PATENT.

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| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|----------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Eleazer Gaylord, | 36 | 15 | 0 | Samuel Osborn, Jun'r., | 71 | 00 | 0 |
| Thomas Grant's Heirs, | 30 | 00 | 0 | John Porter, | 04 | 14 | 6 |
| Thomas Grant, | 19 | 04 | 0 | William Phelps, | 91 | 12 | 0 |
| John Griswold, | 52 | 05 | 0 | Joseph Porter, | 98 | 05 | 0 |
| Nathan Gillet, Jun'r., | 18 | 00 | 0 | Samuel Pinney, | 50 | 10 | 0 |
| Benjamin Gibbs, | 45 | 05 | 0 | John Phelps, Sen'r., | 11 | 00 | 0 |
| Thomas Hoskins, | 40 | 05 | 0 | Nathanael Pinney, | 107 | 10 | 0 |
| Anthony Hoskins, | 40 | 00 | 0 | Hez. Porter, | 91 | 00 | 0 |
| Ebenezer Haydon, | 63 | 15 | 0 | David Phelps, | 26 | 00 | 0 |
| Mary Hoskins, | 37 | 05 | 0 | Joseph Phelps, | 87 | 00 | 0 |
| Elezer Hill, | 11 | 00 | 0 | Sergt. Isaac Pinney, | 29 | 07 | 0 |
| William Haydon, | 16 | 10 | 0 | Thomas Phelps, | 45 | 15 | 0 |
| Martha Holcomb, | 30 | 05 | 0 | Hannah Porter, | 06 | 15 | 0 |
| Daniel Haydon, | 100 | 10 | 0 | James Pasco, | 24 | 00 | 0 |
| Zebulon Hoskins, | 26 | 00 | 0 | Jonathan Pasco, | 21 | 00 | 0 |
| Ichabod Loomis, | 39 | 15 | 0 | Samuel Rockwell, | 75 | 18 | 0 |
| Zachariah Long, | 41 | 05 | 0 | Nathanael Stoughton, | 02 | 00 | 0 |
| Timothy Loomis, | 51 | 00 | 0 | Ebenezer Styles, | 23 | 00 | 0 |
| Stephen Loomis, | 38 | 08 | 0 | Jacob Strong, | 79 | 15 | 0 |
| Joshua Loomis, | 46 | 00 | 0 | Remembrance Sheldon, | 51 | 13 | 0 |
| Isaac Loomis, | 29 | 00 | 0 | Thomas Stoughton, Jun'r., . | 30 | 00 | 0 |
| Moses Loomis, Jun'r., | 26 | 00 | 0 | Mary Stedman, | 03 | 10 | 0 |
| Job Loomis, | 72 | 08 | 0 | Juhn Styles, | 22 | 15 | 0 |
| Abraham Loomis, | 23 | 02 | 0 | Isaac Skinner, | 40 | 00 | 0 |
| Rebekah Loomis, | 72 | 04 | 0 | Samuel Strong, | 46 | 13 | 2 |
| Jonathan Loomis, | 31 | 00 | 0 | Henry Styles | 71 | 12 | 6 |
| Dea. Thomas Marshal, | 100 | 07 | 6 | Elizabeth Thrall, | 16 | 00 | 0 |
| Mr. Eliakim Marshal, | 94 | 12 | 0 | Ammi Trumble, | 39 | 00 | 0 |
| John Mansfield, | 41 | 12 | 0 | John Thrall, | 125 | 15 | 0 |
| John Morton, | 24 | 04 | 0 | Simon Wadcott, Jr, | 21 | 00 | 0 |
| Edward Moore, | 55 | 02 | 0 | Jed. Watson, | 72 | 00 | 0 |
| Josiah Moore, | 54 | 17 | 0 | Stephen Winchel, | 04 | 00 | 0 |
| David Marshal, | 43 | 01 | 0 | John Wolcott, | 81 | 00 | 0 |
| M. Wyl'm Mitchel, | 74 | 00 | 0 | John Winchel, | 53 | 10 | 0 |
| Nathanael More, | 24 | 00 | 0 | Robert Westland, | 51 | 10 | 0 |
| Hannah Newberry | 30 | 00 | 0 | Samuel Wilson, | 29 | 09 | 0 |
| Benjamin Newberry, | 25 | 05 | 0 | John Wood, | 36 | 00 | 0 |
| Ruth Newberry, | 07 | 00 | 0 | John Williams, | 36 | 14 | 0 |
| Joseph Newberry | 71 | 05 | 0 | Ebenezer Watson, | 72 | 10 | 0 |
| Jacob Osborn, | 44 | 10 | 0 | John Wilson, | 56 | 00 | 0 |
| Benjamin Osborn, | 21 | 10 | 0 | | | | |

"Recorded, March the 4th, Anno. Dom., 1733-4, by me,
TIMOTHY LOOMIS" clerk for sd. Torrington proprietors.

The sum total of Torrington list is £6431, 9s, 5d."

* This Timothy Loomis was an elegant writer, as the Records show. It is a pleasure to peruse records 144 years old, that can be read as easily as the best printing.

THE DIVISIONS.

The vote to lay out a proportionate amount of land to each proprietor, was passed on the 10th of September, 1732, and on the 18th of the same month, the committee, appointed for the purpose, proceeded to draw the lots for the proprietors, it being supposed that this method was the most equitable of any, and that each proprietor should be content with what fell to his lot, whether it should be rocks or soil.

An alphabetic list of the proprietor's names was made as given above. One hundred and thirty-six numbers written on slips of paper were placed in a hat ;¹ then the first name on the list called and a number taken from the hat and placed to the name called, and thus on until the one hundred and thirty-six numbers were taken and assigned to the names of the list. This done, another list was made in harmony with the order of the number of each lot, one, two, three, four, and thus to the last number, and the survey was made according to this second list. The lots were laid half a mile in length, and therefore every rod in width made one acre of land. In the first and second divisions there was appropriated one acre to the pound of each owner's list ; in the third, there was not quite that amount.

In the first division there was laid out five acres as a meeting house plot, and one hundred acres as a ministry lot, and these were said to be near the centre of the town.

The lots for the proprietors, when completed, were all laid in thirteen tiers, except those in the swamp ; one on the south side of the town running east and west, the other twelve running north and south, and with the highways, covering the whole area of the town except the pine timber. The swamp was laid in three tiers of lots running north and south.

The first division was completed in November, 1734, Roger Newberry, Joshua Loomis and Nathaniel Pinney being the committee. The second, voted to be made in March, 1736, was not completed until October, 1742, John Cook, 2d, Joshua Loomis, Roger Newberry and Daniel Bissell, Jr., being the committee.

The third division was voted in October, 1742, and was completed in December, 1750. In this division two hundred and twenty acres were appropriated for the use of schools in the town. Samuel

¹ In the third division the word "hat" is used.

Messenger, surveyor, Thomas Marshall and Aaron Loomis were the committee, and Rev. Nathaniel Roberts drew the numbers for the lots.

THE PINE TIMBER DIVISION.

The first name, given in the records to this part of Torrington was spruce swamp. Afterwards it was called the pine timber ; then the pine timber division, and in 1747 the mast swamp.

The pine timber was of much value and the proprietors found great difficulty in preserving it from the hands of those who had no ownership in it. They appointed various committees to "sue and prosecute to final judgment" those who should trespass in cutting it. The trees had grown tall and straight and were very desirable for masts to sailing vessels, and were cut and floated down the river for that purpose.

There was other timber which the proprietors found important to be looked after. They directed "that all the pine, whitewood and white ash timber, above fourteen inches in diameter at the stub, standing and growing or fallen down, on those places set out for highways in the third division, be reserved for the use of the proprietors," and the committee appointed was to sell such timber for the advantage of the proprietors.

The expenses of the several surveys were collected by a tax levied from the list of the proprietors.

In the proprietor's meeting of March 6, 1751, it was voted to "lease out the mill place with the convenience thereunto, for nine hundred and ninety-nine years." Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., Jacob Strong and Elijah Gaylord were the committee to lay out the fourth division, and Jacob Strong and Aaron Loomis were to draw the lots.

They voted to lay a highway through the swamp from north to south twenty feet wide, now main street and one from the mill place east until it should meet the other road.

In laying the lots in the swamp they were to begin at the south end of the tier on the west side of the road and run north to the end of the tier. Then begin at the south end, east of the road running to the north, but the lots extending only to the east branch. The third tier was laid east of the east branch, from the south end running north.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST SETTLERS.

OLD DEEDS.

THE oldest deed recorded of Torrington lands was dated at Windsor, June 14, 1728, given by Daniel Griswold, to his "dutiful and obedient son" Nathan Griswold, for a right in undivided western lands. From this time to the spring of 1735, sixty deeds of rights were recorded in the Windsor Company's book. Soon after the survey was made and the lots located, the sales became more numerous, and were mostly to persons residing in Windsor but in a few cases to persons residing in other parts of the state. These sixty deeds include nearly, if not all, the land sales by the Torrington company previous to the rendering of the report of the committee on the first division, in November, 1734.

The first land cleared and cultivated in the town was located according to the following description:—"At a meeting of the proprietors of Torrington held in Windsor, Feb. 10, 1734, voted Lieut. Roger Newberry be a committee, and he is hereby fully empowered in the name of the proprietors to rent out to Josiah Grant of Litchfield, about four or five acres of land lying in said Torrington which is already broken up, as it lieth bounded south on Litchfield, and east on Waterbury river, until such time as said proprietors, by their vote shall see cause to call it in."

One deed, given by Joseph Ellsworth of Litchfield, dated March 21, 1734, says lot 77 was a home lot, which meant that it had a dwelling house on it, and had been the home of somebody. This lot joined Goshen on the west and was about one mile north of Litchfield line. Whether Mr. Ellsworth, who was the original owner, had lived there, or some one else, before the first division was made, is not known. This, so far as is known, was the first house put up in the town. In 1738 there was a dwelling on lot 82, half a mile north of lot 77, and hence there may have been two or three families living in that part of the town as early as 1734, who removed into Litchfield or elsewhere before 1737.

FIRST FAMILIES.

EBENEZER LYMAN, JR., was the first permanent resident of the town. In January 1735, his father Ebenezer Lyman, Esquire, of Durham, bought of Job Loomis, lot 108, containing seventy-two acres. This lot constituted a part of the farm known ever since, as the Lyman place, and upon it was built the fort, in the western part of the town. In June of the same year Ebenezer, Jr., bought the half of three acres, lot 109 on the corner, and joining lot 108, on the north, and erected a dwelling, undoubtedly a log house. In this house was born June 16, 1738, so far as known, the first child born in the town, it being a daughter and was named Lydia.

On the fourth day of June, 1737, his father in deeding to him the seventy-two acres, says, this son had lately "moved from Durham into Torrington." Hence it is evident that he came in the month of May, and Mrs. Sarah Lyman was queen of the realm, without a rival except in her little daughter Ruth, about a year and a half old. In this house, assembled with this family, from one to a half dozen young men, on the Sabbath, if not more frequently, during the summer of 1737, while they pursued during the week their toilsome work of clearing the land to make for themselves homes in the wilderness.

On the 24th day of June, 1740, Ebenezer Lyman Esq., bought lot 95, west of his son's lot, containing ninety-one acres, giving for it and lot nineteen in the second division and the whole right of Hezekiah Porter, two hundred pounds, and settled on the farm with his son in 1740, or early in 1741.

JONATHAN COE of Durham, married Elizabeth Elmer of Windsor, September 23, 1737, and brought his bride to Torrington, the second woman in the town. Mr. Coe had worked in the town two summers. He bought on the 18th of March, 1737, lot 107, which he still owned, upon which he had probably erected a dwelling during the summer of 1737. This house must have been a log house,¹ and stood about eighty rods south of Ebenezer Lyman, junior's, their farms joining. Here were two dwellings in the wilderness—wilderness in every direction, and almost without end in every direction. The nearest place that looked like civilization was Litchfield, about

¹ The lumber, for making framed houses in 1740, must have been brought, through the forests, from Litchfield or New Hartford.

six miles distant and but few houses had been erected in that town before this time, and some of these were at considerable distance from the center of the town; one or two being near the southern boundary of Torrington. At this time there were no families residing in Goshen; a few were in Harwinton; a few in New Hartford; none in Winchester.

ABEL BEACH of Durham bought land in company with Jonathan Coe, lot 123, containing thirty-one acres, in 1735, where the second church was built, at Torrington green. He purchased Mr. Coe's half, September 6, 1737, and owned by this purchase a thirty-one pound right to all other divisions that might be made. In December, 1737, he bought of Daniel Bissell, the right of Robert Westland with the lot 82, fifty-one acres, a little south of Dea. F. P. Hill's present dwelling, it then being a home lot or having a dwelling house on it. He married Margaret Pickett of Durham, April 5, 1738, and settled in this town. He may have made his home for a year in the house on lot 82, as he sold this lot in June, 1739, or he may have built him a house on lot 123, in the summer of 1737, and settled on it. The place being known unto this day as the Abel Beach place.

In June, 1739, Daniel Stoughton bought of Abel Beach, lot 82, with a dwelling house on it, and made his home in the town, probably in that house. Joel Thrall became a settler during the summer of 1739, probably on lot 91, the old Thrall place on Goshen turnpike, most of which he had purchased of the heirs of John Thrall, and the east half he sold the same year to Ebenezer Coe, then of Middletown.

Thus did the work begin, and go forward, so that in October, 1739, in their petition for religious privileges the petitioners say there "are nine families in the town." It is impossible to say who all these families were. The petition signed by twenty-five names, says, these names represent "inhabitants and proprietors." Some of these proprietors were in Windsor, some in Durham, nine families were here. These families lived here and grew healthy and strong, if they did not grow in the refinements of literature and cultivated society. How they arranged the items of the important business of living, will appear somewhat in the following pages, and although it cannot be described fully, yet it will be seen that they did it successfully. Joseph Allyn, who came a little later, worked during the week, rode on horseback to Windsor, Saturday, and returned on Monday morning, and all people may be assured that he did not start on such a journey after


in the morning. It is very probable
from Windsor, and if not by a weekly
boat know in the sense now used), yet
they obtained in the wilderness, they
fed their fare as well as most people



CHAPTER IV.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY.

INCE the pilgrims came to America for the purpose of securing liberty in religious privileges, and their descendants for generations following, regarded these privileges as among the first things to be instituted and maintained in every place, we are not surprised to find the people of Torrington, having effected a settlement of a few families, proceeding in the work of securing the preaching of the gospel, knowing that without it their enterprise would not prosper. They sent a memorial to the general assembly, by Daniel Stoughton, in October, 1739, asking to be organized into a society, and that taxes might be imposed for the "support of a gospel ministry." This memorial was signed by the following names :

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Jacob Strong, Jr., | John Cook, 2d, |
| Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., | Hezekiah Griswold, |
| William Grant, | Daniel Stoughton, |
| Jonathan Coe, | Joshua Loomis, |
| Daniel Thrall, | Thomas Stoughton, Jr., |
| Isaac Higley, | Jacob Strong, |
| Joseph Beach, | William Bartlett, |
| Joel Thrall, | Samuel Bartlett, |
| Abel Beach, | Abraham Dibble, Jr., |
| Ebenezer Coe, | Joseph Phelps, |
| Nathaniel Barber, | Aaron Loomis, |
| William Cook, | Samuel Phelps. |
| Amos Filley, | |

Torrington was made a town, with town privileges in Oct., 1740, and thereby become an ecclesiastical society, and a tax of two pence on the pound for the support of preaching, was granted.

In the next spring another tax of two pence was granted, but in the autumn it was changed to three pence on the pound, for the purpose of raising a fund towards building a meeting house.

An extra tax to raise five hundred pounds for the settlement of a

minister, was also ordered by the assembly, which was a much larger amount than many ministers received, if the money was any where near par at that time. Another tax was granted in 1744, and one in 1750, for the support of the gospel in the town. These taxes seem burdensome in repetition and amount, but the people were quite willing to pay them. The first petition states that some of the signers lived in Windsor, "but being desirous of having their lands improved as fast as possible, they were willing to be taxed." It was not altogether the gospel that they desired, but with it they could increase the value of their lands ; a kind of thoughtfulness concerning the gospel that has been exhibited very often since that day, and as well in cities as in new parts of the country. Men have often admired, and supported the gospel according to the amount of hard cash it would return them in a business point of view. Some of these memorialists loved the gospel for the sake of the gospel, but others were willing to be taxed for the sake of their lands.

No information is given as to the success of this effort to secure the preaching of the gospel before October, 1741, but as Nathaniel Roberts was graduated in 1732, and was probably through his theological studies before 1739, he may have preached here some time before he was settled as pastor.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The only records of the organization of the church are those written by Mr. Roberts, the first pastor. ¹

He introduces the matter and gives the record thus : "Here I shall observe some things concerning the church in Torrington in y^e county of Hartford.

"1st. It was first planted October 21, 1741, by Mr. Graham,² Mr. Humphrey,³ Mr. Leavenworth,⁴ Mr. Bellamy.⁵

"2d. The first deacon that was chosen was Ebenezer Lyman

¹ These Records are still preserved and have been of much value in fixing dates in this book, but the writing was at first so fine that after 135 years it is extremely difficult to read it, and because of this, several names may not be transcribed correctly.

² Rev. John Graham, of Southbury.

³ Rev. Daniel Humphrey, of Derby.

⁴ Rev. Mark Leavenworth, of Waterbury.

⁵ Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D.D., of Bethlehem.

(Sen'r.), and was set apart to the office by prayer, and laying on of the hands of the pastor of said church, January 1, 1742.

“ 3d. The first sacrament that ever was administered in the church was January 3, 1742, and the communicants who were then members of the said church ; the number was seventeen ; Dea. E. Lyman and his wife, E. Lyman, Junr., and his wife, E. North and his wife, J. Coe and his wife, Jacob Strong and his wife, Abel Beach and his wife, Nathaniel Barber and his wife, John Cook and his wife, Asahel Strong.”

Thus far he seems to have written at the first entry, after this he proceeds as follows, drawing a line across the page between each entry.

“ The second sacrament was administered March 14, 1742, and Margaret Thrall y^e wife of Joel Thrall was admitted a member in full communion with us.

“ E. Coe and his wife owned their covenant, and were admitted members in full communion with us, April 4, 1742.

“ 3d sacrament was administered May 27, 1742. 4th sacrament was administered November 14, 1742, and then Samuel Damon¹ and his wife, Samuel Damon, Jr., and his wife, John Damon and wife, Noah Wilson and wife were admitted members in full communion with us.”

In this manner he continued to record the sacraments and admissions to the church until a short time before his death ; the last entry being thus :

“ 132 sacrament November y^e 13, 1775.”

The record of marriages he commences in the same straight-forward manner.

“ Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, pastor of the church in Torrington, was married November 22, at night, being 3d day of y^e week in y^e year 1743.”

“ July 8, 1747, I married Isaac Hosford, of Litchfield, to Mindwell Loomis, of Torrington.”

“ Margaret Roberts, the wife of Nathaniel Roberts, died October 1, 1747, being y^e 5 day of y^e week.”²

“ Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, pastor of y^e said church, was married to his second wife November y^e 7, 1748.”

¹ This name has been spelled Demon, but the old spelling in the deeds is *a* instead of *e*.

² This death is recorded among the marriages as here given. Mr. Roberts kept no record of deaths.

on marriages he does not tell what his wives' marriage, nor where they resided, though he gives of the week on which the marriage occurred. and not Rev., as he does also Mr. Humphrey never using reverend to a minister. Mr. was then name, applied to persons only in certain stations

record, the first marriage ceremony he performed over six years after he was ordained, and the next years and a half afterwards, and therefore, to all s were not numerous in Torrington in those days. xtisms runs in the same style.

741-2, I baptized a child for Isaac Hygly, and nah."

2, I baptized a child for Nathaniel Barber, and niel."

2, 1742, I baptized a child for William Hosford, , and his name was William." His wife being ch, though not of the Torrington church, had a child baptized. If neither father nor mother church, the child could not be baptized.

URCH in Torrington, therefore, was organized or the name, and the only name it bore for over e Church of Christ in Torrington. It did not onal name until after the death of Mr. Roberts. called Presbyterian, as many like churches in the ad no connection with a Presbytery, nor the Pres-

l at the house of John Cook, the house yet stand- deacon John Cook's. Tradition says that Mr. ned in Deacon Cook's house. Mr. Roberts says organized October 21, 1741, and that he, as the ch, ordained the first deacon, January 1, 1742, or he organization of the church. It is not probable of such a nature, one to organize the church and he minister, would be held within so short a time quite clear that the ordination took place at the ion of the church, and that the meeting was held

is a star, which indicates that the child died soon after.

in John Cook's house, and the services conducted in a regular form by the ministers named by Mr. Roberts. It is also probable that Mr. Roberts, being unmarried, was residing with John Cook at the time, and remained there until his marriage, two years afterwards.

As to the persons who became members at the organization of the church no intimation is given that they had been members elsewhere, but the appearance is that they covenanted together verbally, in the presence of the ministers named, and were by them declared to be a church of Christ in Torrington.

When this church was organized there was one in Litchfield formed nineteen years before ; one in Harwinton three years old, and they had had preaching three years before its formation ; one in Goshen, organized the previous year ; one in Cornwall one year old ; one in New Hartford two years old.

The ministers in Goshen, New Hartford and Torrington were brothers-in-law ; Mr. Heaton and Mr. Roberts having married the sisters of Mr. Jonathan Marsh, Jr., of New Hartford, and daughters of Rev. Jonathan Marsh, of Windsor.

Although the church was organized just before the great awakening in New England, yet no special religious interest appears to have existed in Torrington at that time, nor at any time during Mr. Roberts's pastorate. The membership increased gradually, and mostly by persons coming into the town. Sometimes a number of persons, in the same family, on settling in the town, united with the church, as indicated in the following records.

"May 6, 1744, was our sacrament, and at the same time, Aaron Loomis, and Deborah, his wife, and Aaron his son, and Mindwell and Esther his daughters, were all received into our church."

This Esther was only fifteen years old, and this indicates that young people were received into the church in those days.

"July 7, 1754, then Ichabod Loomis, and Dorothy his wife, William Filley and Abiah his wife, Joel Loomis, Isabel, the wife of Abraham Loomis, and Jerusha and Isabel, daughters of Abraham Loomis were admitted, members in full communion."

Of most of the persons whom Mr. Roberts recorded, he wrote : "owned the covenant, and were received into full communion," but of a few he wrote "were received into full communion," not saying that they owned the covenant. It is therefore probable that these latter were received by commendation from other churches. In one

case only does he speak of a letter from another church and in that case he says the person was commended by the Association of which the church was a member.

The church relation which recognized the right of the baptism of children under the half-way covenant, was accepted by Mr. Roberts and this church, and no difficulty arose from it until after his death in 1776.

THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

The first recorded act preparatory to the building of a meeting house, was the increase of the tax from two to three pence on a pound in 1740, the surplus, after paying the minister's salary, was to be placed in the hands of Capt. Joseph Bird, of Litchfield, to be "improved by him as best could be" until the inhabitants should engage in building the house, when it was to be used for that purpose.

In May, 1746, the assembly appointed Ebenezer Marsh and Joseph Bird of Litchfield, and Nathaniel Baldwin, of Goshen, a committee to locate a site for a meeting house and report to the next session of that body. Upon that report rendered October, 1746, the assembly resolved "that the place to build a meeting house in said town, shall be about thirty rods northward of the house of Ebenezer Lyman, Esq., in the cross highway, which runs east and west, where said committee have set up a stake with a large heap of stones about it, the sills of said house to enclose said heap of stones."

In the following winter a frame was erected on this site, thirty feet square with eighteen feet posts, under the directions of a committee appointed by the town. At this stage of the house somebody thought the house too high, and this committee was dismissed and another appointed who cut down the posts to eight feet in height. A memorial was then carried to the assembly, which stopped the proceedings of the town, restored the first committee, and ordered the house to be built with eighteen feet posts. An execution was granted against the persons who cut down the posts of the house and a fine of £21 6s. 5d. imposed upon them. These proceedings delayed the building of the house more than a year.

A new memorial was presented in October, 1748, for a change of the site; a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report, which they did in May, 1749, and the place was established

at a stake within the south line of a lot belonging to John Whiting, between sixty and seventy rods northward of the place which was heretofore affixed for a meeting house, so as to include the said stake within the sills of the said house."¹

The meeting house was built at the place last designated, and was standing there in October, 1751, when the road was laid running northwest from the meeting house.

It was a framed building, eighteen feet posts, and thirty feet square. How it was covered is spoken of as a mystery, as something about the house gave it the name of the Hemlock church. It was built and seated, in the gallery and below, in the simplest manner. It is said that the seats were made of slabs, flat side up, with sticks for legs. This is tradition. Deacon John Whiting's account book, still preserved, tells us that he was engaged at different times for many years, to 1781, in repairing the seats to the meeting house. Therefore it is probable that the seats were not stationary, and from that reason were soon out of repair.

In this house minister Roberts preached to the end of his life, some twenty-five years from the time it was built. Here the early settlers assembled from Sabbath to Sabbath, being seldom absent when service was held, unless really sick. The sermon was given forenoon and afternoon; none in the evening. No prayer meetings during the week, but sometimes preaching service at distant school houses, yet not much of this in Mr. Roberts's day.

It was not obligatory on the saints of those days to run to church three times a week in order to keep out of the hands of the evil one the rest of the week. Their Sunday preaching, Bible reading and catechism lasted at least six days before it was entirely forgotten.

It was supposed to be the duty of the hearers of the Word to exercise their powers, to study, investigate and apply, intelligently, the doctrines, principles and teachings of the sermons they heard, and not leave it all to be done by the minister. Then the people were *thinkers* as well as *hearers*; and the sermons were strong with doctrines, principles, rules and laws, intended to set men to thinking.² It is a blundering mistake, as well as an injustice to the fathers and

¹ Colonial Records.

² The author of this work has in his possession a schedule of questions for study, for several successive weeks, presented by Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, of Washington, Ct., to the women of his congregation, in 1760. Many of these questions would trouble a class of professors of a theological institute to answer.

ago, to suppose that, because their heads were ringing of a hundred books a year of thin quality, therefore they were no thinkers, and pos-
session of sentiment and taste. The intellectual
into vigorous exercise in those days, in regard
ions of life, though in a different form, as well
as, at the present day.

Church was a glory, an honor, an intellectual pri-
vilege of which they would gladly rid themselves.
It was full, and full morning and afternoon.
as a part of home life. Sympathy of joys and
sorrow and rendered at the house of God; and it
meant home for all the people.

the first inhabitants had met in that old hem-
lock five years, under such circumstances, after
he had passed away, and their funerals been attended
in a place where many of their children were baptized,
it seemed to have been a place cherished and hallowed
in the heart of the people. That old hemlock church;
that high hill, cold in winter, breezy and beau-
tiful, looking out to the four corners of the earth from
a place long to be remembered.

Thousands of the living descendants of the families
that church, now meet for worship? In all
states to the Pacific ocean; in South America,
Mexico; in the Canadas, and in Europe.

CHAPTER V.

IMPROVEMENTS.

THE FORT.

BUILDING a fort was a work of necessity for the safety of the inhabitants of the town. In October, 1744, the town voted thirty-five pounds six shillings and six pence, as one-half of the cost of building a fort. It was located near Ebenezer Lyman's dwelling, on the west side of the present road at that place, and was built of chestnut logs split in halves and standing in the ground, rising to the height of about eight feet. The object of the fort was, protection to the inhabitants from the ravages of the Indians, especially the raids of the Mohawks, which were made for the one only purpose of pillage and destruction. The Connecticut Indians had learned, many years before, to make little trouble for the settlers. Various narrations are still repeated about the fright of the people; the haste with which they fled to the fort, leaving nearly everything in their homes, and remaining over night and sometimes several days, in great anxiety as to their own lives and also the safety of their homes. And for a time the settlers sought homes near this fort. Several of them owned lots on the east side, but sold them and bought on the west side and then brought their families into the town near the fort, and others lived on the west side while they worked their lands on the east side.

This fear of the Indians was the greatest disturber of the peace of the people in the new settlements. The dread of the wild beasts, though no inconsiderable matter, was of little weight compared to the terror produced at the report of the coming of the Mohawk Indians. The alarm at the approach of the Indians was given by lighting signal fires on the hills from Albany eastward as the party advanced. Hence, if an accidental fire occurred in the direction of the Hudson river it was taken as an alarm fire, and the people hastened to the fort to wait until information could be obtained of the cause of the fire. This state of society came to an end soon after the close of the French war in 1760. The old fort served its purpose as a refuge in

time of need, was a number of times occupied by the frightened inhabitants, for several days at a time ; then gradually tumbled down, leaving nothing but a mound seventy-five feet by one hundred, which still marks the place of its once warlike standing. There is said to be another mound about three-fourths of a mile westerly from the site of this old fort, which marks the place of some fortification, either of the Indians before, or by the first settlers of the town.

A school house was built within the fort, in 1745 ;¹ the first institution of learning in the town. In this house religious services were held several years. It was probably a framed house and of good size, as the only public building in the town at that time. Town meetings, very likely, were also held at this house for several years.

Deacon Cook's house, built in 1740 or 1741, was a framed building ; the frame still standing, it having been re-covered several times. It is probable that Deacon Lyman's house was a framed building and those of Asahel Strong and Jacob Strong on the road south of Mill brook, and Israel Everitt's and others on the road west of Deacon Cook's, also those of Abel Beach, Aaron Loomis and others on the present Goshen road, which were built before 1742.² The site of the first Grant house is in the lot north of Dea. F. P. Hills' present dwelling. Joel Thrall's second home, probably, stood some little distance south of Dea. F. P. Hills' dwelling, was one of the first houses put up in the town and may have been a log house.

So far as ascertained, the first settler in Tarringford was Abraham Dibble, or his son Daniel, in 1744 or 5, on the second lot laid out from Harwinton line, the place still known as the Dibble place. The next settler was Benjamin Bissell, a little north of the Shubael Griswold place on the east side of the street, where Mr. Bissell kept a tavern a number of years. He came probably in 1745. The third settler was John Birge, on the present Roswell Birge place. Nehemiah Gaylord made his home opposite Benjamin Bissell's, a little north, in a log house first, probably in 1746. Elijah Gaylord settled on a farm that included the site of the present Tarringford church, and the burying ground ; his log house standing in the lot southeast of the present church, in 1747. Shubael Griswold built his house a little south of Nehemiah Gaylord's in 1754, and made his home

¹ Rev. J. A. McKinstry in Manual of the First Church. Dea. L. Wetmore in Wolcottville Register, 1875.

² Since writing the above it has been ascertained that nearly all the first dwellings were built with logs.

there. He lived on the west side of the town a year or two before this house was completed and before he was married. In 1752 or 1753, John Burr settled on the place long known by his name, and Benjamin Matthews came about the same time, with Mr. Burr from Farmington; the others were from Windsor. Soon after this came Dea. Jonathan Kelsey and his son Nathan from Woodbury. Between 1753 and 1760, came Joshua, David, Daniel and Aaron Austin from Suffield, some of whom settled on West street; and Aaron Yale from Wallingford, and some others from Windsor, and Samuel and Ephraim Durwin from Waterbury.

APPLE TREES.

Many of the early settlers having been reared in those parts of the state where apples had become an important commodity in the enjoyment of life, were led, in the early stages of the settlement, to give much attention to the planting of this kind of tree. This is very evident from the large quantity of apples and cider found here in 1770, and afterwards. In 1773, there were four cider mills on the west side, and at least one brandy still. An apple orchard would not reach any considerable maturity under twenty years, and therefore the planting of such orchards must have been one of the first great enterprises of the town.

EVERITT'S MILL.

Israel Everitt had a grist mill on Mill brook, on the site which was afterwards occupied by General Sheldon's tannery, afterwards Raphael Marshall's. This mill was gone in 1760, and the place is spoken of as the old grist mill, and Everitt's mill, and therefore it must have been built very early. In 1739, Mr. Everitt sold a piece of land, in the hollow west of Deacon Cook's house, upon which was erected a tannery, and there may have been a run of stone at that place for grinding grain, but the probability is that Mr. Everitt, soon after 1739, built the grist mill on Mill brook, and if so it was the first one in the town.

WILSON'S MILL.

One of the great institutions in Torrington for fifty years and more was Wilson's mill.

At their meeting on June 22d, 1743, after the second division of

lands was made, the proprietors voted that "Thomas Stoughton, Jacob Strong and Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., be a committee to lease a convenient place for a corn mill in the proprietors' land on Waterbury river as shall be needful to accommodate the setting of a mill, to some suitable person that will engage to build a corn mill, between Lieut. Nathaniel Gaylord's lot and Thomas Stoughton's lot."

The mill was not built at that time, for a vote of the proprietors passed in January, 1757, says a mill lot should be laid out, and that this lot with all the privileges thereof should be sold to the highest bidder. Accordingly the committee, Jacob Strong, Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., and Elijah Gaylord, sold this lease, in the next March, to Amos Wilson, "for and during the full term of nine hundred ninety and nine years, from and after the date of these presents." The land contained in this lease, on the west side of the river was estimated to be twenty acres, that on the east side, one acre; and for this land and mill privilege, Amos Wilson paid four hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor; or fifteen hundred dollars.

In the same month Amos Wilson sold certain parts of this property and formed a stock company; Amos Wilson, Noah Wilson, Jacob Strong, Ashael Strong, Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., and William Grant being the stock owners. The mill was built as a saw mill and continued such only, so far as is known, for several years. An old account book of Amos Wilson is preserved and shows that much work was done in this mill. In 1776, is first mentioned the grist mill, and from that time until 1794, the accounts of the grist mill are regularly recorded, and then a new grist mill is mentioned. The owners of this mill changed but seldom. After fifteen or twenty years Jacob Strong sold to Samuel Everitt, and some time after this Matthew Grant sold to David Soper. When the grist mill was added, the proprietors became Amos Wilson, Noah Wilson, Ashael Strong, and Noah Wilson Jr. Joseph Taylor bought one share of this mill in 1781.

FIRST TAVERNS.

One of the first taverns was erected and kept by Epaphras Sheldon a little north of Ebenezer Lyman's, on the east side of the road. Mr. Sheldon having received quite a farm from his father and having purchased several pieces of land, made his home here about 1760, and was of considerable importance as a new settler, and for thirty years he was as prominent as any man in the business transactions of

the town, and in social, military and political positions. His tavern was the head quarters for most doings of the town. The road running north and south past his house was the race course for running horses, and the fields near his house were the parade grounds for military drill, until after the center of the town became established at the green, after the building of the second meeting house.

Ephraim Bancroft, lived a little north of Mr. Sheldon's and also kept a tavern, but whether it was established as soon as the other is not ascertained. In these taverns the people often assembled during the Revolution, to learn the news and to discuss the great questions then exciting the minds of the people. What anxiety at times filled the minds of those thus assembled and how sadly many a man went home from those places, to speak of the sad news to an anxious mother, and to mourn in a home which once broken could never be made whole.

Capt. Abel Beach kept a tavern beginning some time before the revolutionary war, but at what time he opened his house for public entertainment cannot be definitely ascertained. Noah North's account book indicates that Capt. Beach had a tavern as early as 1764, but he may have kept such a house several years before.

John Burr, of Farmington, bought in 1751 and in 1752, land amounting to over four hundred pounds money, and settled in the town in 1753, on the farm known many years as the Burr place, east of Burrville, on the hill. Here Mr. Burr was keeping a tavern in 1762, and may have opened such a house some years earlier.

Shubael Griswold built his house on the corner of Tarringford street and what was afterwards the Torrington turnpike, in 1754, and opened it as a tavern about 1757. His son Thaddeus Griswold, continued it as a public house many years.

Benjamin Bissell's tavern, stood a little north of Shubael Griswold's, and was kept as a public house some years before the Revolution; and still later David Soper kept a tavern on Tarringford street, west side, near the first meeting house.

CHAPTER VI.

TORRINGTON CHURCH.

THE Rev. Nathaniel Roberts closed his ministerial and earthly labors on the fourth of March 1776. The church under his care had prospered in an ordinary degree compared with other churches of the same order in its vicinity, and had been conducted on the broadest principles of doctrine and usage for that day. They had a creed and covenant from the first organization in 1741, as appears from papers still preserved. The discipline of the church had been as carefully attended to as was the custom among churches of the time, with the exception of administering baptism to children under the half way covenant. This practice had caused trouble in many churches but none here while Mr. Roberts remained.

Rev. Noah Merwin followed Mr. Roberts in his pastorate, being ordained October 25, 1776. He labored here seven years, but no account of the prosperity or doings of the church during that time is at hand, he having taken all such records with him when he left the place. There is a paper however, which reveals somewhat of a conflicting element in the mind of the second pastor in regard to the former practices of the church. According to the date of the paper Mr. Merwin delivered these opinions one year after he was dismissed. In his declarations he says: "Justifying faith is necessary in order to enter into covenant with God;" that the "sacrament of baptism is as sacred an ordinance as that of the Lord's supper;" that the "church has no right to prescribe to the ministers who are the proper subjects for him to administer the seals unto;" that the church "has no right to blame a minister for refusing to put to vote anything that is contrary to the dictates of his own conscience."

All these opinions were in conflict with the former practice of the church, hence there was a stirring of both good and bad faith. It is apparent that the waters were troubled, not to heal but to divide, as the reason why Mr. Merwin was invited to return, after his dismissal, and deliver his opinions. It was not an opinion of the people, alone in regard to Mr. Merwin and his services, but in regard

to certain rules of practice in the church, against which the minds of a number of the most substantial and faithful members began to be strongly exercised and in consequence of these divisions of opinion as to church rules, a disaffection had grown up which caused a deficiency in the treasury of the society as early as 1781, or earlier. Individual notes had been given by various persons to meet Mr. Merwin's claims, and the matter was brought to issue in 1782, whether the society would pay those notes. Some arrangement was effected and Mr. Merwin was paid. This much the papers show. Tradition tells us that Mr. Merwin being paid in continental money was unfortunate, in that the revolutionary war closed, peace was declared, and his money was worthless. He asked that the society should make up his loss, they declined, and he requested to be dismissed, which was granted by a regular council November 26, 1783. The account book of Deacon Whiting shows that Mr. Merwin preached here much of the time during the summer of 1784, residing in Cornwall; his preaching services being held in the old church.

Another paper is preserved, which shows that the defection in the church and society was not originated in regard to Mr. Merwin, but through a movement which had troubled many churches in Connecticut more than twenty years, in regard to church government and practices. In the present case the objection raised was that the church in its usages was not strictly Congregational, and therefore was indulging practices which were injurious to the cause of religion. The items were, the halfway covenant, the authority of a council, and the authority of the minister. Mr. Merwin held that when advice had been given by the Consociation, by itself or through a council, if the advice was not received and obeyed, the Consociation should withdraw fellowship and communion from such church. The two men who were the leaders toward the so-called strict congregational rules, were Benoni Hills and Ebenezer Coe; both, men of sound and discriminating judgment. These brethren gave to the church in a letter dated May 15, 1781, their objections to the practices of the church in regard to government, and requested letters of dismissal. Instead of granting the request the church proposed several questions in writing to these brethren, the last of which reads thus: "Wherein does this church differ from the strict Congregational churches in New England." The church desired a mutual council; these brethren declined doing any thing further. Two years passed with this controversy going

difficulties arose about paying Mr. Merwin, and on September 2, 1683, that Benoni Hills and Ebenezer in the manner they have and going to join the church, and therefore are no longer members of this church, and therefore are no longer members of this church as done two months before Mr. Merwin was

At a meeting of the council to dissolve the pastoral relation of Mr. Merwin the church voted that, "this church has rejected the Rev. Mr. Merwin as to his moral and ministerial performances since he took a pastoral care of this church."

Nevertheless taking into consideration the state of the church and congregation, this church voted best that Mr. Merwin's ministerial relation to this church be dissolved, and we desire the same solely on the hope it will be for the peace of the society and religion among us, and for Mr. Merwin's comparative usefulness."

Mr. Haynes was the next minister, commencing in the summer of 1785. He was a talented, devotedly received by his ministerial brethren; but in his veins, and there were prejudices existing to make trouble as to this matter, if in all other respects peace in the community. After Mr. Haynes had been a few months there was such rising of courage on the part of the church as to secure a combination to support the church members covenanted together, not as a society nor as individuals, that "we will join together in our united preaching, and to keep up and maintain the church among ourselves, with a view to the calling of a minister as soon as God, in his providence shall

They agreed to pay according to their list, should be deemed best. From this last item of the part of the trouble arose from the system of support for the support of the preaching.

This agreement dated October 3, 1785, were

William Wilson,
Joseph Blake,
Elijah Barber,

Epaphras Loomis,
Samuel Beach,
Hannah Loomis,

Noah Fowler,
Urijah Cook,
Joshua Leach,
Richard Leach,
Richard Leach, Jr.
Caleb Leach,
George Baldwin,
Jonathan Coe,
Ebenezer Coe,
Amos Wilson,
Abijah Wilson,
Joseph Taylor,
Lemuel Loomis,

Asahel Wilcox,
Noah Wilson, Jr.,
Eli Barber,
Guy Wolcott,
Noah Wilson,
Roger Wilson,
Oliver Filley,
Nathaniel Leach,
Caleb Lyman,
John Whiting,
Bushniel Benedict,
Benoni Hills,
Wait Beach,

Elisha Smith,
Abner Loomis,
Richard Loomis,
Moses Loomis,
Moses Loomis, Jr.,
Adna Beach,
Isaac Filley,
Timothy Barber,
Caleb Munson,
John Beach,
Margaret Thrall.

In November of the same year a meeting of these subscribers was held and they appointed a moderator, clerk and treasurer and collector, in regular order, and voted a tax of "one penny on the pound, to be paid in money or the following articles: wheat and peas at five shillings a bushel, rye 3s, 6d, per bushel and Indian corn at 2s, 6d per bushel."

In the next March they voted that the committee "invite Mr. Lemuel Haynes to preach with us some time longer." That meant six months, at the end of which time, September 1786, they voted to "invite Mr. Haynes to preach to us the winter coming," and appointed a committee to "see that Mr. Haynes be provided for."

At the same time of the above action, it was voted that "Ensign Beach set the Psalm," and that Noah Fowler, Seth Munson and Remembrance North be appointed to assist Ensign Beach in setting the Psalm." It was about this time that singing began to be conducted by a choir sitting in the gallery, about which there were some conflicting feelings that caused some little commotion in the church and community, but which soon quieted down, all being convinced that the change was an improvement.

All the records of the doings of the first society, to this time, 1785, are missing, and no conjecture as to what became of them is made, except they were among the records Mr. Merwin took with him and which he refused to return, after being requested to do so. Such records would doubtless show much effort on the part of the people to improve the singing, as was the custom in most churches in those days. There were a large number of excellent singers in the society at the time; families by the dozen in which there were from three to a half dozen. Some families could have formed a choir, singing four parts, and have had several singers "to spare for their

neighbors," if any could be found that were in need. One hundred singers could have been placed in the gallery at one time, that would have done honor to ordinary singing in church, while a full audience would have been left in the body of the church to do congregational singing. This new departure in singing, from the deacon or deacons in front of the pulpit, to the gallery, took place in the old church in the spring of 1786.

During the summer of 1786 a meeting house was built as individual property and was thus owned about sixteen years, when it was made over to the Congregational society, then the established legal body. It was located a little north of Captain Abel Beach's tavern, at the place known for many years afterwards as Torrington green. It was two story, having two rows of windows on each side ; one side of the house faced the south. The belfry, built a few years after, with a high steeple, was on the west end of the building, jutting out from the body of the house so far that the west door was on the south side of the belfry. There was a door on the south side of the building, and one on the east end. One of the conditions on the part of the society when Mr. Gillett settled here, in 1792, was that this meeting-house should be finished inside. In the Church Manual by Rev. J. A. McKinstry, we are told that this steeple was built in 1797, and the bell put in and the house thoroughly repaired. As to this bell, tradition says that the inhabitants contributed one hundred silver dollars which were sent to the maker and the silver put into the bell.

Meetings were held in the autumn of 1786, and the appearance from several papers is that the company who had hired Mr. Haynes, removed bodily to the new house as soon as it was ready to be occupied. Under these circumstances a council of churches was called, both parties uniting in the call, and it met November 28, 1786. In this meeting an effort was made to prevail with the parties then to enter into a union of fellowship and effort, but this failed, and the council, after giving advice, dissolved. The rendering of the council was that since there was no radical difference between the two societies in doctrine or law, the way was open for a union, and that both sides should seek such union in the spirit of the religion they professed to love ; and try to obtain a minister who was in no way connected with either party as such, and Rev. Daniel Marsh was named as such a man, and suitable for the peculiar place. Soon after this, the society at the new church proposed by a committee, to the society at the old church, to unite in hiring Mr. Marsh to

preach, all the time in the new church, or half the time in the new and half in the old, changing every two weeks, which offer the old society voted to accept, but for some reason it was not carried into effect, and Mr. Haynes was invited to preach in the new house during the winter, and he continued to preach there until August, 1787. Although the business transactions in religious matters, during two years, had been conducted in an orderly and civil manner, yet they were without authority of the society or church. A number of persons made an agreement to support the preaching of the gospel and the ordinances, and to submit to the decision of a majority of their number, and although various names had been applied to these persons, they had assumed no titles or formal organization, until the seventh day of March, 1787, they put forth certain declarations and principles and formed themselves into a regular body or society, under the name of the Strict Congregational society, as opposed to what had been known and denominated in this town as well as throughout Connecticut, the standing order. The peculiar feature of this society was that it proceeded upon the voluntary principle in every respect, and those who joined it did so by signing the agreement in their own hand, and such, and none others, were to be taxed for the support of the society. Every statement of these declarations is according to the usages and principles of Congregational societies of the present day. The following persons signed this paper :

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| John Whiting, | Ichabod Loomis, | Ebenezer Coe, |
| Amos Wilson, | Richard Leach, | Epaphras Loomis, Jr., |
| Samuel Norton, | Noah Fowler, | Abel Beach, Jr., |
| Samuel Beach, | Robert Grannis, | Benoni Hills, |
| Abner Loomis, | Adna Beach, | Hannah Loomis, |
| Caleb Lyman, | Caleb Munson, | Jonathan Coe, |
| Abel Beach, | Elijah Barber, | Eli Barber, |
| Elisha Smith, | Epaphras Loomis, | Noah Wilson, |
| Abijah Wilson, | Benoni Loomis, | Noah Wilson, Jr., |
| John Morehouse, | Abraham Loomis, | Joseph Taylor, |
| Charles Grant, | Wait Beach, | Samuel Morehouse, |
| John Beach, | Seth Holmes, | Increase Grant, |
| Timothy Barber, | Bushniell Benedict, | Nathaniel Leach. |

On the twenty-second of June, 1787, fifteen persons who had been accustomed to meet at the new church, having obtained a statement of articles of faith and declarations, covenanted together and formed themselves into a Congregational church. The articles were in the form of that day, the declarations could scarcely be objected

to by any Congregational church of the present day. The persons so uniting were :

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Benoni Hills, | John Whiting, | Hannah Loomis, |
| Abel Beach, | Amos Wilson, | Keziah Beach, |
| Ebenezer Coe, | Wait Beach, | Mary Hills, |
| Increase Grant, | Timothy Barber, | Martha Beach, |
| Samuel Norton, | Mary Loomis, | Mindwell Grant. |

From a paper drawn, to be presented at the meeting of the council in November, 1786, and the several proceedings stated above, it is evident that those who formed the new society and church were the reliable and faithful members and supporters of the old society and church. These persons, headed by Dea. John Whiting, Amos Wilson, Ebenezer Coe, and Benoni Hills, had entertained the idea, during Mr. Merwin's preaching, and perhaps for many years previous, that the halfway covenant was not a gospel method of building up the church. While Mr. Merwin was here they sustained him; when he went away they continued to keep up the meetings regularly at the old meeting house. The disaffected drew away and went to Goshen to worship. Several society meetings were called in regular order; and the disaffected came in and voted against nearly all propositions of those who remained at the old church.¹ When it became evident that through the regular society meetings nothing could be carried forward to sustain the preaching of the gospel, these men, true to their covenant agreement, prepared the paper, afterwards signed by forty-six names, and hired Mr. Haynes, around whom some of the disaffected gathered, with the others, and gave him a comfortable support. Mr. Haynes had not preached long, before, instead of persons going to Goshen to hear preaching, the Goshen people began to come to hear Mr. Haynes, and it was a matter of some feeling on the part of the faithful in Goshen that their people would go away from home, and especially to hear that colored man preach. Although such were the facts, yet the party which claimed to be the old church, because they held to Mr. Roberts's view of the halfway covenant, resisted the efforts to sustain Mr. Haynes, and would not acquiesce with any proposition of union at the new church. The Separates, therefore were those who continued to sustain the meetings

¹ At one society meeting, regularly called, the disaffected came a little before the usual time for commencing the meeting; organized, and voted down the objects for which the meeting was called, adjourned the meeting and started home, when they met the other party on their way to the meeting.

at the old church ; hired Mr. Haynes, and afterward built the new meeting house, but believed that none should be admitted to the sacraments except those who professed to have become true Christians.

The change of the site of the church was important, since the northern portion of the town had become quite thickly settled, and the business transactions were centering more and more at Dr. Hodges' store and Capt. Abel Beach's tavern ; and the Noppet people were having Baptist preaching in their part of the town.

It is probable that services were held at the old church frequently, if not regularly, from the time the new church was opened until the spring of 1791, although no records to this effect have been seen. Dea. John Whiting's account book shows that various ministers preached in the new church between 1787, and 1791 ; among them Mr. Knapp, Mr. Parmlee and Mr. Brinsmade ; the last received his pay at one time in fifty pounds of iron, valued at nine shillings.

In the spring of 1791 three ministers, Daniel Brinsmade, Ammi R. Robbins, and Samuel J. Mills were called to advise with both parties, and if possible effect a settlement of the whole matter, and after hearing both sides, they delivered a very dignified reprimand to both parties, but it is very evident that the larger portion of the censure fell on those who remained at the old church. The effort was successful, and the articles of faith and the covenant presented, appear to have been accepted, and from this time it is probable that meetings ceased to be held at the old meeting house.

In the latter part of the winter of 1792, the Rev. Alexander Gillett was invited to preach a few Sabbaths, and on the eighth of March the church voted to invite him to become their pastor, and on the twenty-second of the same month the society passed a vote to the same effect. This invitation Mr. Gillett accepted and was installed May 23, 1792 ; Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., and Jonathan Edwards, Jr., D.D., and other ministers taking part in the services.

The success of Mr. Gillett, in drawing all the people around him in one coöperative brotherhood, was complete. The announcement of his acceptance of the pastorship was heralded through the parish with great expressions of joy and congratulation ; so much so that some persons, after the Sabbath services when the acceptance was announced, rode in various directions, without stopping for meals, to carry the tidings to those who were not at church that day.

From that time, all strife appears to have been fully forgotten, and buried without hope of resurrection. The church prospered. Gradually they gathered the scattered influences and powers, and tried to

build the walls which had been to a great extent broken down. But they could not gather all as they once were, for the Methodist people had made inroads on the south near Wolcottville, and the Baptists had started quite a church at Newfield, and the lost ground could not be recovered. Mr. Gillett seeing what was taking place at the northeast, poured hot shot from the pulpit, as was the custom then, which only made more Baptists ; wherefore, he deserted that line of defence, leaving the gunboats to the Baptists safely moored in the east branch of the Naugatuck at Newfield, and preached the gospel of salvation the more earnestly at Torrington green. The work went forward cheerfully. The meeting house was finished inside at considerable expense, and the steeple erected according to the best Presbyterian style, and a bell placed in it.

In 1799, came "the great awakening ;" the first that Torrington had ever known in its first church. The seventeenth of November, 1799, was a great day, when thirty-three persons, mostly heads of families, united with the church ; nine others having done the same in September, previous, and seven more followed in the next January.

In the winter of 1816 there was another large addition to the church. In the summer of 1816, that remarkable minister, Asahel Nettleton, D.D., assisted Mr. Gillett in preaching and holding meetings for three months or more, and the result was the greatest religious awakening ever known in that church. His first text remembered still, by a boy then sixteen years of age, was : "Wherefore the law is holy, and the commandment holy, and just, and good."

¹ The Rev. John A. McKinstry, in a letter dated June 12, 1844, says of that revival : "It extended through the parish, and was quite powerful. Even at this period, when first impressions have gone, that revival is called, 'the revival in Torrington,' there having been none since of equal extent and power. The subjects of that work, with few exceptions, have adorned their profession, and some of them have been, and still are, pillars in the church. The influence of this revival upon the church, and upon the community, was in a high degree salutary. The work was solemn, and the truths presented, plain and searching. The true character and condition of the sinner was clearly set before him, and he was shown that his only hope was in the sovereign mercy of God through a crucified Savior. The measures adopted were such as were common in this region at that time ; such as the ministry of the word on the Sabbath, frequent visitation, personal conversation on the subject of religion, and prayer meetings during the week. In personal conversation, Mr. Nettleton abounded, and many attributed their religious impressions to the truth presented at such times. At the communion in November, 1816, the first fruits were gathered into the church, and in the January following, several more were added. The number that joined at these seasons was about fifty. Others were added at subsequent seasons, but the precise number cannot be stated. It is reported, however, that the number of conversions was about seventy." (See memoir of Nettleton, page 80.)

Again in 1821, did the Rev. Father Gillett see the prosperity of Zion in the addition of twenty at one time to his church. The thirty-three years of his labors with this people were years of much work and a proportionate amount of success, and must have given him great satisfaction during the closing years of life. He closed his labors and entered his rest January 19, 1826, aged seventy-seven years.

Rev. William R. Gould was pastor of this church five years, his labors being divided one or more years with the church in Wolcottville. He was a good and true minister, but the years had come when the people were going from the old homes in Torrington to all parts of the country, and the church and congregation were destined to grow less instead of increasing.

The Rev. Milton Huxley was stated supply, or preached without being installed, for the term of nine years, after Mr. Gould. He is well spoken of, and the church and society kept on its even way of growing less in numbers by removals from the parish.

The next minister was the Rev. John Alexander McKinstry, who was ordained pastor October 5, 1842, and continued his labors until 1857. He was a faithful minister; a man of considerable energy and activity; a steady worker in the Sunday school; diligent and careful in looking after the interests of the church, and in visiting public schools. While here he commenced collecting material for the history of the town, but the author of this book has not been able to obtain any aid from the collections then made except from the manual of the Torrington church, which has been a convenience of much value. It was during Mr. McKinstry's pastorate that the old meeting house was taken down and another built in its place. Mr. McKinstry closed his labors here in the autumn of 1857, and was settled the next Sabbath after in Harwinton. After this the Rev. Charles B. Dye preached as a supply, one year; and following him the Rev. Sylvanus C. Marvin was obtained, and continued four years. He is spoken of in high terms of appreciation and remembrance. He left in the spring of 1865, and settled in Woodbridge near New Haven where he still remains.

Rev. Jacob H. Strong was the next minister employed. He preached his first sermon here Nov. 12, 1865; was not installed, but continued to preach four years. He was an acceptable minister, and his labors were successful in all respects. It was while he was laboring here in the week of the Fourth of July, 1869, that the Rev. John D. Potter held a series of meetings with this church. Of this

meeting Mr. Strong says : “ Considerable religious interest succeeded and there were twenty or more hopeful conversions ; twelve united with the church.”

Some considerable money had been established as a fund for the society, as early as 1815, when the ministry lot was sold for two thousand, two hundred dollars. A large proportion of this money had been used by the society in various extremities, and Mr. Strong engaged in the arduous task of soliciting money to replace what had been used and thus keep the fund at its original amount. By great perseverance, and the earnest efforts of others, he succeeded, and thereby did a good work for the church and society. It was during his labors also that the incipient steps were taken which resulted in the removal of the meeting house from the green to Torrington hollow. In the beginning of winter in 1869, Mr. Strong removed to California, for the health of his family, and the church was supplied by the Sabbath, for a year or more. In the autumn of 1872, Rev. Michael J. Callan was engaged to preach and continued about a year and a half, and considerable religious interest was manifested under his labors in the spring of 1874, and several united with the church.

The author of this book preached for this church over a year, commencing in the summer of 1874, and during that time he began collecting material for this work.

Under the labors of the Rev. Charles P. Croft, this church experienced in the winter of 1876 and 7, a very general awakening to religious interests. Not only were there sixty or more conversions but the spirit of remoulding after the gospel, pervaded the whole community, and the result was greatly in favor of the perpetuity of the life of the old church.

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

Ministers.

- REV. NATHANIEL ROBERTS, ordained Oct., 1741 ; died March 4, 1776.
- REV. NOAH MERWIN, ordained Oct. 25, 1776 ; dis. Nov. 26, 1783.
- REV. ALEXANDER GILLETT, ins. May 23, 1792 ; died Jan. 19, 1826, aged 77.
- REV. WILLIAM RIPLEY GOULD, ins. Feb. 28, 1827 ; dis. Feb. 12, 1832.
- REV. MILTON HUXLEY, supply 1833 to 1842.
- REV. JOHN A. MCKINSTRY, ord. Oct. 5, 1842 ; dis. 1857.
- REV. CHARLES B. DYE, supply one year.
- REV. SYLVANUS MARVIN, supply four years.
- REV. JACOB H. STRONG, “ Nov. 12, 1865 to 1869.
- REV. MICHAEL J. CALLAN, “ one year and a half.
- REV. SAMUEL ORCUTT, “ one year and a half.
- REV. CHARLES P. CROFT, “ autumn of 1876 to —

Ministers Raised.

Rev. TIMOTHY P. GILLETT,
Rev. JAMES BEACH,

Rev. LUTHER HART,
Rev. ABEL K. HINSDALE,
Rev. MILES GRANT.

Deacons.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| EBENEZER LYMAN, | chosen 1742, died 1762; aged 80. |
| JOHN COOK, | " 1755, " 1779, " 61. |
| JOHN WHITING, | " 1764, " 1820, " 92. |
| WAIT BEACH, | " 1794, " 1810, " 64. |
| ABEL HINSDALE, | " 1802, " 1851, " 86. |
| DOCT. ELIJAH LYMAN, | " 1813, " 1819. |
| GUY WOLCOTT, | " 1821, dismissed. |
| MARVIN BARBER, | " 1822, died 1840, aged 44. |
| GILES WARD, | " 1838, " 1845, " 76. |
| RODNEY PIERCE, | " 1846. |
| LORRAIN HINSDALE, | " 1850, removed. |
| FREDERICK P. HILLS, | " 1869. |
| LYMAN R. POND, | " 1877. |

Members of the Church.

Organized Oct. 21, 1741.

| | |
|--|---|
| Ebenezer Lyman, and his wife Experience, | Abel Beach, and his wife Margaret, |
| Ebenezer Lyman Jr., and his wife Sarah, | Nathaniel Barber, and his wife Hepziba, |
| Ebenezer North, and his wife Sybil, | John Cook, and his wife Rachel, |
| Jonathan Coe, and his wife Elizabeth, | Asahel Strong. [Seventeen in number]. |
| Jacob Strong, and his wife Mindwell, | |

1742.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Margaret Thrall (Joel), | Samuel Damon Jr., and his wife, |
| Ebenezer Coe, and his wife Jane, | John Damon, and his wife, |
| Samuel Damon, and his wife, | Anne Wilson (Noah). |

1743.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Thomas Stoughton Jr., | Hannah Lyman. |
|-----------------------|---------------|

1744.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Margaret Roberts (Rev. N.), | Aaron Loomis, and his wife Deborah, |
| Joseph Beach, and his wife, | Aaron Loomis Jr., |
| Sarah Grant (Wm.), | Mindwell Loomis, |
| Nathan Beach, | Esther Loomis. |
| Elizabeth Thrall (Daniel), | |

1746.

Hannah Loomis (Aaron).

1747.

Beriah Hills*¹ and his wife Mary.*

¹ All names marked with a star, "owned their covenant and were taken under the watch and care of the church," under the halfway covenant, and could have their children baptized, though they were not members in full communion."

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| <div>Thomas White, Elijah Cowles, Amos Willson jr., Samuel Beach jr., Elisha Loomis.</div> | <div>Joseph Loomis, Wd. Dutton, Timothy Childs, Capt. Stephen Fyler.</div> | <div>Rev. Alex. Gillet.</div> | <div>Pulpit.</div> | <div>John Dutton, Mr. Ward, Wd. Chloe Loomis, Noah North, Ephraim Loomis, Joseph Allyn, Thomas Marshall, Joel Wetmore.</div> | <div>Wd. Bancroft, Wd. Marshall, Wd. Miller, Wd. Dinah Egles- stone, Wd. Culver, Wd. Baldwin, Wd. Thrall.</div> | <div>Elijah Pond, Noah Willson, Rial Brace, Ambrose Grant, Roger Loomis, Abel Beach, Wd. Roney Bie- sell.</div> | <div>Mrs. Kesiah Thrall, Mrs. Whitney, Mr. Heacox, Richard Sperry, Bunice Apley, Anne Loomis.</div> |
| <div>Thomas White, Elijah Cowles, Amos Willson jr., Samuel Beach jr., Elisha Loomis.</div> | <div>Roswell Willson, Dn. Abel Hinsdale, Joseph Allyn jr., Benoni Loomis, Benj. Phelps, Moses Drake, Noah Drake, Wd. Sarah Hurlbut.</div> | <div>Samuel Beach, Eli Richards, Caleb Lyman, Jacob Johnson, Wd. Hannah Thrall, Roswell Coc.</div> | | <div>Dn. Wait Beach, Elisha Smith, Esq., Levi Thrall, John Beach, Rebecca Hodges.</div> | <div>Benoni Gillett, Asa Spencer, Abijah Barber, Thomas Hurlbut, Giles Ward, Daniel Murray, Samuel Rowley, Junia North, Wd. Hannah Egglestone.</div> | <div>Aaron Smith, Pomeroy Leach, Selah Whiting, Nathan Gillet, Asaph Gillet.</div> | |
| | <div>Abel Beach, Sd., Orimal Leach, Jesse F. Finch, Wd. Ward, Norman Fowler, Asa Dutton, Luman Loomis.</div> | <div>Elisha Hinsdale, Phineas North, Esq., Guy Wolcott, Elihu Cook.</div> | | <div>Raphael Marshall, Matthew Grant, Moses Loomis, Noadiah Bancroft, William Whiting.</div> | <div>Curtis Egglestone, Abel Roberts, Oliver Allyn, Artemas Philow, Naomy Loomis, Orange Soper, Ira Grant, Silas White.</div> | | |
| | <div>Sylvanus Holbrook, Grove Hinman, Jonas Leach, Miles Willcox, Stephen Johnson, Julius Beach.</div> | <div>Lyman Wetmore, Giles Whiting, Elijah Lyman, Willard Hodges, Erastus Hodges.</div> | <div>Harvey Palmer, Miles Beach, Ira Loomis, Nancy Goodaill, Russell C. Abernethy.</div> | <div>Timothy Egglestone, Bildad Loomis, William Willson, Samuel Delaby, Caleb Leach jr., Neri Norton, Truman Brace, — Cooks, Mr. Heacox, jr.</div> | | | |
| | | <div>Roger Marshall, Nathan Thrall, Henry Allyn, Jonah Allyn, James Foot, Betsey Allyn, Hannah Allyn, Miss Simons.</div> | <div>Caleb Leach, James Egglestone, Abigail Elsworth, Josiah Apley, Ezekiel Apley jr.</div> | | | | |

1749.

John Whiting.

1751.

John Birge.*

1752.

Joseph Drake.*

1753.

Hannah Mott (Jonathan).

1754.

Wife Martha, William Filley and his wife Abiah,
Joel Loomis,
Isabel Loomis (Abraham),
Jerusha Loomis,
Mary, and Isabel Loomis (daughters of Abraham),
Benjamin Ives,* and his wife R.*

brothy,

1755.

1756.

ab,* Sarah Whiting (John),
,* Phebe a slave of Joel Thrall.

1757.

fe Esther,* Abner Loomis* and his wife Sarah,*
Abner Loomis Jun.* and his wife,*
William Coe* and his wife.*

1758.

Ruth,* Ephraim Loomis,*
Elizabeth,* Henry Akins* and his wife.*

1759.

uth,* Mary Coe (Thomas).

July 6, 1760.

Adam Mott* and his wife.*

1761.

Ebenezer Miller* and his wife,*
,* Wife of David Brown.

1762.

* David Austin,* and his wife,*
* Asahel Wilcox,* and his wife,*
Samuel Everet,* and his wife,*
fe,* Thomas Curtiss,* and his wife.*

1763.

Henry Akins, renewed cov. and recd. in full,
Joseph Thrall,* and his wife,*
The wife of Oliver Coe,*

Ebenezer Smith,* and his wife,
Elizabeth Allen.

1764.

Wife of Matthew Grant,
Eunice Sheldon,
Epaphras Sheldon,
Wife of James Bacon,

Noah Wilson, Jr.,* and his wife,*
Eli Loomis,* and his wife,*
Benjamin Beach,* and his wife.*

1765.

Ensign Ephraim Bancroft,
Joel Wetmore,* and his wife,*
Experience Beach (dau. of Joseph),
Robert Coe,* and his wife,*

Wife* of Thomas Marshall Jr.,
Wife* of William Grant Jr.,
Reuben Thrall,* and his wife.

1766.

Aaron Thrall,* and his wife.*

1767.

Elijah Barber,* and his wife,*
J. Brown,

Samuel Deming.*

1768.

Jonathan Coe Jr.,* and his wife,*
Wife* of Joseph Blake,
Abijah Wilson,* and his wife,*
Timothy Judd Jr., and his wife,

Aaron Cook,* and his wife Lydia.
Wife* of Timothy Osband,
Samuel Beach,* and his wife,*
Abram Filley.

1769.

Elizabeth Allen (Joseph),
Sarah Whiting,* the younger,
Lene Mott,

Samuel Preston,*
George Miller.

1770.

John Cook Jr.,*
Caleb Lyman,* and his wife,*
Job Curtiss* and his wife,*
Ebenezer North Junr.* and his wife,*
Elizabeth Agard,
Margaret Roberts dau. of Rev.,

Jerusha Sheldon (Remembrance),
Ebenezer Preston,
Wife* of John Curtiss,
Vest Not,
Benjamin Eggleston and his wife,*

1771.

Abigail Allyn,
Ann Wilson (dau. of Noah),

John Young* and his wife.*

1772.

Joseph Taynter* and his wife,*

Levi Thrall* and his wife.*

1773.

Bushniel Benedict,

Friend Thrall.*

1774.

Chloe Barber,
"Ariel," Brace,* and his wife,*

Wife* of Shubal Cook.

1775.

Wife* of Oliver Cotten,
John Beach* and his wife,*

Noah Fowler* and his wife.*

, who was pastor from 1776 to 1783, left church, but is said to have carried the not return them though requested so to do

the church records contains the following
mitted to membership, the date standing

Feb. 27, 1777.

his wife, Ashbel North and his wife Ruth,
Sarah Whiting,
Axa North,
his wife, Lois Wetmore (Samuel),
his wife, Hepzibah Loomis.

Nov. 4, 1792.

Adah Gillett (Rev. Alexander).

March 4, 1793.

1799.

Rosel Wilson,
Ruth Wilson (Rosel),
Benjamin Phelps,
Lydia Phelps (Benjamin),
Mary Holbrook (Abijah),
Mary Thrall (Levi),
Rebecca Hodges, (widow of Doct.),
Lucy Loomis, (Moses jr.),
Asenath Hinsdale (Elisha),
Mercy Beach (John),
Jemima Loomis (Benoni),
Henry Rew,
Ebenezer Lyman Jr.,
George Fowler,
Henry Hart,
Sabra Loomis,
Clarissa Loomis,
Hannah Allyn,
Rhoda Lyman,
Sally Wetmore.

1800.

Miriam Wetmore (Pomeroy),
Mehitable Palmer (Harvey).

Nov. 2.

Owen Brown,
Ruth Brown (Owen).

May 9.

Lydia Richards (Eli),

Jan. 19.

Rebecca Smith (Joseph),

July 3.

Levi Beach.

Doct. Elijah Lyman (Dea.),

Lorinda Lyman (Doct. E.),

May 1.

Benoni Gillet,

Phebe Gillet (Benoni),

May 8.

Lyman Wetmore,

Betsey Wetmore (Lyman),

Giles Ward,

Eunice Ward (Giles),

Huldah Cook (Elihu),

Sabra Wilson (Amos Jr.),

Amarilla Eggleston (Curtis),

Anna Foot (Jairus),

Elizabeth Allyn jr.,

Chloe Loomis,

Nov. 4.

James Otis Pond.

Erastus Hurlbut.

Nancy Kimberly, widow,

Joseph Allyn,

Abel Roberts,

Giles Whiting,

Norman Fowler,

Statira Fowler (Norman),

Amos Wilson,

Elzah Cowles,

Chester Bancroft,

Rachel Bancroft (Chester),

Patience Baldwin, widow,

Hannah Loomis, widow,

Jerusha Bancroft (Noah),

Jedidah White (Thomas),

Sibyl Coe (Abijah),

Sarah Leach (Ormel),

Laura Leach (Myron),

Chloe Mott (Ira),

1802.

Eunice Hurlbut (Thomas).

1803.

. Betsey Beach (Levi).

1807.

Sally Roberts (Abel),

Philomela Bostwick (Wm.),

Chloe Cowles (Elijah),

Mrs. Sylvanus Holbrook.

1808.

Elizabeth Richards,

Laura Loomis,

Sarah Dutton,

Dotha Johnson,

Maria Marshall.

Sept.

Sarah Wetmore (Joel),

William Marsh,

Rocksey Bissell.

1811.

July 2.

Linus Sage Cook,

Hannah Cook (L. S.).

1815.

Nov. 3, 1816.

Alpha Hodges,

Sibyl Catlin Fowler,

Harriet Childs,

Harriet Whiting,

Anna Wolcott,

Rozalena North,

Phila Marshall,

Ursula Fowler,

Eunice Marsh,

Lucinda Phelps,

Huldah Loomis,

Almira Wolcott,

Flora Coe,

Pamelia North,

Aurelia Palmer,

Hannah Lyman,

Alzada Barber.

Jan. 5, 1817.

William H. Whiting,
Samuel Thrall,
Marvin Barber,
Nancy Wetmore,
Almeda Beach,
Mindwell Kellogg,
Henry Wattles.

1818.

Erastus Hurlbut,
Clarissa Hurlbut (Erastus),
Betsey Hurlbut,
Anna Hurlbut.

1821.

Harriet Gates,
Eliza Lyman,
Anna E. White,
Nancy E. Coe,
Hannah Goodwin,
Hannah Beach,
Desire Fowler,
Lois Wilson,
Mariah Wetmore,
Lucretia Palmer,
Electa Loomis.

1822.

Eleanor Wolcott.

Sept. 1, 1826.

1827.

Amanda Wetmore,
Amanda Loomis.

1828.

Abel K. Hinsdale (Rev.), missionary of A.
B. C. F. M. at Mosul,
Mrs. Esther Weeks,
Eunice Gould.

1829.

Susan Rowley (Artemas).

1830.

1831.

Rachel Whiting,
Huldah Cook,
Uri Whiting,
Emma R. Palmer,

Louisa Wetmore,
Mary Abernethy,
Orphelia Leach.

1832.

Sally Wheeler,
Henry Judd,
Alexander Gillett,
Julia Spencer,
Mehetable Palmer,
Fanny Hector,

Myron Spaulding,
Almira Palmer,
Harriet Sage,
Caroline Sage,
Nancy Coe.

1833.

Lucy Loomis.

1835.

Jerusha Loomis (Horace),
Harriet H. Huxley (Rev. M.),

Melinda Whiting.

1836.

Roxy Hodges.

1837.

Sibyl Coe,

Harriet Whiting.

1838.

Caroline Smith (Isaiah).

1840.

Mary Prince (Jairus).

1842.

Louisa North (Phineas).

1843.

Charles Hotchkiss,
Electa Hotchkiss,
Phebe S. Allen,
Rosanna Parmelee,
Elisha S. Booth,
Elvira Booth,

Harriet Sage (Linus),
Clarissa Whiting (Geo. L.),
Rodney Pierce (Dea.),
Jane Pierce,
Eliza Barber.

1844.

Mary E. McKinstry (Rev.)

1845.

Willard Hodges,
Frederick P. Hills (Dea.),

Lucy E. Hills.

1847.

Rebecca A. Whiting,

Aurora J. Hinsdale.

1849.

Burton T. Cowles,
Norman B. Buel,
Russel L. Pond,
Milo Barber,

Angeline E. Cowles,
Helen P. North,
Emma J. Whiting.

1850.

**Alonzo Whiting,
Frank L. G. Whiting,
Loomis B. Beach,
Warren Goodwin,
Elvira Goodwin,
Miles Hart,**

**Laura Hart (Miles),
Betsey Hart (Alpha),
Wealthy E. Hart (Victory),
Lucy Pond,
Susan Beach.**

1851.

**Asa Dutton,
Beula Dutton,
Levi W. Thrall,
Amelia Thrall,**

**Victory C. Hart,
Arthur M. Kimberly,
Laura M. Hodges.**

1852.

Delia C. Hodges,

Elizabeth Cowles (B. T.).

CHAPTER VII.

TORRINGFORD CHURCH.

THE SOCIETY.



REACHING services were held by Rev. Nathaniel Roberts, on the east side of the town, six Sabbaths, in 1754, and also in 1755, and the next year the preaching was measured by the amount they paid to the society. The town vote, however, gave them the privilege of having preaching four months that year, and released them from paying for the support of Mr. Roberts. The meetings at this time were held in the house of Nehemiah Gaylord and Shubael Griswold.

In 1757, a petition was sent to the assembly, signed by nineteen persons, asking the liberty to have preaching such part of the year as they were able, and to be released from supporting Mr. Roberts. The number of families in that part of the town at that time is stated to have been about twenty. The following were the petitioners :

Abraham Dibble,
Jonathan Kelsey,
Jonathan Gillett,
Joshua Austin,
Shubael Griswold,
Benjamin Matthews,
Nathan Kelsey,

Nehemiah Gaylord,
David Birge,
Ebenezer Winchell,
Charles Mather,
Aaron Yale,
John Burr,
Jane Loomis,

Benjamin Bissell,
John Birge,
Samuel Durwin,
Thomas Dibble,
Ephraim Dibble.

At a meeting held in October 27, 1757, a committee was appointed to hire a minister, and a vote was passed to raise ten pounds for defraying the expense in so doing.

In April, 1759, the town expressed its willingness by vote that four tiers and a half of lots in the eastern part should be made into a society, and in May next, the people asked the general assembly to incorporate a society to include these tiers and the western tier in New Hartford ; and if this could not be granted, they asked that the people might be exempt from paying in New Hartford, and be allowed to support preaching in the eastern part of Torrington. They entreated for the privileges of a society, though they were scarcely able to support preaching in an honorable manner, if the privilege was granted them. This request, however strange it may seem, after a hundred years and more are passed, was denied.

In October, 1759, they presented another petition with twenty names, stating that there were then in East Torrington twenty-two families, and one hundred and sixty-six persons, many of whom were small children ; and they asked that they might be exempt from public charges, that they may maintain worship among themselves ; this request was denied.

The next spring they renewed this petition, to be exempt from public taxes that they might support the gospel among themselves, since they could not do both. This petition was long, urgent, and eloquent, in presenting the circumstances and facts in the case. They represented "their distance from places of worship ; the number of children and older people who could not go such distances regularly ; the expense attending the education of their children, clearing new farms, constructing highways, and the many inconveniences of a new country, and therefore desired release from public taxes," but they did not obtain their request.

In 1761 New Hartford gave its consent that four miles of the west tier of lots might be annexed to East Torrington for the support of the gospel. After this full consent of both towns, and their earnest entreaties heretofore, they were under the necessity of petitioning the assembly at four successive sessions before they obtained their request. But it was a matter of great importance to them, and therefore they were not to be easily denied, and the truthfulness of the closing paragraph of each petition, they most faithfully fulfilled : "as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray."

The society was incorporated in October 1763, under the name of TORRINGFORD¹ ; the territory included four and a half tiers of lots on the eastern side of the town and the western tier in New Hartford, four miles in length. The half of another tier was afterwards added, and thus the society continued for many years.

At the first meeting after the incorporation they say : "the inhabitants of 'Torrington' (using the society name for the first time) ; being convened together ; holden Dec. 21, 1763." They seem to use that name with satisfaction, and well they might for they had petitioned long enough, to obtain it ; and then they proceed to make arrangements for regular meetings and to elect officers for the year, who were as follows :

¹ Made from the names of the two towns.

Dea. Jonathan Kelsey,¹ moderator ; Nehemiah Gaylord, clerk of the society ; Dea. Jonathan Kelsey, Samuel Austin and John Birge, society committee ; Jabez Gillett, society collector.

This meeting was adjourned one week when they passed several votes which indicated substantial work as a society.

“ Voted to raise money for schooling by rate.

“ Voted to raise a penny and half penny upon the pound for schooling.

“ Voted that those people that live in New Hartford and belong to this society, shall have their own money to lay out for schooling among themselves.

“ Voted that the society committee shall take the care of, and order the schooling.

“ Voted that we will make some preparations this year for building a meeting house.

“ Voted that we will build the meeting house forty-eight feet long and thirty-eight feet wide.

“ The vote was then reconsidered and voted to be forty-six feet long and thirty-six wide.

“ Voted that the height of the house be left to the judgment of the committee.

“ Voted to raise thirty pounds to be paid in boards and shingles within a year from this time for the meeting house.

“ Voted that Ebenezer Winchell, Elijah Gaylord, and Lieut. Benjamin Bissell, shall be a committee to order out the getting of the boards, and shingles, and to receive them for the meeting house.

“ Voted to raise four pence on the pound in order to support the gospel amongst us.”

Such was the beginning of the Tarringford society which has continued its steady and benevolent work, nearly one hundred and fourteen years, during which time it has expended, for the support of the gospel (or the preaching) alone, on an average, four hundred dollars a year, or \$46,000.

THE MEETING HOUSE.

When the first meeting house was proposed for the west side of the town, an agreement was made between the inhabitants, that those on the east side need not pay towards the building of the house, pro-

¹ Mr. Kelsey had been deacon in Woodbury and hence is called deacon before any church was organized in Tarringford.

acquire all right as to the location, or site, and a deed was entered among the deeds of land, dated in 1763, of persons thus agreeing stand as follows: East side, Benjamin Bissell, Nehemiah Gaylord, Elijah Loomis, John Birge, Thomas Dibble. These names were early all the families east of the swamp at that

Wilson, Israel Avered, Moses Loomis, Aaron North, Ebenezer North, Wm. Grant, Joel Thrall, Ebenezer Coe, Isaac Higley, Zebulon Curtiss, Thomas Loomis, Ebenezer Lyman, Thomas Curtiss, Aaron Hills, Jonathan Coe, Nathaniel Barber, Abel Beach, Joseph Beach, Thomas Marshall, Ebenezer Whiting. Why the names of John Cook, Noah Beach were not on this paper is not clear, for the reason, as to which none, seemingly could object; and the east side began to build they had no claim on the land, because of aid previously rendered.

The society, having made some provision towards a house in 1763, voted in Dec., 1764, to "add two feet and breadth," and arranged to obtain a committee, for a site which would accommodate the whole society. In 1766, they voted to "proceed to build a place for a house." In April, 1768, they agreed to "raise the house as soon as possible," and in September of the same year they voted that the annual meeting of the society should be held in the house when the house was built in the summer of 1768. In the same year, they presented a petition to the general court that the territory of the society embraced about 10,000 acres of land, of which about seven thousand belonged to the society. That they had erected a church, which was covered with shingles, had convenient benches, and glass windows for the sun. They desired to settle a minister as soon as they could. The list of the present inhabitants is only two thousand five hundred pounds, and they pray that the assembly should grant them three pence per acre for three years on all the land they own, to provide a settlement for the first settling minister. If the petition remains, it should be used toward completing the house. The petition was granted. This house stood on the

highway, on the west side, some fifty rods south of the present church edifice.

In December, 1783, a committee was appointed to consider and decide whether the church stands in the right place, and if it did not to pitch a stake where it ought to stand, and at the same time, they voted to raise means to procure material to finish the inside of the meeting house. These acts were rescinded afterwards, but in January, 1785, a tax was laid, payable by the first of June, to finish the house. In obedience to this movement considerable work was done that summer on the inside of the house but it was not plastered. In March, 1788, a committee was appointed to settle with David Soper for plastering the church. In December, 1788, a seating committee was appointed, and the appointment thereafter was made annually while they worshiped in that house.

The house was painted in 1792, having neither bell nor steeple. Repairs went on thus until 1818, when a stove was placed in the house. In 1828, liberty was given to alter the front gallery for the singers. In 1835, the thanks of the society were voted unanimously to Uriel Tuttle for the use of his organ for the time past, showing that in instrumental music they were in advance of many churches of that day, and Charles B. Smith and Frederick Phelps were complimented for their services at the organ, by a vote of thanks from the society, and thereby, probably, received a larger salary than they expected.

In 1835, the society voted to build a new house of worship. Long had that old house served the purpose of the consecrated place of worship to the one only true God. Father Mills the great and grand old pastor and preacher was gone to his eternal home. There, in that pulpit had he stood more than fifty years, regularly on the Sabbath, to announce the message of good news, the invitations of the Son of man, and the offer of endless blessedness, to the congregated people. His voice, so familiar to thousands of ears, even outside of his own parish, had ceased, and was gone, forever gone. How they could thrust that old house aside, with all its sacred memories is a wonder, but they did it. Every instinctive rising of the soul in remembrance of the past, utters its protest, and pleads with "Young America" to spare that place; if not for the sake of the grand old minister, then for the sake of his son, the missionary prince who had worshiped there; and if not because of him, then for the sake of the good it had done in the service of that long line of worshipers

who, while living, knew no other place of union of prayer, but now were gone beyond the confines of earthly temples.

But no voice could prevail ; a new house must be built, and built it was in 1838 and in the early part of 1839, and the society voted that it be used for public worship after the third Sunday in May. It required an effort of twenty-five years, with the aid of the general assembly, to erect and complete the first house of worship, and it was in use seventy-one years. It required an effort of three and a half years to locate and finish the second house which has been in use over thirty-five years. The old church was sold by the piece to the highest bidder, and therefore some of the fragments may be seen still in Tarringford.

In 1874, the second meeting house was remodeled inside ; the old pews taken out and slips put in their stead ; the gallery closed up, and a place for the choir arranged at the side of the pulpit. The pulpit and platform were changed to the most modern style, and thus it stands surrounded by such interesting and sacred memories.

THE BURYING GROUND.

In December, 1788, the society instructed their committee to take a lease of the burying ground from Captain Gaylord, and to have it well fenced the next spring "if that was not done by the people by spells." This ground was enlarged in 1812, on the east and west sides. The deaths noted, during a period of seventy-five years, ending with 1851, were six hundred and fifty-two, or an average of nine a year ; and the ages of four hundred and three of these were recorded. Only one person reached the age of one hundred years ; twelve lived ninety years or more ; and one hundred and twenty-six lived seventy years.

THE CHURCH.

The church in Tarringford was deprived of all its records in the burning of the house of its pastor, Rev. Samuel J. Mills, in 1823, in which all of his library and papers were consumed, and therefore the items secured as to its early existence and success are gleaned from various other sources.

In the summer of 1763, Rev. Mr. Gould appears to have preached a short time, or rather there was a vote to employ him as though he were already preaching there. During the year 1764, the society was very much exercised in securing the site for the church and

nothing is said by them about preaching only the laying of a tax in the autumn of that year.

The journal of the Rev. Jonathan Marsh Porter, pastor of New Hartford at the time, has lately (1877) been deposited in the Congregational Memorial Hall at Hartford, and in this journal, under the head of admission and dismissal of members of the church, occurs the following :

“ Aug. 5, 1764, Samuel Kelsey and his wife were recommended by acts of this church to Christian communion and fellowship at Torrington.

“ Aug. 13, 1764. Mary Birge of Torrington was recommended by a vote of y^e church to Christian communion at Torrington.

“ Aug. 26, 1764. Samuel Austin and his wife and y^e widow of Robert Austin were recommended to Christian communion at Torrington.”

The inference from these items is that these persons were dismissed in order to form a church in Torrington ; because they were not recommended to a church as was the custom of Mr. Porter in other cases, to write. And further, Samuel Kelsey came from Woodbury a few years previous and united with the New Hartford church, and would not be likely to come back unless a church was to be organized at home. These six persons were all recommended in August, 1764, and the probability is, for the purpose of organizing the church in the September following.

In the spring of 1765, Rev. Ebenezer Devenport began to preach for this church and society and in July the society appointed a special committee to *act for the society*, in regard to the settling of Mr. Devenport as pastor ; as though there had already been appointed a committee by the church, and if so the church must have been in existence some time previous. It is most probable therefore that the church was organized in Sept., 1764.

On Feb. 6, 1769, Mr. Samuel John Mills having preached here, the society voted to “ give Mr. Mills a probationary call to settle in the work of the ministry amongst us ;” and he was accordingly settled and ordained pastor June 28, 1769. At this time there was a church here, recognized by the Litchfield Association, and to which they commended Mr. Mills.

To Mr. Mills the society voted a “ settlement ” of two hundred pounds, to be paid in three years if he settled among them. His salary was made £55, the first year, to be increased five pound a year until it should become seventy pounds, and his fire wood given him

in addition ; the one-half was to be paid in money, and the other, in wheat, rye, and Indian corn at the market price.

Under his labors the church prospered, and with its pastor, and through him and his son, rose in fame and celebrity, nearly if not quite equal to any church in the state, especially as being intimately connected with the beginning of missionary enterprises for foreign lands.

Special religious interest was manifested in this church in 1773, and 1782 and 1793. The revival of 1799 was of greatest extent, and secured greater results of obedience to the gospel than any that ever occurred in the community.¹ There were also revivals in 1806 ; in 1816, when sixty joined the church ; in 1821, when as many more united ; in 1827, and 1831, during the labors of Mr. Mills. Before Mr. Mills's decease, Mr. Epaphras Goodman was ordained as colleague pastor, and there were added to the church, by profession, in 1834, twenty-nine ; in 1842, twenty-seven ; in 1849, sixteen ; in 1858, twenty-nine ; and in 1867, nineteen.

In 1835, the church reported two hundred members and this was probably the highest number it had attained at any time. In 1849, Tarringford contained one hundred and twenty families and five hundred and thirty persons, and since that time has diminished somewhat, and therefore the membership of the church has not at any time been larger than in 1835. The church has been among the foremost in sentiment and effort in the temperance and anti-slavery reforms, and has been commendably liberal in its contributions for charitable purposes. There have been over six hundred members of this church, and among them many good men and women, great in heart and effort for the ends for which churches are instituted, but it has had one member raised within its fold, brought to the light and truth of the gospel by its own instrumentality, of whom the remark is eminently appropriate that for the honor of promoting the cause of Christ, this church cannot afford to exchange the name of Samuel J. Mills, Jr., on its roll for that of any other Christian benefactor America has ever produced.² But this brightest star in the coronal wreath of this church represents only one of many others, who once toiled hard and suffered much in the various relations of domestic, social, civil, and Christian life, in the community where it was planted.

¹ See biography of Father Mills.

² Rev. Wm. H. Moore, in Tarringford centennial.

A Sunday school was organized at the house of Father Mills in the summer of 1816, showing that the pastor and the people were ready to accept new as well as old methods of doing good, and this spirit and enterprise still continue.

This vine of the master's planting has been a blessing from generation to generation, and has enriched every interest of the people for time and eternity, and its faith and fruit have blessed the world.

The labors of the Rev. Epaphras Goodman from 1822 to 1836, were abundant in all good things. "During his pastorate here, he did much to raise the standard of education, was forward in the reformatory movements of the day, coöperated effectively with his ministerial brethren for the prosperity of religion in the county, and had the satisfaction of seeing large numbers added to the church."¹

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

Ministers.

Rev. Mr. HEATON, supply in the autumn of 1760, some months.

Rev. EBENEZER DEVENPORT, supply from summer of 1764 one year or more.

Rev. SAMUEL JOHN MILLS, pastor, ordained, . June 28, 1769, . died May 11, 1833.

Rev. EPAPHRAS GOODMAN, associate pastor, . Mar. 6, 1822, . dis. Jan. 12, 1836.

Rev. HERMAN L. VAILL, pastor, . . . July 5, 1837, . . " Sept. 29, 1839.

Rev. BROWN EMERSON, " . . . July 21, 1841, . . " Sept. 24, 1844.

Rev. John D. BALDWIN, supply short time and received a call.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MOORE pastor, . . . Sept. 30, 1846, . . " Sept. 26, 1854.

Rev. STEPHEN FENN, " . . . Nov. 16, 1854, . . " Sept. 4, 1857.

Rev. CHARLES NEWMAN, " . . . May 18, 1858, . . " Oct. 28, 1862.

Rev. SPENCER O. DYER, supply one year.

Rev. FRANKLIN NOBLE, pastor, . . . June 7, 1865, . . " Nov. 30, 1866.

Rev. JOSEPH F. GAYLORD, supply two years.

Rev. DANA M. WALCOTT, " one year to 1871.

Rev. HERRICK KNIGHT, " from 1872 to 1874.

Rev. GEORGE R. FERGUSON, " 1875 to 1877; went to Africa as a missionary teacher.

Ministers Raised in Torrington.

Rev. LUTHER ROSSITER, son of Newton Rossiter a tanner at Burrville, became an Episcopal minister, and his life has been spent at the West.

Rev. ORANGE LYMAN, see biography.

Rev. SAMUEL J. MILLS Jr., see biography.

Rev. JONATHAN MILLER, see biography.

Rev. HARVEY LOOMIS, see biography.

Rev. DAVID MILLER, see biography.

Rev. STANLY GRISWOLD, see biography.

Rev. ERASMUS D. MOORE, see biography.

Rev. LUCIUS CURTISS, see biography.

Rev. WARREN H. ROBERTS, Episcopal in 1857 see biography.

¹ Torrington centennial.

TORRINGFORD CHURCH.

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Deacons.

Jonathan Kelsey, at Woodbury and here, died in 1792 aged 89 years.
Nehemiah Gaylord, " in 1801 " 80 "
Abraham Filley.
Ebenezer Miller, " in 1814 " 79 "
Job Curtiss, " in 1807 " 62 "
Ebenezer Miller 2d, appointed in 1807, " in 1842 " 78 "
Elizur Curtiss, " " 1808, resigned in 1843, died 1868, aged 85 years.
Ebenezer Rood, " " 1826, " " 1843, " 1851, " 75 "
Thomas Watson, " " 1843, " " 1855, removed to Winsted.
Thomas A. Miller, " " 1843, died 1861, aged 55 years.
Harvey L. Rood, " " 1855.
William Watson, " " 1861.
Giles L. Gaylord.
Chester H. Barber.

List of Members.

| When united. | | When united. | |
|--|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Adams, Mary, | 1848. | Birge, Sally, | 1818. |
| Addis, Orphenia S., Geo. T., | " | Birge, Luther, | " |
| Andrews, Emory A., | 1843. | Birge, Roswell, | 1843. |
| Austin, Nathaniel, | 1818. | Birge, Allstyne, | 1858. |
| Austin, Anna (Nath.), | " | Birge, Eliza M. Hewit, | 1861. |
| Austin, Margaret Mills, | 1779. | Birge, Nathaniel, | 1827. |
| Austin, Lewis, | 1818. | Birge, Martha A., | 1858. |
| Austin, Rebecca, | " | Birge, Sally Barber, | 1844. |
| | | Birge, Celia M., | 1867. |
| Bailey, Tamison Blood, | 1858. | Birge, Julia Waterman. | |
| Bancroft, J. K. Hudson, | " | Bissell, Ezekiel. | |
| Barber, John, | " | Bissell, Ruth Devotion. | |
| Barber, Ursula Catlin, | " | Bissell, Ezekiel Jr. | |
| Barber, John C., | 1832. | Bissell, Lucretia Spencer. | |
| Barber, Sarah Miller, | 1821. | Bissell, Rhoda Bissell. | |
| Barber, Chester, | 1851. | Bissell, Charlotte Birge, | 1832. |
| Barber, Marilla Birge, | " | Bissell, Peter Mills. | |
| Barber, Chester H., | 1843. | Bissell, Sarah Comstock. | |
| Barber, Maria E. Blake, | 1845. | Bissell, Harriet Curtiss, | 1851. |
| Barber, Willard O. | 1849. | Bissell, Melicent Watson. | |
| Barber, Sarah Birge, | 1851. | Bissell, Mary S., | 1837. |
| Barber, Mary E. Woodward, | 1849. | Bissell, Lucius, | 1851. |
| Barber, Sarah B., | 1867. | Bissell, Sarah Patton, | 1844. |
| Barber, Janette S. Birge, | 1849. | Bissell, Roderick, | 1859. |
| Bates, Mary L. Taylor, | 1843. | Bissell, Fanny Gaylord, | " |
| Battell, William. | | Bissell, Esther Ann, | 1849. |
| Battell, Sarah Buckingham. | | Blakeslee, Martha E., | 1866. |
| Beach, Lucy Walling. | | Brace, Mary Ann Loomis, | 1848. |
| Benedict, Lucina L., | 1843. | Brace, Ellen Ann, | 1858. |
| Birge, Sally Barber. | | Bronson, Char. A. Pond, | " |
| Birge, Simon, | 1831. | Bronson, Mary J. Bissell, | 1843. |
| Birge, Experience Hamlin. | | Burr, Tabitha Loomis. | |

| | When united. | | When united. |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| Burr, Mehitable <i>Loomis</i> . | | Curtiss, Naomi R. | |
| Burr, Martha <i>Beach</i> . | | Curtiss, Julius. | |
| Burr, Fanny Taylor, | 1822. | Curtiss, Lucius, Rev. | |
| Burr, Uri C., | 1858. | Curtiss, Hermon, | 1851. |
| Burr, Sarah <i>Mix</i> , | 1843. | Curtiss, Sophia <i>Stillman</i> , . . . | 1834. |
| Burr, Lucius, | 1849. | Curtiss, C. Cecelia <i>Stillman</i> , . . . | 1852. |
| Burr, Sarah J. <i>Woodruff</i> , . . . | 1851. | Curtiss, Eugenia S., | 1850. |
| Burr, George A., | 1867. | Curtiss, Uri, | 1801. |
| Burr, Mary A., | " | Curtiss, Mary <i>Adams</i> , | 1817. |
| Burr, Milo, | 1835. | Curtiss, Rufus, | 1818. |
| Burr, Mary <i>Skinner</i> , | 1826. | Curtiss, Ursula <i>Fowler</i> . | |
| Burr, Lavinia E. <i>Hurlbut</i> , . . . | 1858. | Curtiss, Jabez G. | |
| Burr, Hiram, | 1835. | Curtiss, Louisa <i>Wetmore</i> . | |
| Burr, Almira <i>Cook</i> . | | Curtiss, Hannah <i>Drake</i> , | 1803. |
| Burr, F. Ella, | 1867. | Curtiss, Wealthy <i>Parsons</i> . | |
| Burr, Rufus, | 1831. | Curtiss, Emily <i>Carnish</i> , | 1847. |
| Burr, Ann S. <i>Hudson</i> , | 1821. | Curtiss, Hezekiah P., | 1855. |
| Burr, Alonzo, | 1847. | Curtiss, Amelia <i>Parsons</i> , | " |
| Burr, Franklin, | 1849. | Curtiss, Ella A., | 1866. |
| Burwell, Ellis, | 1841. | | |
| | | Daily, Harmon, | 1843. |
| Calkins, Jane A. <i>Birge</i> , | 1849. | Daily, Mercy L. <i>Ball</i> , | 1860. |
| Carr, Clement. | | Daily, Ellen E. <i>Bailey</i> , | 1843. |
| Carr, Jedediah <i>Pelton</i> . | | Daniels, Sarah R. <i>Talmadge</i> , . . . | 1834. |
| Clark, Converse. | | Daniels, Louisa, | 1867. |
| Clark, Almira <i>Burr</i> . | | Deming, Abigail <i>Loomis</i> . | |
| Cleaveland, S. J. Taylor, | 1858. | Downs, Edwin, | 1858. |
| Cleaveland, Mary, | 1838. | Durand, Julia G. | |
| Cleaveland, James C., | 1837. | Durand, William, | 1843. |
| Cleaveland, L. C. <i>Watson</i> , | " | Durand, Loanna P. <i>Barber</i> , . . . | 1827. |
| Cleaveland, J. R. <i>McD.</i> , | 1867. | | |
| Coe, Caroline <i>Brown</i> . | | Eggleston, Mary E. <i>Hayden</i> , . . . | 1858. |
| Coe, Julia E., | 1843. | Eggleston, Cynthia A., | 1858. |
| Collier, Henry. | | Eggleston, Sophia D., | " |
| Colt, Anson. | | Ellsworth, John. | |
| Colt, Chloe <i>Gillett</i> , | 1816. | Ellsworth, Anna <i>Birge</i> . | |
| Colt, Anson Jr., | 1817. | Ellsworth, Philander. | |
| Colt, Henry, | 1831. | Elmer, Abiathar. | |
| Colt, Chloe <i>Catlin</i> , | " | Elmer, Kezia <i>Bissell</i> . | |
| Colt, Geo. R., | 1858. | Elmer, Peleg, | 1835. |
| Colt, Margaret E. <i>Griswold</i> , . . . | 1858. | Emerson, Catharine <i>Brown</i> , . . . | 1842. |
| Colt, Luman, | 1868. | Engert, Louisa, | 1869. |
| Cook, Louisa Fuller, | 1816. | | |
| Cook, Jane M. Hand, | 1851. | Fenn, Sarah <i>Roberts</i> , | 1855. |
| Cross, Ann, | 1849. | Filley, Abraham, Dea. | |
| Curtiss, Job, Dea. | | Fogg, Sophia C. <i>Hayden</i> , | 1831. |
| Curtiss, Eunice Cowles. | | Foote, Jane E. <i>Humpbrey</i> , | 1843. |
| Curtiss, Elizur, Dea., | 1799 | Freeman, Mary. | |
| Curtiss, Naomi <i>Kellog</i> . | | Freeman, Edward H., | 1858. |
| Curtiss, Amanda <i>Steele</i> , | 1805. | Frisbie, John. | |

TORRINGFORD CHURCH.

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| | When united. | | When united. |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|
| Fyler, Sybil. | | Hewitt, Alice M., . . . | 1868. |
| Gaylord, Nehemiah, Dea. | | Holcomb, James H., . . . | 1827. |
| Gaylord, Lucy <i>Loomis</i> . | | Hotchkiss, Laura N. | |
| Gaylord, Joseph. | | Hopkins, Anna <i>Palmer</i> , . . . | 1865. |
| Gaylord, Ruth <i>Bissell</i> . | | Hopkins, Harvey P., . . . | 1857. |
| Gaylord, Elizah. | | Hopkins, Lydia <i>Tanner</i> , . . . | " |
| Gaylord, Margaret <i>Taylor</i> . | | Hopkins, Gertrude W., . . . | 1870. |
| Gaylord, Margaret <i>Bissell</i> . | | Hudson, Daniel. | |
| Gaylord, Giles L., . . . | 1833. | Hudson, Mary <i>Coe</i> . | |
| Gaylord, Pamela <i>Preston</i> , . . . | 1838. | Hudson, Abigail W. | |
| Gaylord, Sarah <i>Blake</i> , . . . | 1848. | Hungerford, Charlotte <i>Austin</i> . | |
| Gaylord, Hubert L., . . . | 1867. | Hurlbut, Leonard. | |
| Gaylord, Mary L., . . . | " | Hudson, Daniel <i>Coe</i> . | |
| Gaylord, Nancy. | | Hudson, Rhoda <i>Fowler</i> . | |
| Gibbs, Abigail W. <i>Hudson</i> . | | Hudson, E. D., Dr. | |
| Gillett, Anna <i>Loomis</i> . | | Hudson, Martha <i>Turner</i> . | |
| Gillett, Loraine Filley. | | Hudson, Charlotte. | |
| Gillett, Horace. | | Hudson, Barzillai, . . . | 1816. |
| Gillett, Rachel <i>Austin</i> . | | Hudson, Content <i>Picket</i> , . . . | " |
| Gillett, Betsey. | | Humaston, Esther. | |
| Goodwin, Harvey. | | Humphrey, Daniel G. | |
| Goodwin, Sarah M., . . . | 1867. | Humphrey, L. <i>Eno</i> . | |
| Gould, Rhoda <i>McCoe</i> . | | Humphrey, Daniel P., 2d, . . . | 1816. |
| Griswold, Laura <i>Barber</i> . | | Humphrey, P. P., Dr., . . . | 1836. |
| Griswold, Jane <i>Woodford</i> . | | Humphrey, Charles G., . . . | 1843. |
| Griswold, Thaddeus, . . . | 1826. | Humphrey, James D., . . . | 1858. |
| Griswold, Margaret <i>Gaylord</i> , . . . | " | Humphrey, Chloe <i>Watson</i> , . . . | " |
| Griswold, Julia A. <i>Curtiss</i> , . . . | 1834. | Humphrey, Henry B. S., . . . | 1858. |
| Griswold, Sarah <i>Clark</i> , . . . | 1857. | Humphrey, Dorothy <i>Miller</i> , . . . | 1866. |
| Griswold, Isabella <i>Kellogg</i> , . . . | 1843. | Ingraham, Louisa. | |
| Griswold, Isabella W., . . . | 1866. | Johnson, Levi F., . . . | 1831. |
| Griswold, Anna M., . . . | " | Johnson, Maria <i>Morris</i> , . . . | " |
| Griswold, Nellie P., . . . | 1867. | Johnson, Daniel. | |
| Gross, Sally <i>Ellsworth</i> . | | Johnson, Jarvis B., . . . | 1849. |
| Gross, Harvey H. | | Johnson, Elizabeth <i>Hill</i> , . . . | " |
| Gulliver, Fannie W. <i>Curtiss</i> , . . . | 1841. | Johnson, Sarah E., . . . | 1862. |
| Hall, Gideon, . . . | 1827. | Johnson, Levi B., . . . | 1867. |
| Harrison, Richard, . . . | 1868. | Johnson, Emily A., . . . | " |
| Hart, Jane <i>Tuttle</i> | " | Johnson, Julia A., . . . | " |
| Hathaway, Mary E. <i>Curtiss</i> , . . . | 1834. | Jones, Nancy <i>Johnson</i> . | |
| Hathaway, Anna F., . . . | 1866. | Kelsey, Jonathan, Dea. | |
| Hayden, Augustine. | | Lepian, Jane, . . . | 1860. |
| Hayden, Cicero, . . . | 1831. | Loomis, Hepziba. | |
| Hayden, Sophia <i>Squires</i> | " | Loomis, Sally <i>Burr</i> . | |
| Hayden, Tullius C., . . . | " | Loomis, Fitch. | |
| Hayden, Wm. H., . . . | 1843. | Loomis, Mary <i>Bissell</i> . | |
| Hayden, Charles H., . . . | 1868. | Loomis, Michael. | |
| Henderson, Ruth <i>Matber</i> . | | | |
| Henderson, C. M. <i>Gillett</i> . | | | |

| | When united. | | When united. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Loomis, Huldah <i>Loomis</i> . | | Miller, Abigail Bristol, . . . | 1816. |
| Loomis, Allen. | | Miller, Harry, . . . | 1842. |
| Loomis, Mary <i>Reed</i> , . . . | 1810. | Miller, Jane F. G., . . . | " |
| Loomis, Aurelia, . . . | 1818. | Miller, Luther. | |
| Loomis, Timothy. | | Miller, Harriette L., . . . | 1867. |
| Loomis, Ann <i>Roberts</i> . | | Miller, Luther B., . . . | " |
| Loomis, Hannah <i>Curtiss</i> . | | Mills, Esther <i>Robbins</i> , Rev. | |
| Loomis, Harvey, Rev. | | Mills, Florilla. | |
| Loomis, Ann <i>Battell</i> , . . . | 1826. | Mills, Samuel J. 2d, Rev., . . . | 1806. |
| Loomis, Laura <i>Lyman</i> . | | Mills, Jeremiah. | |
| Loomis, Timothy 2d. | | Mills, Eleanor <i>Witter</i> . | |
| Loomis, Chloe Riley, . . . | 1843. | Mills, Laura. | |
| Loomis, Philo A. | | Mills, Electa J. Lyman, . . . | 1843. |
| Loomis, Mary A. <i>Watson</i> , . . . | 1822. | Miner, Drius D., . . . | 1847. |
| Loomis, Cornelius D., . . . | 1836. | Miner, Mary E. Wadsworth, . . . | " |
| Loomis, Justice. | | Miner, Mary E., . . . | 1867. |
| Lowrey, Martha A. <i>Miller</i> . | | Miner, Charles, . . . | 1858. |
| Lyman, David. | | Miner, Martha E. <i>Frost</i> , . . . | " |
| Lyman, Mary <i>Brown</i> . | | Miner, John S., . . . | 1867 |
| Lyman, Elijah, Dr. | | Miner, Josephine, . . . | 1868. |
| Lyman, Norman, Dr. | | Minturn, Hiram. | |
| Lyman, Orange, Rev. | | Minturn, Huldah <i>Cowles</i> . | |
| Lyman, John, . . . | 1802. | Mitchell, Maria <i>Tborburn</i> , . . . | 1838. |
| Lyman, Salome <i>Maltby</i> , . . . | " | Moore, Erasmus D., Rev. | |
| Lyman, John B., . . . | 1821. | Moone, Mary E. Redfield, Rev., | 1847. |
| Lyman, David N., . . . | 1831. | Moone, Jane A. <i>North</i> , . . . | 1849. |
| Lyman, Sarah E. Stone, . . . | 1843. | Morse, Catharine Mix, . . . | 1848. |
| Lyman, John N., . . . | 1858. | Murray, Warren Brooker, . . . | 1858. |
| Lyman, Rufus. | | | |
| McCoe, Chloe <i>Pbelps</i> . | | Newell, Almira F. Palmer. | |
| McEwen, Sarah Battell. | | Newman, Elizabeth G., Rev., . . . | 1858. |
| Marsh, Lydia S., . . . | 1843. | Nichols, George, . . . | 1793. |
| Mather, Oliver Soper. | | Nichols, Elizabeth <i>Monro</i> , . . . | " |
| Miller, Ebenezer, Dea. | | Noble, E. <i>Pleasants</i> , Rev., . . . | 1865. |
| Miller, Thankful <i>Allen</i> . | | North, John H., . . . | 1735. |
| Miller, Loraine <i>Bissell</i> . | | North, Esther <i>Gaylord</i> , . . . | " |
| Miller, Ebenezer 2d, Dea. | | North, Esther Maria, . . . | 1843 |
| Miller, Dorathy Gaylord. | | North, Sarah G., . . . | 1849. |
| Miller, Sarah <i>Catlin</i> , . . . | 1800. | Norton, James. | |
| Miller, Maria, . . . | 1821. | Norton, Harriet. | |
| Miller, Thomas A., Dea., . . . | 1827. | Obookiah, Henry, . . . | 1815. |
| Miller, Mary C. <i>Hudson</i> , . . . | 1821. | Osborn, Esther <i>Strong</i> . | |
| Miller, Gaylord B., Dr., . . . | 1849. | | |
| Miller, Caroline A. Watson, . . . | 1847. | Pardee, Isaac S., . . . | 1860. |
| Miller, John T., . . . | 1849. | Pardee, Mary L. <i>Crocker</i> , . . . | 1858 |
| Miller, Hobart B., . . . | 1858. | Peet, Minta. | |
| Miller, Fanny E. Mather, . . . | 1862. | Perkins, Watrous. | |
| Miller, Henry, . . . | 1816. | Perkins, Debora <i>Brace</i> . | |

TORRINGFORD CHURCH.

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| | When united. | | When united. |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| Phelps, Esther, | 1829. | Smith, — Mrs., | 1839. |
| Phelps, C. Augusta H., . . . | 1843. | Smith, Henrietta <i>Winchell</i> , . . . | 1849. |
| Philips, Caroline A. | | Soper, Rachel <i>Cook</i> . | |
| Pierce, Henry D., | 1858. | Spaulding, Silas D. | |
| Pierce, Mary, | 1868. | Spaulding Julia A. <i>Button</i> . | |
| Pond, Philip, | 1843. | Spencer, Jeremiah, | 1858. |
| Pond, Nancy, | " | Spencer, Elisheba Goodman. | |
| Pond, Burton, | 1838. | Spencer, Eliza Dutton, | 1839. |
| Pond, Charlotte <i>Colt</i> , | 1821. | Steele, Eliza <i>Humpbrey</i> , | 1831. |
| Pond, Julius R., | 1858. | Stoddard, Eli, | 1851. |
| Pond, Martha A. <i>Watson</i> , . . . | 1836. | Stoddard, Olive, | " |
| Pratt, Ann A. <i>Root</i> , | 1843. | Stone Emily <i>Lyman</i> . | |
| Pratt, Catharine L. Jones, . . . | " | Strong, Emerett L. <i>Colt</i> . | |
| Preston, Betsey <i>Gaylord</i> . | | | |
| | | Tallmadge, David, | 1832. |
| Rand, George D., | 1866. | Tallmadge, Sarah, | " |
| Rand, Martha J., | " | Tallmadge, Hilah, | " |
| Randall, Hannibal, | 1858. | Tallmadge, John Adrian, | 1843. |
| Reed, Justus. | | Tallmadge, James B., | 1836. |
| Reed, Elizabeth <i>Loomis</i> . | | Taylor, Polly. | |
| Reed, Theodore H., | 1860. | Taylor, Ann <i>Wilson</i> . | |
| Reed, Sarah S. <i>Wilcox</i> , | 1847. | Taylor, Emory, | 1833. |
| Reed, Laura E. <i>Birge</i> , | 1858. | Taylor, Ann Mather, | " |
| Reed, Hattie A., | 1867. | Taylor, Maria, | 1858. |
| Richards, Enos S. | | Tolles, Joseph. | |
| Rider, Irene A., Mrs., | 1858. | Tompkins, Thomas. | |
| Roberts, Pelatiah. | | Treadway, Aurelia Gillett, . . . | 1816. |
| Roberts, Betsey, | 1834. | Treadway, Aurelia 2d. | |
| Robinson, Mary. | | Tuttle, Ruth <i>Wilson</i> . | |
| Rockwell, Dency C., | 1843. | Tuttle, Ira. | |
| Rood, Ebenezer. | | Tuttle, — <i>Mills</i> . | |
| Rood, Rhoda <i>Loomis</i> . | | Tuttle, Clement. | |
| Rood, Ann. | | Tuttle, — his wife. | |
| Rood, Pamelee. | | Tuttle, Lucy, | 1841. |
| Rood, Eunice. | | Tuttle, Uriel. | |
| Rood, Rhoda. | | Tuttle, Cordelia Woodford, . . . | 1849. |
| Rood, Calvin. | | Tuttle, Adah <i>Hudson</i> , | 1816. |
| Rood, Moses. | | Tuttle, Chloe <i>Colt</i> , | 1821. |
| Rood, Ebenezer 2d, Dea., . . . | 1800. | Van Allen, Caroline E., | 1868. |
| Rood, Aurelia A. <i>Loomis</i> . | | | |
| Rood, Rufus, | 1836. | Wainright, Harriet C. Hayden, . . | 1843. |
| Rood, Harvey L., Dea., | 1850. | Wakefield, Ann <i>Fyler</i> . | |
| Rood, Susan <i>Humpbrey</i> , | 1848. | Walcott, Dana Mills, | 1870. |
| Rood, Abigail <i>Hewit</i> , | 1834. | Walcott, Elizabeth <i>Billings</i> , . . . | " |
| Rustin, Hiram. | | Watson, Levi. | |
| | | Watson, Abigail <i>Ensign</i> . | |
| St. John, Merilla <i>Lyman</i> . | | Watson, Lucy <i>Olmsted</i> . | |
| Seymour, Polly A. Gross. | | Watson, Huldah. | |
| Smith, Rhuamah <i>Loomis</i> . | | Watson, Julia. | |
| Smith, Melvin, | 1839. | Watson, Wm. Henry, | 1849. |

| | When united. | | When united. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
| Watson, Ann <i>Moone</i> , | 1822. | Wetmore, Fanny <i>Austin</i> . | |
| Watson, Harvey, | 1816. | Wetmore, Sarepta, | 1841. |
| Watson, Sally <i>Wells</i> , | 1808. | Wilcox, Elias, | 1845. |
| Watson, Reuel A., | 1831. | Wilcox, Florilla A. <i>Watson</i> , | 1816. |
| Watson, Milo. | | Wilcox, Charles, | 1866. |
| Watson, George. | | Wilcox, Charlotte <i>Hart</i> , | " |
| Watson, Jane Belden. | | Wilcox, Maria E., | " |
| Watson, Thomas, Dea., | 1823. | Wilson, Mary <i>Roberts</i> , | 1822. |
| Watson, Emeline <i>Curtiss</i> , | 1821. | Wilson, Austa Tallmadge. | |
| Watson, Charlotte E., | 1851. | Wilson, Darius. | |
| Watson, Sarah <i>Gaylord</i> , | 1813. | Wilson, Clarissa <i>Treadway</i> . | |
| Watson, William, Dea., | 1824. | Woodruff, Julia A. <i>Marsb</i> , | 1843. |
| Watson, Melissa <i>Cadwell</i> , | 1857. | Woodward, James G., | " |
| Watson, Sarah Jane. | " | Woodward, Catharine M. <i>Steele</i> , | 1848. |
| Wedge, Parintha. | | Woodward, Orpha A. <i>Kellogg</i> , | 1851. |
| Wells, Martha. | | Young, Clarinda <i>Lyman</i> , | 1850. |
| Wells, Nancy. | | | |

DISSENTERS.

In early times all persons owning taxable property were taxed for the "support of the gospel." Soon after the revolutionary war this law was changed and every man was allowed to choose what society or denomination he would support. This law to compel men to support the gospel was brought from the Episcopal church of England, and was continued so long as England governed this country, but as soon as the United States became free the state of Connecticut, and probably others also, changed the law and left every man to choose for himself, by presenting a certificate to that effect. The law was in universal force in England in behalf of the Episcopal church, but in this country none were more forward in opposing the law than the Episcopalians. In 1818 the law was again changed so that a man could withdraw, without supporting any denomination. The record made in Torrington concerning the matter is as follows :

"The certificates of those who have dissented from the established society of Torrington were received by the society as follows :

| | |
|---|--|
| 1788, Daniel Winchel, Churchman. | 1795, Elihu Olmstead, Methodist. |
| 1791, Charles Mather, Baptist. | 1818, Pelatiah Cadwell, no denomination. |
| " Thomas Goodman, " | 1819, Doct. Samuel Fyler, " |
| " David Miller, " | " Ambrose Fyler, " |
| " Isaac Goodwin, " | " Michael Loomis, Jr., " |
| 1793, Stephen Brown, Churchman. | " Anson Loomis, " |
| 1795, Samuel Woodward, " | " Ashur Loomis, " |
| " Josiah Moore, " | " William Wilson, " |
| " Francis Lyman, Baptist. | " Curtiss Tuttle, " |
| " David Soper [strict] Congregationalist. | 1821, Hiram Winchell, " |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1796, Eleazer Morris, Baptist. | 1816, Catlin Bissell, Churchman. |
| 1797, Brigadier Loomis, " | " Durand, " |
| " Abraham Tuttle, " | " Isaiah Tuttle, " |
| " Roswell Loomis, " | " Elijah Gaylord, " |
| 1798, Isaac Goodwin, Jr., Churchman. | " Elihu Moore, " |
| 1799, Roswell Olmstead, Baptist. | " Anson Little, " |
| " Timothy Humiston, Churchman. | " Harvey Coe, " |
| 1800, Hannah Olmstead, " | " Abiather Ellmore, " |
| 1802, John Brooker, Baptist. | " Levi Beach, " |
| " James Cowles, Churchman. | 1822, Jonathan Ives, " |
| " Elihu Barber, Baptist. | " Leverette Tuttle, " |
| 1803, Augustin Hayden, " | 1822, Theodore Lee, " |
| 1804, Solomon Morse, " | " Russell Burr, " |
| " John Evans, " | " Charles Andrus, " |
| 1805, Timothy Eggleston, " | 1823, John Ellsworth, " |
| 1811, Elias Gilbert, Methodist. | " Henry Roberts, " |
| 1815, Stephen Fyler, Baptist. | 1827, John Hungerford, " |
| 1816, Oliver Loomis, Methodist. | " Uri Taylor, " |
| " Christopher Wolcott, Churchman. | |

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

COOK STREET.

FROM 1740, for twenty years, much of the business of the town centered at Dea. Cook's. He was the first town clerk, and continued in that office thirty-eight years, and was justice of the peace much of that time, besides serving in several other offices of the town, church and society. Half a mile west of his house at Joseph Fowler's is said to have been some sort of mill or tannery, or both. In February, 1739, a stock company was formed of thirteen persons, supposed to have been for the purpose of setting up a tannery. The proprietors were ; Thomas Thomas and Thomas Hammond of Wethersfield ; David Sanford of Milford ; Samuel Phelps of Harwinton ; Dea. Nathaniel Hosford, Josiah Walker, Daniel Harris, Joel Parmelee, Timothy Hosford, William Hosford, Abram Kilborn, Isaac Bissell Jr., and Samuel Kilborn of Litchfield. They purchased the same day, thirty-six acres at the south end of the second tier of lots including the water privileges on the north side of the road at this place. Four of these partners sold their shares to Thomas Thomas, soon after the company was formed. It is probable that the first corn mill was here, and afterwards was removed to Mill brook, near Ebenezer Lyman junior's house. Some of the proprietor's meetings were held at Esquire Lyman's and his sons. The town meetings were held, most of the time if not all, at the first meeting house until about 1790.

THE LYMAN STREET.

In 1770 a highway was laid by town authority, from the first meeting house south to Mill brook. This road had been traveled as a highway more than fifteen years, but was not authorized as such by the town, it being about half way between two highways. On this road, in 1759, Ephraim Bancroft Jr., erected a house, having received sixty-six acres as a present from his father. His house stood near the site of the present dwelling of Mr. U. C. Andrus. In the same year, Epaphras Sheldon settled on land given him by his father,

about forty rods east of the Meeting house. He bought a strip of land running from his own through to this highway, lying south of and adjoining the Meeting house lot. On this land Mr. Sheldon built his tavern, which was for twenty years the place for military display and public resort.¹ Dea. John Whiting lived at the north end of this street, on the west side opposite the Church. Mr. Sheldon's house was on the east side, a few rods south, and Lieutenant Bancroft's house further south on the brow of the hill; and the site of Averit's grist mill, in the hollow, a few rods east of the present School house. On the west side of this street was the Lyman estate, the Fort and the School house, and about sixty rods west (perhaps more) was the Brandy still for making cider brandy. Deacon Whiting kept what would answer to a small country store of the present day, the only one west of Amos Wilson's at that time so far as is known. It may not have been dignified with the name of store, but was in fact quite a place for the sale of wheat, corn, peas and other grains, and salt, tea, sugar, indigo, and a few of such common articles of import. About 1773, he built a cider mill which was a place of great resort to talk the news and drink cider, which perhaps was something better than to congregate, and drink stronger water at the tavern.

"Leftenant" Bancroft, as called in that day, and General Epaphras Sheldon were very influential men for many years, and would naturally draw the public about them, and for this reason in part that street became the center of business for the town. They were both independent as to money, but were as unlike in character as two substantial men could be. The lieutenant was one of the most reliable men; of good judgment, good executive ability without a fuss; every body's true friend, and highly esteemed.

The general was a man of many flourishes as his hand writing faithfully shows. Yet he was not all flourish, but was a man of decided value in the community. He had high blood in him and was just the man to be a general in time of peace or war. He was clerk of the town for sixteen years, and had an important part in almost every public interest of the town. He built a tannery, on Mill brook, which was continued after his death some years by Raphael Marshall, and afterwards by Martin Webster. In revolutionary

¹ Since writing the above it is ascertained that Mr. Sheldon bought land of Ephraim Bancroft, just south of Bancroft's house and built his tavern there, where Mr. U. C. Andrus now resides.

times, he and Lieut. Bancroft, being military men, supported by the Wilsons, Whitings, Cooks, Fowlers, Loomises, Griswolds, Tuttles, Austins and a host of others like them from the east side as well as the west, were just the men to carry the town through with high honor to itself and triumph to the state and nation.

TORRINGTON GREEN.

When Doctor Elkana Hodges planted his home and store on the hill north of Torrington green, 1776, he set in motion the laws of trade that were to control the business transactions of the western part of the town for fifty years. Captain Abel Beach's tavern could not compete with that of Gen. Epaphras Sheldon, but Dr. Hodges's store stripped the south hill as clear as the northwest wind sweeps the snow from its brow in a furious gale in the winter. First, the three stores (and perhaps more) of Dea. Whiting, Capt. Amos Wilson and Noah North, made a balloon disappearance by taking wings and lighting on the hill in full subjection to the doctor, for his store became, very soon, the only store of the west side. Next the Meeting house, after a mighty struggle of moral elements, not quite as thoroughly modified by grace as could have been desired, yielded to the power of attraction and seated itself at the doctor's feet on the green. The military parades and public gatherings centered at Abel Beach's tavern and the New Meeting house and Hodges's store. Esquire Elisha Smith became town clerk and the business man of the town in the room of General Sheldon. The post office was established half a mile east of the green at Harvey Palmer's house, on Goshen road before it became a turnpike. The Center school house stood on the corner near Mr. Willard Birge's present house, and the horse racing was performed on the highway, originally sixteen rods wide, between the School house and the post office. To these must be added Dr. Hodges's potash manufactory at his house and a brandy distillery further north. In 1792, the hill at the New Meeting house was called Brandy hill, whether in consequence of the distillery north of Dr. Hodges's or another nearer the site is not ascertained.¹ The Rev. Alexander Gillett purchased his farm of Samuel Beach, half a mile north of Dr. Hodges, in 1792, on which he resided, until his decease. One man who had been of much importance in the town for fifteen years, specially during the Revolu-

¹ It is said that Epaphras Loomis brought a barrel of brandy from Windsor to his house north of Dr. Hodges, and this first gave the name of Brandy hill.

rant, living on the old Grant farm near Goshen
ce of his energetic life was not felt as much in
all over the town, especially the western side.

lations of business enterprises and moneyed trans-
ie spring of 1797, Dr. Hodges was suddenly re-
ctive and successful life at the early age of fifty
ns, Willard and Erastus, one eighteen years of age,
ook his business, except his profession, and carried
ecided success, and to the great advantage of the
any years. The store was continued on the hill

Then a store building was erected at the green

Erastus Hodges and the store on the hill vacated.
ted the dwelling house adjoining the store, which
d which was at that time the pride of the town.
tep in the life of this diligent young man was the
fth day of January, 1809, Laura Loomis, daughter
, said to have been the most queenly woman then
; and placed her in this new home, queen of the
of his mercantile business. This store drew

erprises of advantage and honor to the community.

New Hartford set up a hat shop in the corner of
t of the store, which in a few years was removed
little west of Mr. Burton T. Cowles's present re-
1822, the Academy was built a little south of Mr.

and was in use a number of years. Afterwards
erected by Russell C. Abernethy,¹ who some years
Volcottville and was a man of much enterprise and
wn. In 1848, the Meeting house, then strong and
cen down and a new one erected of smaller dimen-
ined until 1872, when it was removed to Torrington

it has been in use since that time. Mr. Alpheus
of Erastus, remained on the old homestead on the
ner of much influence in the town, and highly re-
eath in 1870. Torrington green is now deserted ;
long the road on the east side ; the sites of the old
pt. Abel Beach's tavern, and the house, once Mr.
are all in the lot east of the highway. One family
late Col. Levi Hodges, of all who dwelt on that

commenced keeping a store at this place about 1803.

street is left ; and the only man representing the name in the town is Mr. Levi Hodges, representative to the state legislature in 1877. At the north end of this street, still residing in the old homestead, is Miss Adah, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Gillett, now in the ninetieth year of her age.

NEWFIELD.

Some part of Newfield was settled later than any portion of the town except the pine swamp. Noah North settled in the western part quite early, with a few others, and the Fylers came into the eastern part about 1780. The territory embraced in the fourth school district, before 1800, was called Noppet, taking its name from Noppet hill, west of Noah North's dwelling. Abel Beach, son of Capt. Abel, went to this hill hunting, and lost his way, and remained in the woods over night. He was, afterwards, asked what he did when he found he was lost. He said, "I laid down by a log and nopped it." Hence the hill on which he took his nap, was called Noppet hill, and finally that part of the town was known by the same name. About 1803, Junia North resolved that the name should be changed, and gave it Newfield instead, which was accepted without resistance.

This Junius North, who was always called Juna and later Uncle Juna, kept a tavern where his son Dea. Frederick now resides, and was a man of considerable influence. Rev. Mr. Haynes preached in this tavern, a number of times in 1786 and 7, and thus supplied the demand for meetings in this part of the town.

There was a small green at Capt. Eli Richards's, opposite the burying ground, east side of the road, giving the locality some appearance of a public place. The military drill of the Newfield company was held at this place before 1800, as this part of the town furnished men enough, at that time, for a whole company. Charles Dix had a tannery and shoe shop a little north of Capt. Richards's, before 1795, and sold it to Giles Ward, who continued it some years. Afterward Phineas Reed established one north of the Meeting houses, on the road to Winchester. Henry Davton built a tannery and shoe shop at Arrow pond, about 1827, which was continued some years.

Orange Soper had a blacksmith shop a little north of the burying ground, where he continued to work until about 1800, when he sold his place to Jesse Finch and removed to Vernon, N. Y. There were several other blacksmith shops in Newfield, and they were kept

earlier days nearly all iron used went, first, to the shops. Nails of all descriptions were made here, the chains and irons used by the farmers about the town, and farming implements ; also cranes and kettles to aid in cooking, and the hinges on the doors as well as the andirons in the fire place.

built by David Hart, half a mile north of where afterwards built, which continued some length of time. Mr. Culver was the miller some years. Capt. Salmon Weston wanted some dried pumpkin ground, and sent Mr. Culver to put in the pumpkin to grind ; but none came out. The end of it was, he was obliged to take up the stone and digging off the block. The late Moses Waugh's wagon shop now stands nearly so, of the old grist mill.

Wine mills, and brandy stills flourished in this part, as well as in the town. There was also a mill for turning wheels from whitewood, on the brook half a mile east of the town. At a time, these dishes were used by many people for eating. Chauncey Humphrey was saddle and harness maker in 1803, when the making of saddles was a much more common trade than the making of harness ; and Theodore Goodwin was cooper at the same time.

A school house for Newfield district stood on the north west road, so that when the Waterbury turnpike was built it was between the two chimneys of this house. It was a large building for the accommodation of the School, and was the purpose of a meeting house, which it did for many years. This same Newfield is said to have been the most populous part of the town.

A store was opened at the corners a little south of the school, but it never attained any considerable business or importance. Mr. Culver lived about one mile east of the Churches and his farm presented a scene of busy life. His dairy cows rolled out a thousand dollars a year. His mill burned about one hundred thousand of brick a year, and he burned one hundred and fifty thousand. He burned charcoal, year after year, and kept one and two coopers for the brass foundry in Wolcottville, and barrels of various descriptions. His apple orchards poured out one

hundred barrels of cider a year frequently and one year it reached three hundred barrels. Newfield once ran over with apples and cider ; the cider mills were so numerous that the older people do not try to tell the number, and several brandy stills were in successful operation for more than fifty years.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Newfield derived, also, considerable celebrity from its meeting houses and religious movements. It comprised a large farming community and a numerous population, and was from two to five miles from any meetinghouse. Two causes led to a necessity for a church in this place. The Meeting house of the first society of the town, remained on the south hill from four to five miles distant, and although much effort had been made to remove it further north, the people of the southwestern part resisted severely. Another cause was the fact that Baptist ministers had preached in this region and some of the people had become Baptists. While, therefore, the troubles were going on in the first church and society, special effort was made in Newfield, in connection with the Baptist people of Colebrook, in the summer of 1788, to ascertain the propriety of organizing a Baptist church. A meeting was held on the first Saturday in September and the matter considered in the presence of elders James Bacon and Ashbel Gillett, and delegates Caleb Case and Abel Gillet, as a council. On the following day, meetings were held and two persons baptized.

The advice of the council, that it was deemed expedient to organize a church, was accepted and meetings appointed for the 17th of the same month. The account of that meeting is proper to be given as recorded in order to show the freedom and openness of the proceedings. " Meeting opened by solemn prayer to God for his blessing. Brother Stephen Shepard told his experience, and we all spake one by one and gave him fellowship, and gave liberty for any body to speak for or against his experience or life. Then eight others told their experience and came forward in the same manner." These were, Stephen Shepard, Aaron Marshall, Silas Fyler, Gideon Smith, Esther Beach, Chloe Marshall, Bethesda Brunson, and Rhoda Agard. Joseph Drake, desiring the watch of the church submitted himself to its discipline though he did not become a member. About the middle of the following November, Elder Gillet baptized Ashbel Bronson, Remembrance North, Judia West and Sabra North and they were received into fellowship. On the 8th day of January, 1789, the church was recognized by sister churches and taken to their fellow-

ship, and the same day Elder Gray baptized Esther Fyler, Jane Loomis 2d, Hannah Bronson, Olive Agard. Two days afterward, Noah North, Levi Marshall, Norman Shepard, were baptized, and on the next day John Fyler, Lemuel Loomis, Elizabeth North, and Elizabeth Macomb were received into the church. From this time until June, this religious interest continued, preaching being obtained by various elders, and baptisms occurring almost weekly. On the 9th of June a council convened and agreed to the request of the church, to ordain Stephen Shepard as an evangelist, and the services of this ordination were held the next day in Captain Richards's lot at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The elders present were Isaac Root of Warren, James Bacon of Suffrage, Adam Hamelton of Westfield, John Hastings of Suffield, and Ashbel Gillet of Wintonbury. Another council was convened with this church on the fifth day of October, 1790, and on the next day ordained Epaphras Thompson to the work of the gospel ministry. Elders present were John Hastings, Suffield; Eliakim Marshall, Windsor; Isaac Root, Warren; Ashbel Gillet, Wintonbury; Calvin Hurlbut, Torrington; Elisha Ransom, Watertown; Jacob Winchell, Springfield.

Elder Shepard continued to preach much of the time in Newfield until 1793, when he removed his family to Sharon, but preached one-half of the time in Newfield. The meetings were held frequently at the School house, and some times at Noah North's.

THE BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

A paper containing declarations of principles and stipulations of association for the purpose of building a Meeting house in Newfield, is dated November 10th, 1803, and states that, "We the inhabitants of the above named places, subscribers each one for ourselves, being persuaded that it is our duty which we owe to ourselves, our families, to civil society, whereof we are members, and above all to our God, to maintain in some suitable way the public worship of that being in whom we profess to believe; and being of various denominations we congratulate the day which we behold in which the powers above hath abolished those walls of imposition and prejudice, so that we mutually agree to provide a convenient building for the accommodation of a worshipping assembly, do hereby form ourselves into a voluntary association by the name of the proprietors of the Free Meeting house, mutually agreeing to raise a fund for the purpose of building a Meeting house for the use and benefit of all denominations of Christ-

ians upon the following terms." These terms were in harmony with the statements just made ; and the expenses were to be raised by stock shares, one hundred and twenty in number at five dollars each ; the building to be forty-five feet in length, thirty-five in width, and eighteen feet posts. The following names are on the paper as subscribers, but a portion of the original paper is torn off, so that the amount given by two or three persons cannot be ascertained.

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|-------|
| Noah North, Baptist, . . . | \$50.00 | David Eggleston, . . . | 20.00 |
| Junia North, " . . . | 50.00 | Joseph Eggleston, . . . | 5.00 |
| Solomon Loomis, " . . . | 15.00 | Billy Eggleston, . . . | 5.00 |
| Elihu Barber, " . . . | 75.00 | David Miller, . . . | 3.00 |
| Isaac Bellows, " . . . | 20.00 | Bildad Loomis, . . . | 10.00 |
| Abel Beach, " . . . | 15.00 | Samuel Rowley, . . . | 5.00 |
| Randall Shattuck, " . . . | 10.00 | Roger Coe. | |
| Levi Munsell, . . . | 20.00 | John C. Riley. | |
| Mathew Adams, Episcopalian, . . . | 5.00 | Pomeroy Leach. | |
| Oliver Coe, . . . | 20.00 | Benoni Hills. | |
| William Reynolds, . . . | 15.00 | Roger Marshall. | |
| Charles Richards, . . . | 5.00 | Thomas Marshall, . . . | 15.00 |
| Moses Richards, Episcopalian, . . . | 10.00 | Joseph Hoskins, . . . | 5.00 |
| Noah Drake, 3d, . . . | 5.00 | Fred Case, . . . | 5.00 |
| Chauncey Humphrey, a free thinker, | | Ichabod Loomis, . . . | 5.00 |
| i. e. "if I don't think right I have a | | Luke Case, . . . | 5.00 |
| right to think again," one saddle, | 13.00 | Noah Drake, Jr., a free thinker, . . . | 10.00 |
| Theodore Goodwin, two felt hats, | 2.50. | Simeon Richards, . . . | 5.00 |
| Jedidiah Eggleston, . . . | 10.00 | Simeon Richards, Jr., . . . | 5.00 |
| Linda Eggleston, . . . | 5.00 | Ira Grant, . . . | 5.00 |
| Molly Eggleston, . . . | 5.00 | Moses Drake, . . . | 5.00 |
| Robert Hurlbut, . . . | 10.00 | David Eggleston, . . . | 5.00 |

In 1819, a subscription was raised to repair the house, and again in 1834 ; and, in 1840, further efforts were made to revive the church and improve the Meeting house. Soon after this house was built the people began to remove west and the depopulating movement continued for many years and it was difficult to keep services regularly, even from the beginning. On Monday evening July 5th, 1875, this Meeting house, not having been used for a number of years, and being in a dilapidated condition was set a fire by irresponsible persons and burned to the ground. Deacon Frederick North with a few other members of this church still remain as good examples of Christian faith and practice.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Between 1780 and 1790, Ensign Jonathan Coe, Joseph Haskins and others, then living just over the Winchester line, near Newfield, became disaffected with the standing or Congregational order and gave

adhesion to the Methodists, and after this the circuit preachers held service occasionally at Mr. Coe's house. In the autumn of 1808, a Methodist camp meeting was held in Canada village, in Goshen, and Newfield was largely represented there. Methodism, however, took no definite prominence in Newfield until about 1816, when Rev. Daniel Coe, a local preacher from Winsted, began to hold regular services in the Baptist meeting house. Soon much interest was manifested; meetings were multiplied, and quite a number of persons were baptized in the brook north of Harlow Fyler's residence. A church was organized and Capt. Levi Munsill was appointed class leader. The church increased until it numbered about fifty members, and the interest became so general that the school children held prayer meetings in the grove during the intermission of school exercises. Capt. Stephen Fyler and his sons Harlow and Juba, the Munsills, Loomises, Grants, Thralls, Daytons, and Capt. Asahel Smith and Amasa Wade of Winchester, and a number of other families warmly espoused this cause; and for some years a thriving society existed. Besides Daniel Coe, who always manifested a fatherly interest in this church, David Miller of Tarringford was a frequent early preacher. Afterwards, several other ministers are remembered as having preached here, viz: Mr. Canfield Cochrane, Billy Hibbard, John Nickerson, Morris and Aaron Hill, — Washburn, Samuel D. Ferguson, John Beach, Gad N. Smith, Col. James Perry, Joseph Toy, Miles N. Olmstead and Henry J. Fox. Some of the presiding elders were, Nathan and Heman Bangs, Laban Clark, John Lucky, — Washburn, — Martindale, — Ferguson and Griswold.

Among the class leaders after Capt. Munsill, were Augustus Grant, Archibald Dayton and Chauncey Riggs.

Several of these ministers resided in Newfield, the circuit being at first and for many years, a four weeks' circuit, with two ministers, each preaching in the same place once in four weeks. The other minister living in Burlington; the four preaching places being Burlington, Newfield, Canada village in Goshen and Cornwall.

The Methodists and Baptists occupied the Old meeting house on alternate Sabbaths, until a Methodist quarterly meeting occurred on the Baptist's Sabbath, and was conducted with closed doors, according to the custom of those days. Some young men insisted on going into this meeting, and finally broke down the door to effect an entrance. Much excitement followed. The next quarterly meeting was held in Harlow Fyler's wagon house, and a great company gathered for the occasion. This occurred in the autumn of 1832. A meeting

of the members of this church was held Nov. 26, 1832, when the Rev. Heman Bangs, presiding elder, was chosen moderator and Rev. Charles Sherman, the pastor, was chosen scribe, and they voted that "we deem it expedient to make an effort to build a Meeting house." They appointed a committee consisting of Levi Munsill, Harlow Fyler, Archibald Dayton, Elihu Barber and Amasa Wade, to fix on a site and forward the movement as trustees of the society. Two thousand dollars were fixed as the amount to be raised in order to make the subscriptions binding. The names and amounts were :

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|----------------------------|-------|
| Stephen Fyler, } | | | John Humphrey, | 10.00 |
| Juba Fyler, } | | | Levi Hurlbut, | 25.00 |
| Harlow Fyler, } | | \$750.00 | Bassett Dunbar, | 25.00 |
| Augustus Grant, | 200.00 | | Elkanah Barber, | 50.00 |
| Archibald Dayton, | 100.00 | | Jonah Dayton, | 10.00 |
| Elihu Barber, | 250.00 | | Henry Ward, | 5.00 |
| Orson Barber, | 200.00 | | Sumner Cooper, | 8.00 |
| Josiah Appley, | 50.00 | | Marcus Munsill, | 5.00 |
| Levi Munsill, | 150.00 | | Luman Munsill, | 5.00 |
| Uriah Burr, | 30.00 | | Isaac Bronson, | 50.00 |
| ———, | 10.00 | | Homer H. Wade, | 5.00 |
| Moses Drake, | 60.00 | | Lyman Bronson, | 10.00 |
| Amasa Wade, Jr. | 25.00 | | Harmon E. Wade, | 10.00 |
| Joseph Eggleston, | 10.00 | | Ebenezer Sexton, | 10.00 |

The house was built in 1833, and seated with slips instead of the box pew.

In November, 1833, a subscription of \$195 was raised and a bell purchased at Medway, Mass., and ordered sent by water to Hartford, but navigation closing, Mr. Harlow Fyler sent his team to Medway, for the bell, which had been shipped to Boston to come by water, and the team went to Boston and brought the bell in time for the dedication. After a few years of full meetings and general interest, the cause began to decline; families were removing from the community, almost yearly, some of them going to the far west. A debt of four hundred dollars remained on the Meeting house property which continued to increase although several efforts were made to pay it, until about 1850, when it was sold to the Advent society, and a series of meetings was held by Elders Miles Grant and Matthewson. For a time there was much interest manifested; the Meeting house was filled on the Sabbath, and some meetings were held in the Baptist house also, and a Second Advent church organized with thirty members, but after ten or twelve years the meetings ceased, most of the members went to Wrightville and the Meeting house stood unused until 1876, when it was sold and taken down.

Now Newfield is lonely, not desolate, but lonely. Ashes are on the site of the Baptist house, brick and plastering on that of the Methodist house. A little brick school house stands near, where a dozen or twenty children meet for education, a small portion of the year.

“Time, whither dost thou flee?”

“I, travel to eternity.”

TORRINGFORD.

Shubael Griswold's tavern was probably the first institution of a public character in Torrington. It is possible that it was something more than a tavern, for he may have kept articles of merchandise answering to a store, such as teas, indigo, sugar, and farm productions, as did Amos Wilson, John Whiting, and Noah North, on the west side of the town. Not long after Mr. Griswold's tavern became established, Benjamin Bissell opened a house of entertainment a little further north on Torrington street east side of the road, which was in full operation in 1776, for it is stated that during the Revolution, the women of the eastern part of the town, whose husbands and sons were in the army, assembled at this tavern, at certain times, to obtain information from, or concerning the soldiers and the army. Afterwards David Soper kept a tavern near the first Meeting house, which he continued a number of years. Another tavern was kept near the Greenwoods.

William Battell of Woodbury, bought ten acres of land adjoining Rev. Samuel J. Mills's house, on the south, on the ninth of October, 1783; giving for it three hundred and five pounds. On this land he erected a store building, and in it kept a store for many years. Mr. Battell was about thirty-five years of age when he settled in Torrington, and entered upon his mercantile business with energy and good judgment, as is indicated by the location he chose for himself. There was but one store in the town at the time, that being Dr. Hodges, on the west side, and Torrington was fast becoming a populous region by immigration and the growing up of the young people of the families of the first settlers. Dr. Samuel Woodward had recently established his home here as a practicing physician, and the place needed just such a store as Mr. Battell opened to the public, and although he was under the necessity of transporting his merchandise to Hartford and New Haven, at first, with ox carts, yet he succeeded well, and his store became the place of a large amount of business transactions. He bought and shipped all kinds of farm pro-

duce ; grains, butter, cheese, pork, beef, eggs, and flax, and brought in return all the articles usually sold at country stores in those days ; dry goods, including silks and satins, imported broadcloths of costly style, groceries, hardware, drugs, shoes and leather. All the various kinds of mercantile goods, that at the present day are found by visiting a dozen stores, were then crowded into one, and called a country store. Such a store was not complete without a choice variety of wines, brandies, and liquors of all kinds ; imported, and of home manufacture, and this was not all ; the people drank liquors by the gallon and barrel, and some of them made themselves drunk, and wallowed in the mire like beasts, as well as at the present day. The familiar pretense that persons did not become intoxicated and stagger in the streets, swear and fight and run horses and carouse, just like drunken men, is too shallow to be repeated by intelligent people. It may go for par a thousand years hence, but not quite yet. It was not a peculiarity of one store nor of one community to sell and use intoxicating drinks, but was the practice of a great portion of both stores and communities throughout the United States, before and many years after the year eighteen hundred. Mr. Battell had also a manufactory of potash, which was an article of extensive sale in those days.

He sold his store and the ten acres of land and the potash works, to his sons William and Joseph, the latter being in Norfolk, in 1808, and probably retired from business life. His son William continued the store until about 1830.

Nathaniel Smith of Milford and later of Bethlehem, came to Toringford a young man, and was clerk in the store of William Battell three years, when he engaged in the mercantile business for himself in a store at Griswold's corners, where he continued until his death, in 1854, a period of forty-six years. He married Harriet, the daughter of Daniel Winchell, and built and resided in the brick house on the west side of the street at that place. He was appointed post master in 1812, and held the office without interruption forty-two years, a case probably without a parallel in this country, and he was a very upright and careful business man, and highly esteemed among business men generally, credit in New York and elsewhere being of the highest kind, and for a number of years he did a large business, but Wolcottville began to be the market for farmer's produce and hence also of mercantile trade, and especially after the rail road was established. Therefore Toringford, as to commercial life must decline, while the valleys surrounding it should increase. Mr. Smith's son, Charles B. Smith, came to Wolcottville as a mer-

chant, and the business at the old store was not great during the few last years that it was continued.

Quite an extensive tannery and shoe shop had been conducted in the early time of Tarringford, on the corner where Nathaniel Smith built his brick house, and here also, he set up, in the rear of his dwelling, a leach, for the making of potash.

The brick building a short distance south of the Church was used some years, beginning about 1860, by Darius Wilson, as a wagon and blacksmith shop. He removed to Wolcottville and then west. Another wagon shop stood half a mile east, and was a busy place a number of years; several men being regularly employed in making wagons, some of which were for the southern market. This shop was started about 1840.

THE TORRINGFORD FARMERS' COMPANY.

A people's store was started at or near Greenwoods, at the north end of Tarringford street, in 1838, and was conducted by Ellis Burwell.

The capital stock was four thousand dollars, and was held by the following persons:

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Uriel Tuttle, | Thomas A. Miller, | John C. Barber, |
| Ellis Burwell, | Henry Colt, | Anson Colt Jr., |
| Barzillai Hudson, | —— Tuttle, | Allen Roberts, |
| Nelson Roberts, | Benjamin Tucker, | Leonard Tucker, |
| Barton Pond, | Daniel G. Humphrey, | Uriel Spencer, |
| Hiram Burr, | Milo Burr, | Peleg Elmer. |

Uriel Tuttle, president, and Anson Colt Jr., T. A. Miller, Barton Pond, directors.

All mercantile business has departed from Tarringford, and nothing of the olden times is seen but the farmers and the farming, and the post office at Mr. Stanley Griswold's. The Greenwoods part of Tarringford street was settled later than the southern part, but became as enterprising and prosperous after the year 1800, as any part of the town. The Haydens kept a tavern many years, and the Tuttles, Colts, and a number of other families, were as spirited, energetic and successful, and influential as any in the town. David Lyman settled on East street, during the Revolution, or soon after, and others became his neighbors on that street.

HOLBROOK'S MILLS.

Abijah Holbrook came from Bellingham, Mass., to Goshen, and in July 1787, bought, in company with Fisk Beach, land of Daniel

Mills of Goshen, at the place on Naugatuck river afterwards known as Holbrook's mills, and later as Appley's mills. When Mr. Holbrook and Beach made the purchase, there was a forge, or iron works on the land ; an attempt having been made to obtain iron from the ore found in this region but the quantity obtained was not sufficient to encourage this kind of enterprise. Mr. Holbrook and Beach built a grist mill and saw mill, and Mr. Holbrook erected the dwelling that is now falling to the ground, a little south of the mill. Its ruins show that it was once, more than an ordinary house. Mr. Holbrook was a man of wealth, and a "polished gentleman, far in advance of his generation in that particular."¹ Elijah Pond being brother-in-law to Mr. Holbrook, removed from Grafton, Massachusetts, about 1790, and engaged in the mill, and other enterprises with this brother-in-law, and it is thought, they had a purpose or intent to work the foundery in connection with the iron mine on Walnut mountain. Sylvanus Holbrook, a nephew of Abijah, came from Massachusetts, very early in the present century, and resided some years in the vicinity of his uncle, and removed to Goshen where he died. He did a mercantile business in Baltimore which required his absence from home some months of each year.

About the year 1800, Capt. Elisha Hinsdale came from Canaan to this place and engaged in the manufacture of scythes and axes, and general blacksmithing. Here were made in large quantities, for those days, the celebrated clover-leaf scythe, and axes, and were carried on wagons to water transportations. Soon after, or about the time the Hindsdales came to this place, Josiah Appley became a resident, and finally the owner of much of the property of the place. He built a grist mill a little north of Holbrook's on the Hall Meadow brook.

Abijah Holbrook died in 1812, and in 1814 his widow Mary sold the homestead, grist mill and saw mill to Erastus Lyman and Thearon Beach of Goshen, for \$2,150, and removed from the place, to western New York. In 1816 Elisha Hinsdale sold his lands to his brother, Dea. Abel, and removed west, and from that day all business interests in that locality have taken the down hill course, until only one old mill building is left, and that looks as if ready to tumble down any day. There are two dwellings that are occupied, which are the only things that show signs of life except the trees, which grow with

¹ So writes Dr. James O. Pond of New York.

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FALLS AT TORRINGTON HOLLOW.

a thrift almost surprising to Connecticut people. The little graveyard, filled with graves, stands on the bank of the river, and is very beautiful because of its quietness, in its almost unbroken solitude, where the tumult of the great city will never disturb the ashes that rest there, while the wild birds of the woods will sing their marvelous songs above the dust of some of the noble sons and daughters of the honored pilgrims.

HART'S HOLLOW.

About a mile above Holbrook's mills, at a place called Hart's hollow, in the edge of the town of Goshen, quite a business was conducted in making clocks, about 1820; a number of buildings were erected and for a time the place assumed considerable importance; and as the natural outlet of the place was through Torrington, the place seemed a part of Torrington, and the inhabitants usually attended Torrington church.

TORRINGTON HOLLOW.

The first name that is now remembered as designating this part of the town, was Poverty hollow, a name that never attracted many persons to any place, although many have known where such a hollow was situated. Thus things passed for a time until after the building of the cotton mill, when it came to be called Cotton hollow; but by some mysterious magic, has so far asserted its majesty as to throw off the Cotton, and now stands in the dignity of Torrington hollow; the post office, however, has taken to itself the whole honor of the town, and is known by the one word, Torrington.

In February, 1813, Elijah B. Loomis, of New York, and Elisha Loomis and Abner M. Warriner, of Torrington, entered into partnership, and built a mill or factory for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, woolen and other goods, at this place. The factory was located near the bridge on Goshen turnpike, and was built in 1813. The next January, other persons entered the partnership under the name of the Torrington Manufacturing Company, and the firm consisted of Elisha Loomis, Elijah B. Loomis, Abner M. Warriner, John W. Walker, Christopher Pierce, James Green and William Dexter; the stock being eight thousand dollars.

In the next September it was mortgaged to David Wadhams and David Thomas of Goshen, to procure capital to insure success in the making of goods. This business enterprise, like the first woolen mill

at Wolcottville, does not appear to have had any great success in making money, for it struggled along some years, under disadvantages, yet with much apparent effort, but did not prosper. The cotton was spun in the mill, then sent abroad among the farmers to be woven, and although it brought new work to many homes, it is doubtful if every one who undertook to weave, made a success of it, and with all the difficulties attending the work, there would have been no success but for the high price of the cloth, which sold from thirty to forty cents per yard.

A store was also put up in connection with the factory or about the same time, and was conducted by Mr. Green.

In 1827, the cotton factory was sold for debt, and changed hands several times until it came into the hands of Erastus Hodges, and as he had found success in nearly every enterprise he had undertaken, he pushed forward this with money and much energy, and he also interested himself largely in the making of clocks about the same time. Norris North engaged in the clock business, about 1820, and Mr. Hodges became interested with him, if he was not a partner. The clocks were made at first in Harvey Palmer's old carding machine, then in a part of Ormel Leach's grist mill, and after that in a building called the clock factory. Mr. Hodges also took the store of James Green, placing his sons in it and in the mill, to give them a start in business life. The store was removed to Wolcottville, previous to 1834, and continued some time by these sons, with the aid of their father.

In 1835, the brass foundery was started by Mr. Hodges and others, and the buildings were located below the bridge on the east bank, where they are now in a falling condition. This business was started with the purpose of making brass kettles by the battery, or hammering process; the preparations for the work were quite ample, and an agent was sent to Europe to procure men and machinery, and considerable quantity of machinery was shipped from Europe, but the vessel was wrecked and all was lost. Calamity and disaster attended nearly every effort in this undertaking, and after a little time the brass business at this place was purchased by Israel Coe, then of Wolcottville, engaged in the same enterprise.

After some years, these buildings were fitted for smelting ore, in hope of obtaining nickel, but the metal was not found to exist in sufficient quantities, or the process of separation was too costly to make it profitable to continue the work.

After the business of making clocks was discontinued, a lock factory was established, in which George D. Wadhams, Mr. Goodwin and Edmund Wooding were interested, and engaged. When the lock business was closed, the building was used for making skates until the skate company removed.

In 1869, Chester L. Smith from Litchfield purchased this property, which the skate company had vacated, and commenced the manufacture of toys. After one year he began the making of sleds for children, which business he continued with success until his decease in August, 1876. Since then his sons Ralph R. Smith and Chester L. Smith have continued the same business.

It is stated that there was a grist mill some time before the year 1800, at this place, just below the site of the present bridge, but who built this mill and how long it continued its good work of making flour is not known.

Ormel Leach put a run of stone in the saw mill which stood a little up the stream, northeast of Wrightville, and continued it two or three years, and then built the mill which is now owned by Mr. Willard H. Barber at the hollow. This mill has been an important enterprise for many years. Mr. Lucius Leach, son of Ormel, owned and conducted it a number of years, making additions and improvements, then sold it, with grist mill, saw mill and plaster mill, to Mr. Willard H. Barber in 1868, who continues the same with the addition of a new building, for a plaster and cider mill. The old saw mill, a little below the site of Harvey Palmer's carding mill, has out-lived its usefulness, and having nearly tumbled down might be taken for fire wood without any great sacrifice.

WRIGHTVILLE.

Wrightville, a cluster of a dozen houses, was the outgrowth of the scythe factory, organized in 1852 as a stock company, mostly of farmers; for the purpose of manufacturing scythes and hoes; with a certified stock of six thousand dollars; the stockholders being Uri L. Whiting, Robert Wright, Albro W. Cowles, Rodney Brace, Geo. W. Loomis, Daniel A. Grant, Wm. A. Grant, Augustus Grant, Daniel Brown, Charles Hotchkiss, Frederick A. Griswold, Phineas North, Rodney Pierce. The officers were Phineas North, president, with Rodney Brace, Albro W. Cowles, Charles Hotchkiss directors. A commodious building was erected of stone, and machinery

for conducting the work in an advantageous manner was placed in the building. The work began under favorable circumstances, and to all appearances was in successful prosecution for several years. Some money was needed above the stock paid in, and in order to raise this money, the stockholders signed a paper obligating their personal property over or above the stock they severally owned. This done the business went on briskly. Much work was done; scythes in large quantities were sold. Some few changes in the ownership of stock took place but not such as to affect the business in any respect. Thus things were progressing, when, after a season of good success in the sale of the goods produced, the company were reported to be heavily in debt, and work was stopped. Further examination proved each stockholder liable for several hundred dollars in addition to the loss of the stock he held. No business transaction ever had the damaging effect on the western part of the town that this break down had. Calamities in regard to money have fallen on persons in all parts of the town, but there are none heard of, concerning which there is any comparison of bitterness expressed, as about the Wrightville scythe manufactory.

THE CARRIAGE SHOP.

About 1854, Mr. Hiram Pulver, having returned from a successful two or three years' trip to California, established himself in the carriage making business, at this place, where he has been found diligently and constantly engaged since that time, in making and repairing carriages and wagons in the most approved style. Such has been his reputation for thorough work that his business gradually increased until he found it necessary to remove to more commodious quarters, and hence erected in 1877, such buildings as were needed in Wolcottville. Wrightville, therefore, will be more than ever deserted, and Wolcottville more busy and prosperous.

WRIGHTVILLE CHURCH.

Some time in 1865 or 6, the Second Advent people of Newfield, commenced holding meetings quite regularly at Wrightville, and in 1867 the Meeting house was built. It was a commodious building, equal to the needs of the congregation, and meetings were continued in it and preaching maintained with considerable regularity several years. The society was never wealthy, but did what it

could, and since the suspension of the scythe shop Wrightville has been growing less, and also this church.

BURRVILLE.

Elias Gilbert of New Haven bought land at this place, of David Soper, in 1812, on the west side of the river. This he sold the next year to Isaac Gilbert with "bark house and tan-vats" on it. In 1816, Newton Rossiter bought land of David Soper on the east side of the river, and in 1817 he bought of Chester Loomis, a hammer shop, which had been owned by Isaac Gilbert, and was probably built by him. In 1818, Mr. Rossiter bought Isaac Gilbert's tannery, and engaged in the tanning and shoe business extensively, and hence the name Rossiterville, by which the place was known a number of years.

In about 1828 or 9, Mr. Rossiter, having exchanged with the state of Connecticut, his property at this place for western lands, removed west. The old tannery is now owned and used by Mr. J. M. Burr, as a grist mill and shingle mill.

Bricks were made at first on Toringford street, near the old Burr tavern, and afterwards two or three kilns were established between that place and the hollow, one of which, near Burrville, is still continued by Mr. John M. Burr. The Haydens also on Toringford street made large quantities of brick.

While the tannery was in successful progress, Mr. Milo Burr entered upon the work of reducing the pine timber, then covering the valley at this place, to lumber. For this end he had three saw mills in full operation a number of years, and the larger part of his success in life resulted from this lumber trade. Other enterprises he pursued with much energy, and for the hope of public good, the enlarging of the place; but most of these efforts were to his own disadvantage, while the pine timber brought some compensation of comfort.

In 1851, he built a dam on the mountain west of the village and constructed what is well known as Burr's reservoir; a most beautiful sheet of water, in the woods among the rocky hills. The place and scenery are as wild and lonely as any civilized creature could wish, except as to extent. Once the dam gave way and the rushing waters came down the mountain gorge with such a noise as to give warning, and no lives were lost except one little child. The water

in the reservoir is as clean and clear as is ever secured for family use, and the people of Burrville can have water with a hundred feet pressure in their houses at very little cost. On the brook leading from the reservoir to the village, near the latter, Mr. Milo Burr built, in 1854, a large building to be used as a manufactory. This was occupied some time by Mr. Gale, under the first patent for putting up condensed milk, by preserving with sugar. He began this work at Wolcottville but removed to this place as one reason, because of the purity of the water here obtained. He removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., where his enterprise is in most successful operation, it having become of great importance to the people of large cities.

On Saturday, May 12, 1877, this building was consumed by fire.

Newton Rossiter, while conducting the tannery kept a small store, probably in his own dwelling. Afterwards Captain Milo Burr and Beach Baker removed the store building once used at Greenwoods street for a people's store to Burrville and Mr. Baker kept a store for a short time. Nelson Roberts took this store in 1848, and conducted it fourteen years, and then sold it to Lewis Johnson, who remained in it two years, and sold to Mr. E. S. Minor, who is still the merchant and rail road agent at the place. There is a post-office at the place ; Mr. John M. Burr, post-master. Mr. James Tallmadge had a wagon shop here about 1860, for a time, when he removed to Winsted.

DAYTONVILLE.

THE ORGAN FACTORY.

Jonah Dayton, from Watertown, Ct., came to Torrington when a young man, and bought land of David Soper one mile north of Wolcottville, in 1809 and 1810, on which he built a house and other buildings. Upon the farm he then bought, stand most of the dozen dwellings which now compose the place called Daytonville. The number of houses does not entitle the place to the name of a village, but the business transactions which have taken place there warrant the perpetuation of such honor for many years to come. Mr. Dayton was a farmer, and in this work made improvements about his home until about 1831, when he built a saw mill by which his work was considerably increased. In 1834, his son Arvid Dayton, put up a building in which he did various kinds of mechanical work a number of years, and in this shop he built his first pipe organ in 1840. In

dition was made to this shop, which has been occupied as an organ factory. In 1846, he built his first, thereby was the first to build organs of this kind, far as is known. For twenty years or more he was, with a number of hands, in making these instruments; thousands having been sent out to make melody in the homes of Connecticut and many other states.

In 1850 and 1860, he made many valuable improvements of this kind but being more attentive to the making of perfect organs than to the retaining the control of his improvements, he obtained patents on his inventions, and freely exhibited these for the one purpose of selling them. The result was that farming companies with large capital, used these instruments mainly to their own advantage without any profit to the most finished workmen, employed in the largest organ factory in the country learned their trade under Mr. Dayton.

"Gamut" an invention of Mr. Dayton, for tuning an instrument in general use, and is acknowledged to be of great value in securing perfect harmony in the tones of the organ.

He has lately obtained, which has brought him some recognition.

THE RAKE FACTORY.

Samuel Dayton settled on his farm, Bassett Dunbar established a little way up the river, at the old Munn place, making rakes, and fork and hoe handles. This business he carried on for many years. The name B. Dunbar became familiar throughout Connecticut, and many other states, by reason of the rake heads and hoe-handles, although few knew the retired place where so far famed.

If all the old familiar friends of B. Dunbar were to settle in the region of Wolcottville, a large city would occupy the Naugatuck valley. Far away to Ohio B. Dunbar, gone, although the man who bore it may be seen on the Hudson river. In our day this would be a monthly report of the standing of our school children rather than that, but in that day it was very different.

When the making of rakes had ended, Samuel De Forest bought the place and set it in making German silver spoons, and afterwards John Clark, a carpenter and builder, who among other

edifices, built the second Church at Torrington green, in 1848. Mr. Clark sold to James Ashborn, who made guitars until the commencement of the late rebellion when the sale of these instruments ended. It was rented for a time for the making of piano covers, and in 1866, the Excelsior Needle Company bought it and made needles there until their business became too extensive for the size of the building, when they removed to Wolcottville.

This shop is now a saw mill, owned by Frederick Wadhams, with a circular saw that will turn out six hundred feet of boards an hour, or will run through a log fifteen feet in length, one foot in diameter in fifteen seconds, a great change from the old mill which stood further up the river, which would allow a man to eat his dinner while the saw made the length of the log.

JUDE FREEMAN'S MILL.

This saw mill stood a little distance above Bassett Dunbar's shop, and was owned by Jude Freeman, a colored man, many years. He also owned a large farm on Red mountain on which he resided. Jonah Dayton was known to say many times that Mr. Freeman could borrow a hundred dollars as readily as any man in town because he was as good pay as any body. This mill and mill privilege fell into the hands of Elkanah Barber, son of Elihu Barber, who continued the old mill, and added a cider mill and a blacksmith shop, but these are all gone now except a few old timbers.

HUNTINGTON'S CARDING MILL.

William Huntington from Harwinton established a carding mill, about half a mile above Daytonville, and a few rods above Elkanah Barber's saw mill, about 1829, and here he continued to card wool and dress cloth for many years. This property has changed hands several times and is now owned by Squire Scoville, and is occupied as a saw mill.

COOK'S SAW MILL.

This mill is below Daytonville, a short distance, and was built originally by David Soper, Joseph Gaylord, and John Cook, Jr., about or before 1800. It is now owned by the Cook families.

CHAPTER IX.

WOLCOTTVILLE.

HOW IT BECAME A VILLAGE.

First business transaction that led the way of others in building Wolcottville as a village, was purchasing by Amos Wilson of the proprietors of the town, the mill privileges, on Waterbury river, March 1751; the site known since as that of the mill. He was then twenty-five years of age; had been in the town a year; was the owner of fifty acres of land given him by the proprietors; and by this transaction started himself in business. Before Noah had been in the town seven or eight years, he was owner, at this time, of two or three hundred acres of land. The next step of progress was the formation of the stock company for the building of the mill soon after, probably the same year. Many bought at different times various portions of the land. Noah and Amos Wilson bought for their interest, strip after strip, as the owners were willing to sell. A considerable part of the pine timber was under their control. In 1752, Amos Wilson married Zerviah Grant, daughter of Sam Grant, one of the proprietors of the mill, a woman of great foresight to business as well as domestic felicity; and a few rods west of the mill near the present residence of Mr.

Amos Wilson was, a store and a shoe shop. A book still preserved¹ reveals the extent of this enterprise as well as the work done at the mill. The book is 1759, and the book shows that there had been no other previous to this, kept by Amos Wilson.

The plan of the mill that was to clear the pine timber from the way for a beautiful village. This timber was at that time and has been represented as a worthless piece of land, so that the committee in laying out the town could

¹ One of the old men of Wolcottville, told a peddler if he obtained any old books to preserve them, therefore this book is preserved.

scarcely devise a plan to dispose of it, whereas it was reserved during all the other divisions for the reason that it was of such value that every proprietor demanded his share in proportion to the amount of his list. For twenty years the proprietors, by various committees protected the pine timber, and ordered prosecutions in court, even at large expense, upon any person who should cut it, and for what reason? Because it was so worthless? Any of the old proprietors would have laughed at the idea. They had houses and barns to build; and they knew that pine lumber was far preferable and more durable than hemlock for such purposes, and to suppose to the contrary is a disparagement of the keen sighted calculations of the fathers of Torrington. Many of the farmers cut this timber as they needed it; hired the use of Wilson's mill to saw it; and worked at the mill night and day to that end, and then used it at their homes; and after this process had been going on fifty years and more, they sold their lots with what remained on them, some of them as the deeds show, for sixty dollars and over, per acre. Between 1790 and 1800, Roger Wilson and Roswell Wilson, bought in company and separately, between twenty and thirty of these lots, paying the above prices for a number of them.

A highway through the swamp was laid at the time of the first division, in 1734, half a mile north of, and parallel with the Litchfield line, and crossed the west branch some distance above Wilson's mill, passing eastward a little north of the present Congregational parsonage, and was a traveled road very early. It was, indeed, the only road through the swamp, for twenty or more years. In 1752, a highway was laid through the swamp, near the middle, from north to south, twenty feet wide, which is now Main street. In the same year another one was laid from the mill place "east, twenty feet wide until it comes into the other road." That is now Water street. The other highway, known now as South Main street, was made at a later date. The first road leading to Waterbury began at the west end of the bridge above Wilson's mill, and passed down on the south side of the river, crossing the brook below the park, and was called the New Haven road. The old Litchfield road came down the ravine into the New Haven road near this brook. On the east side of the river a highway was laid in 1752, from the Litchfield line running north as far as the pine timber division of land. This road was extended south into Litchfield and became a traveled road quite early, and several dwellings were standing on it before 1800.

On the New Haven road there were settlers long before any houses were built in Wolcottville. Paul Peck had his hermit's house near this road some time before 1776. Samuel Brooker owned his hundred acres of land in this vicinity, and built his house near the site of Mr. Charles F. Church's present dwelling, about 1785. Below this dwelling resided a Mr. Elwell and Solomon Morse. Capt. Perkins lived in a house on the site of Mr. Frederick Taylor's present homestead. On the Litchfield road, some distance west from the New Haven road, were the homes of Thomas Coe, Asahel Wilcox, Chester Brooker and others. Some of the land along this New Haven road and near the river has been under cultivation longer than any in the original town of Torrington. It was in this vicinity or up the Litchfield road that Josiah Grant resided in 1734, when he hired four or five acres of land then "broken up on Waterbury river," within the territory of Torrington. A carding and cloth dressing mill was built opposite Wilson's saw mill, on the river at an early period. Joseph Blake dressed cloth at this mill many years, and is said to have come to the town for this purpose. Amos Wilson's account with Mr. Blake begins in 1769, and therefore it is probable that the mill was built before that time. This mill was gone in 1794. It is likely that when it began to decay, Joseph Taylor built the one that stood near the rock on the south side of the river some fifty rods below Wilson's mill, and that Joseph Blake continued to work for Mr. Taylor at this second carding mill, which became a flax mill, then a turning mill, and was finally consumed by fire.

Wilson's new grist mill was built in 1794, below and adjoining the saw mill, where now the Messrs. Hotchkiss planing mill stands; and the old saw mill continued some years until rebuilt.

Several dwellings were built very early on the road east of Waterbury river, opposite the present Valley Park, and in one of these John Brooker and his wife Jerusha, began house keeping after their marriage in 1783. They afterwards lived a number of years in the house said to have been built by Ambrose Potter, a little east of the foundry, now owned by Turner, Seymour and Company. Mr. John Brooker built a house where Mr. L. W. Coe's dwelling now stands in 1803, which was the first frame raised in Wolcottville. Benoni Leach built a house the same summer opposite Mr. Brooker's, east side of the Waterbury road, there being a strife as to which house should be raised first. Mr. Brooker won the day by about a week.

The night after Mr. Brooker's house was raised, a large company of men engaged in raising a high pole ornamented with rams horns and the like, and named the place "Orleans village." This is the name used in most of the deeds for ten or fifteen years afterwards. After Mr. Brooker finished his house, he made it his home for a few years only ; keeping it as a tavern.

Daniel Potter of Johnstown, N. Y., bought in 1804 of Mr. Brooker and his wife, land where the Coe furniture store now stands, and built a store building on it and a dwelling ; which buildings were occupied by his brother Ambrose Potter. When this dwelling was raised, one of the sides fell, killing one man and hurting a number of others, which fact was indelibly fixed upon the mind of a young girl, and hence remembered to the present day. Mr. Potter sold this property to Ephraim Sanford of Newtown, Ct., who took possession and went on with the store, and also bought the tavern, and about a year after Mr. Sanford was on his way to New Haven with a load of cheese ; the horses ran away and he was killed. His executors sold the store to Russell Bull and Frederick Robbins of Wethersfield, in 1808. Mr. Bull, soon after, bought Mr. Robbins's half and continued the store a number of years. Ambrose Potter built the tavern on the site of the American House, for his brother Daniel and afterwards owned and occupied it several years as a a tavern. Between 1804 and 1812, a number of dwellings were erected in the village, and in 1814 the School house which stood on the east side of Main street where the present *Register* printing office stands.

When John Brooker was making plans to build his house which became a public house, Joseph Taylor was arranging to build a tavern, where the Allen house now stands. His sudden decease in 1802, delayed the enterprise for a time, but about 1819, Mrs. Taylor and her son Uri Taylor completed the house, and thereafter kept it as a public house for a number of years. In the winter of 1813, Joseph Allyn, Jr., bought the water power and privileges, from Wilson's mill to the flax mill, of the following persons, for two hundred and eighty dollars. Roswell Wilson, Benjamin Phelps, Norman Wilson, Lemuel North, Samuel Beach and his wife Keziah Beach, Joseph Allyn, Jonah Allyn, Roger Wilson and Guy Wolcott. He sold it in the spring for the same price to Frederick Wolcott of Litchfield, and Guy Wolcott of Torrington ; deed dated May 3, 1813. The Wolcotts purchased another plot, below the first, at the same time ; and upon this they erected, that year, the woolen mill. They pur-

her pieces of land giving the owners until the next love the timber. On the day of the raising of the Rev. Alexander Gillet being present as well as a the people of the town, proposed that the name of aged. In response to which a call was made. : call it? Name it." He answered, "Wolcott- is all agreed, and WOLCOTTVILLE it is.

8 GROWTH TO THE PRESENT TIME.

an Gillett, who married a daughter of Dea. Guy iding in the house north of the bridge on the west et. This house he built about 1808 or 9, and oc- 17 when he removed west.

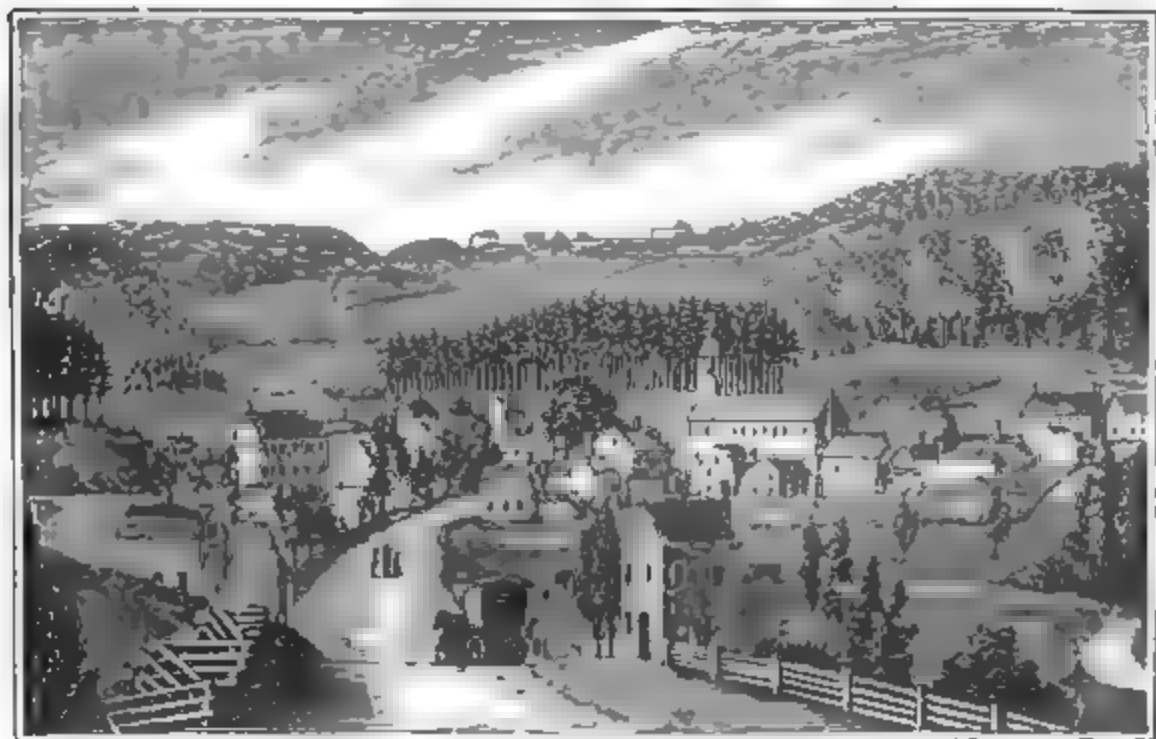
10 or three houses built on the north side of the 306 and 1810. At the northwest part of the vil- probably, but two or three dwellings before 1800, ry now regarded as Wolcottville.

ter of the states of Connecticut and Rhode Is- 819, we have the following description of this vil-

LLE, a village of eighteen houses, has been built 802, and is an active, flourishing place. Its growth owing to the establishment of an extensive woolen w is owned principally by his Excellency, Oliver one of the largest establishments of the kind in the ; about forty workmen, and manufacturing from irty-five yards of broad cloth daily, of an average rs per yard. The cloths made have a substantial anufactured in a style scarcely inferior to the high- ish cloths."

ry of *Connecticut*, published in 1836, says: "Wol- cipal village in the town of Torrington, is situated re southern boundary of the town, at the junction hes of the Waterbury or Naugatuck river, twenty- artford, forty from New Haven, and seventeen aven and Northampton canal at Avon. The vil- out forty dwelling houses, a handsome Congrega- hree story brick building used as a house of worship inations, and also as an academy ; four mercantile ns, a post office, and an extensive woolen factory.

"The engraving shows the appearance of the village from the Hartford turnpike, looking westward. The Congregational church stands at the northern extremity of the village, but owing to the limited extent of the engraving, it could not be introduced. The brick building used for a house of worship is on the left, over which is seen the Litchfield turnpike, passing over the heights westward. The woolen factory is the large building with a spire. This factory went into operation in 1813. One of the principal owners was the late Oliver Wolcott Esq., formerly governor of the state; the village owes its rise principally to this establishment. A short distance westward of the factory, an establishment for the manufacture of brass is now erecting: it is believed to be the only one of the kind at present in the United States."¹



View of Wolcottville, Torrington, from the northeast.

Wolcottville now contains thirty stores of all varieties, two hotels, four churches, a town hall, a town clerk's office, a graded school building, the granite block, containing Wadam's Hall, a large hall for public assemblies; one bank, two daguerreian galleries, a post office, one printing office, issuing a weekly paper, and eight copartnership

¹ Barber's Historical Collections. Mr. Dawson, editor of the *Historical Magazine*, one of the most critical works in the United States, writes to Mr. Barber Sept., 1877: "Your *Historical Collections* are not unknown to me; and you may rest assured that they are worthy of you. Their accuracy are very well known, and they will never cease to be referred to."

panies employing a capital of seven hundred thou-

men are, four settled pastors, five practicing physicians. The graded school has a gentleman as lady teachers.

two hundred inhabitants; four hundred children in , and the dwellings extend further on the streets in an the old pine swamp did when the town was laid proprietors. There have been about fifty houses two or three years past, and the enterprise of the s to increase rather than diminish in this direction.

CHAPTER X.

WOLCOTTVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

THE WOOLEN MILL.



It is said that James Wolcott, son of Guy Wolcott, having worked in a woolen mill in Middletown, and learned much of the business, persuaded his uncle Frederick Wolcott to build the woolen mill in Wolcottville, and he was the overseer in the construction of the building. At the time this mill was built, just before the close of the war of 1813, American cloths were high and the prospect of this mill as a money making enterprise was good, but the war closing so soon, opened the markets to importations, and all manufactories suffered, because they could not produce as cheap articles as foreign establishments could do. This mill began its work in the autumn of 1813, the work comprising spinning, weaving, and cloth dressing, and produced from the first, as fine quality of goods as were made in the United States.

Dr. Christopher Wolcott, brother of Frederick, was superintendent, or general manager of the mill. He was a very honorable, upright, faithful man; an earnest Methodist; and he brought a number of men of the same faith with him, such as Mr. North, the dyer in the mill, afterwards justice of the peace; Thomas Sparks, who became a Methodist minister after leaving the place; Alfred French, also a man of influence; and a Mr. Stillman, who afterwards became a Methodist minister. These all, with others, were valuable men in the community, and the place began, not only to have the appearance of a village, but to give promise of good character in morality and religion. The success of the mill in producing goods of desirable quality and quantity appears to have been satisfactory, but the sale of the cloths was slow and at moderate prices because of the influx of foreign productions. The prices at which these broad cloths were sold ranged from four to eight dollars, as charged to the proprietors and their special friends.

In 1816 the mill property was mortgaged to Gov. Oliver Wolcott of Litchfield, for twenty thousand dollars, presuming, and believing, doubtless, that better times would be realized after a few years.

property was mortgaged to secure a note of forty made to the Phoenix Bank of Hartford, or its branch

Sam E. Russell was in charge of the mill as general manager. Joshua Clapp, a capitalist of Boston, which limited continued three years.

The bank took the property, and sold it on June 30th, to Wolcott and Samuel Groves for six thousand dollars, and gave for five thousand in security. Soon after this Edwin became interested and engaged in the mill.

John Hungerford and George D. Wadhams became owners of this mill property, and the enterprise was known as the Wolcottville manufacturing company. In 1836 a new building was erected as a finishing house, on the site of the old mill, or where the Union Manufacturing Company

About 1839, Benjamin H. Morse of Litchfield, became owner, and superintendent of the mill. Thus the enterprise continued through various changes and disadvantages, but of value, and marketable quality until the autumn of 1870, when the old mill, which had been in use thirty-one years, was destroyed by fire. The dignity and honor which this first mill conferred on the place in 1836, is most faithfully illustrated in the *Historical Collections of Connecticut*, Vol. 1, page 107, New Haven.

At the closing of the mill a division of the property was effected. A new company formed which took the finishing house and the new mill, and the others remained and put up a new building on the site of the old mill, Mr. Morse remaining in charge of the new company.

The new mill was fitted as a cotton mill, and to superintend the same J. Brady of East Haddam was employed, and under his management looms were made and the machinery placed in the mill. He went to Litchfield station the next year, and superintended a mill for the Matatuck Manufacturing Company at that place. Benjamin H. Morse was agent for the new company, having been employed by the special desire of the old company who was a large owner of stock in these mills. In 1853, the mill was rented to Mr. Brady much of the time. In 1854 the company name was changed from the Wolcottville Manufacturing Company, to the Torrington Manufacturing

Company, and the owners were Herman Powers of Boston, Wm. H. Richardson, George Odiorne, Allen G. Brady, and others. After a short time the company sold to Mr. Brady and he in 1853, sold to Elizur and David Prichard of Waterbury, who established the Wolcottville Knitting Company for making drawers, and a variety of woolen and worsted goods. In 1854, Ostrom and Welton became owners of much of this mill property. After the knitting company had run the mill a few years, it stood idle until it was sold to the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company.

THE TURNER AND SEYMOUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company occupy the mill privileges of the first woolen mill in the place. Before 1863, this property stood idle for a time, which fact being known to the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, they began to consider the feasibility of removing their business to Wolcottville. At the same time the Wadhams Manufacturing Company had stopped work, and the buildings were standing idle. This latter was a company of more than twenty years' standing. In 1838, it was first organized under the title of Wadhams, Webster and Company, "for the purpose of manufacturing gilt and other buttons, or any articles composed of brass, copper or other metals," and the officers were, Russell C. Abernethy, president, and George D. Wadhams, Martin Webster and Laurin Wetmore, directors ; the capital stock being fourteen thousand dollars. In 1851, after apparently a successful term of twelve years, a new organization was effected under the name of the Wadhams Manufacturing Company, taking the property of the old company and adding stock so as to make twenty thousand dollars. The stock owners were, George D. Wadhams, Phineas North, Demas Coe, Samuel T. Seelye, H. P. Ostrum, J. F. Calhoun, Albert A. Mason, Samuel J. Stocking, William S. Steele, Ebenezer Wilson and William DeForest. The building of the old company was called the button shop, and it stood east of Main street on the old road to Tarringford, on the east branch, at what is now called the iron foundery. After 1851, it took the name of the papier machie shop, which indicated the character of an additional part of the business of the firm ; the making of daguerreotype cases, work boxes, writing desks, and other articles made in part or wholly of paper. In the beginning of the war this company closed its business.

Some of the members of the Hook and Eye company at Water-

company in 1863, called the Seymour Manufacturing
 located at Wolcottville ; and these persons were, F.
 Turner, L. W. Coe, S. L. Clark, and J. S. Elton.
 Capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, purchased the
 factory, or papier machie shop, and continued some of
 the work which had been done there and added others.
 Specialty of brass window trimmings, including a variety
 of hanging window curtains and ornamenting windows.
 Turner and Seymour Manufacturing Company pur-
 chased the mill, or the old cotton mill property ; the build-
 ing on the site of the old, or first woolen mill, and trans-
 ferred the eye business from Waterbury to this mill.
 The two firms consolidated under the name of Turner
 Manufacturing company, retaining possession and con-
 trol of both mills. After a short time an iron foundry was
 added to the papier machie building where they have con-
 siderable variety of articles, mostly for household use, includ-
 ing scissors, of several classes or sizes, ends or fixtures for
 , and many other items, varying their work accord-
 ing to demand or invention and use. Their illustrated catalogue
 filled with red and twenty pages ; many of which pages are a
 full list of articles of the same name but varying in size
 and capability.
 Capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ; and their sales
 amount to three hundred thousand dollars a year. They are
 sold at half the price they sold the same article seven
 years ago.
 The store of this company is at 81 Reade street, New
 York.
 The officers are Elisha Turner, president, L. W. Coe,
 J. S. Turner, secretary.
 Description of this firm and the articles they manufactured
 taken from the *American Commercial Times*, in 1873, from which
 extracts are taken :
 The company has two manufactories, one in the very center of
 the city, the other some half a mile distant, but both within a
 short distance of the rail road. The first named is devoted to the
 casting and sheet brass goods ; the other to the produc-
 tion of articles in iron and bronze. About one hundred
 persons are employed in the two establishments, and both

steam and water are used ; the combined force aggregating one hundred and twenty-five horse power. The iron foundry requires the daily melting of about three tons of the best American iron, which is cast into a multiplicity of forms, some being of such delicate shapes as to require the services of the most experienced moulders who can be obtained.

“ In the main factory, situated on the bank of the Naugatuck river, is a great deal of curious and costly machinery for special purposes, besides a large number of power presses and drops, with an immense and valuable stock of steel dies. At the distance of one hundred and fifty feet from the principal factory buildings stands a generator for gas, which is forced through the entire establishment by an ingenious arrangement of pipes in which water by its natural gravitation regulates the pressure and flow of the gas.

“ Among the goods struck from sheet brass we noticed numerous patterns of window cornices, curtain bands and loops, and furniture ornaments. These goods are very tasteful in design and perfect in finish, some being burnished and lacquered, others gilt, silvered or bronzed. The cost of dies for this class of goods is very heavy.

“ In the brass foundry are a number of furnaces and a great variety of moulds for the manufacture of such goods as curtain fixtures, draw pulls, coat and hat hooks, brackets, sash lifts, and fasteners, cornice hooks and eyes, etc. Much artistic taste is displayed in the ornamentation of these articles, which are finished in many different shades of color, by processes which prevent tarnishing by handling or from atmospheric exposure.

“ Many of the above named articles, and a host of others, are cast in iron, which seems to be quite extensively used in lieu of brass, such have been the improvements in moulding and finishing, and if it were not for their liability to break, delicate castings in iron would even more largely take the place of the more costly metal.

“ Another specialty with this concern is what might be termed upholstery hardware, embracing furniture nails and ornaments, tassel hooks, curtain-rings, picture hooks, and some two hundred different styles of nails with ornamental heads, for suspending mirrors, picture frames and the like ; porcelain and glass, in all colors, are the materials chiefly used in the manufacture of these nail heads, and many of them are extremely beautiful.

“ The list of goods made from brass wire is very extensive. There are some twenty-three machines for making hooks and eyes, of which



UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

les this concern produces the quarter of all that are in the country. Millions of curtain rings are made at the mill, which might be supposed, of wire bent and soldered, but the rings are circular disks or rings being stamped out and then rolled into hollow circular tubes, perfectly re-
ing.

any other special machines ; among them one which is for sash bolts at the rate of 150 gross per day, by the machine. Escutcheon pins, or wire rivets, vest button for picture frames, and a host of other useful articles are among the manufactures of this establishment.

goods of their own production this company are large quantities of a similar description, and are agents for the sale of the most valuable hardware items."

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

was organized February 18, 1845, with a capital of \$100,000, and the same day purchased the brick building on the corner of the old mill, which had been used as a finishing house, and entered upon preparations for the manufacture of woolen goods ; the stock holders being John A. Slade, president, William R. Slade, superintendent, and secretary. From this time forward, this mill appears to have been successful. In 1849 this mill was burned and a building on the same site as the former was erected, and the business conducted by John A. Slade and William R. Slade as the stock owners, and succeeded by the efforts and skill with which they conducted it. The building was burned and all that was in it, leaving a great loss, and was very discouraging. Another one was soon erected on the same site for the same business, and the work started anew. The business was prosperous and in 1859, Jesse B. Rose, Samuel Workman and Ansom Holly became stock owners, and the owners continued until 1873, when the Messrs. Holly retired and others took their place in the company, in 1867.

The present owners are Jesse B. Rose, Samuel Workman, Ansom Holly, Albert Tuttle and James Iredale. Mr. Rose joined the company in 1850, and engaged with this company as a carding room, and continued in that relation nearly

fifteen years, when he became a stock owner, and superintendent of the manufacturing work.

Mr. Samuel Workman came to New York, and thence in 1836, to this place, having been employed to work in the wool-sorting apartment in Wolcottville Manufacturing Company, and has continued in the same work to the present time. When the Union company started, he engaged with them, and has become largely interested in the business.

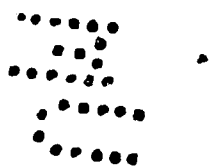
Mr. George D. Workman, son of Samuel, is the secretary, treasurer and agent of the company, and became stock owner in 1867.

Mr. Tuttle came from Woodbury in 1858, and was employed as finisher of cloth, in which relation he still continues. He became stock owner in 1865. Mr. Iredale, formerly from England came from Massachusetts, in 1865, and became overseer in the "gig-room," or one department of cloth dressing. He became stock owner in 1867.

This company commenced with a stock capital of ten thousand dollars, which was increased to fifty thousand, where it has remained. The sales of the company amount to two hundred thousand dollars annually, which indicates prosperity even in moderate times. The capacity of the mill is much greater than that usually attained. The main building is one hundred and twenty-two feet by thirty-five, six stories high, and has an ell part thirty-five by forty feet, three stories high. There is also a wing attached to the main building that is eighty-five by thirty feet, one story. The second building is one hundred by thirty-eight, two stories and a basement and is used for a drying house. The third building is eighty by thirty-five feet, three stories high, and is used for office and storage rooms. And besides the large water power they have three steam boilers with an engine of one hundred horse power.

At first this company manufactured only plain black doeskin cloths, and from this they have varied but little until later years. They now make black doeskins, ribbed, and diagonal goods; all single breadth. Seventy-five persons are regularly employed in the mill, producing on an average about five hundred yards of cloth per day.

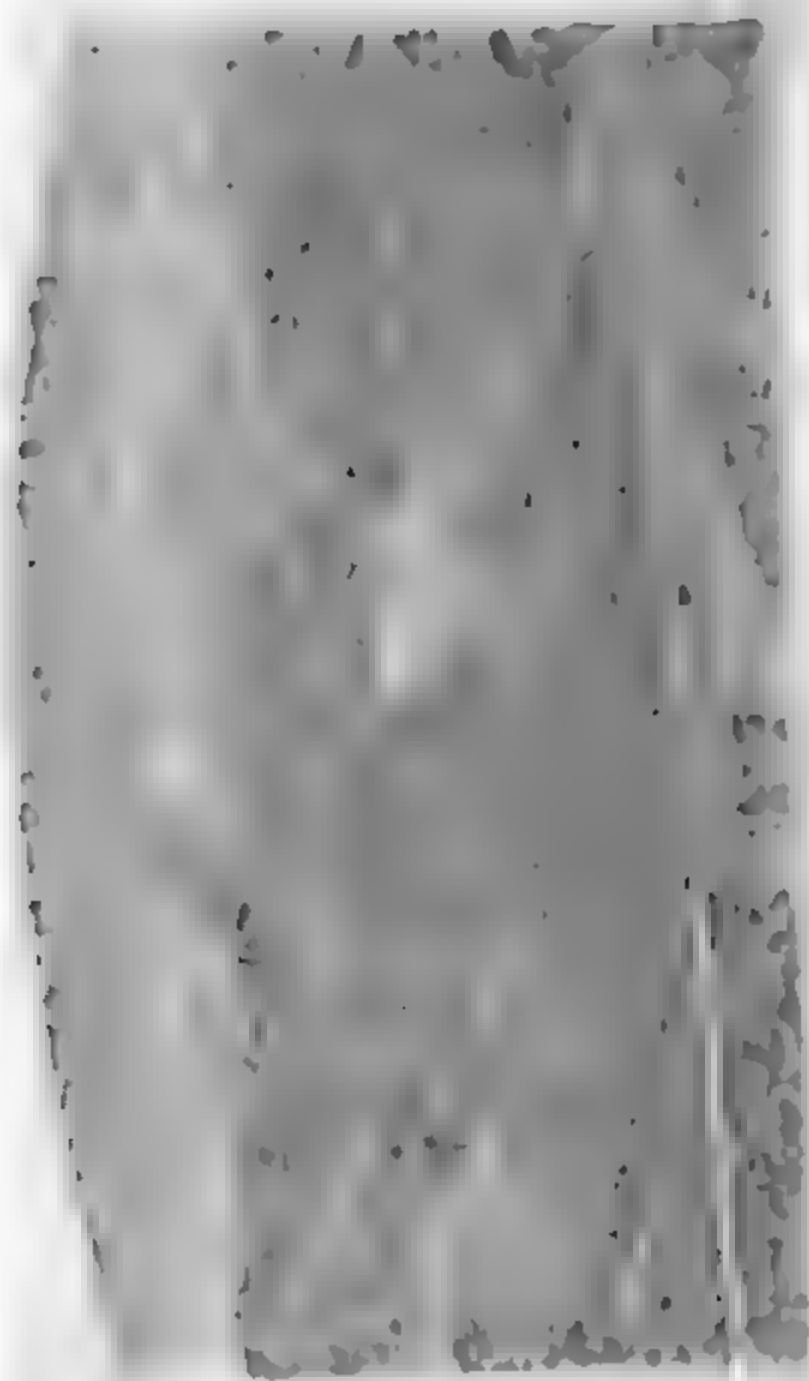
The skill and ingenuity now brought into service in this manufactory, as well as others of the same kind, are varied and extensive, and can be only intimated by the fact that the wool goes through thirty-four distinct processes before it becomes finished cloth.





MILLS OF THE
THE BRASS HIRE CO.

25



between the method of making woolen cloth one and what is seen in this mill, is quite impressive. In passing backward and forward eight feet, twice, that length a man performing the same journey, of spindles, and produces six hundred and forty within the time the woman would occupy, and the leisure time to spare.

Officers of the company are : Jesse B. Rose, president, man, secretary, treasurer and agent. The directors are, Samuel Workman, George D. Workman, Albert S. Iredale.

COE BRASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

to make brass kettles in America, by the battery commenced in Wolcottville in 1834. The old Wilson property was purchased, and other lands on the side of the river for a dam and a raceway, and for the mills. The business was conducted in the name of John C. Coe of Waterbury, but who removed to Wolcottville. Another partner, John C. Coe of New York city and John Hungerford were associated each owning one-third of the stock. The late Israel C. Coe of Waterbury, had an interest in the business and removed and was the principal manager of the manufacturing business. The enterprise included the rolling of brass in the making of brass kettles. Christopher Pope, an Englishman, was the prime mover in regard to the making of brass kettles. He was of no benefit in the end to the business as

he went to England for the purpose of procuring workmen. His efforts in this respect were hindered by the ingenuity and power of those interested in the same manufacturing in that country, but after a time he sent two men to Philadelphia, one of whom died the next day after his arrival. Subsequently he procured others, and thirty-eight men, and their children, in one vessel, arrived in New York. Coe was experienced in transporting them, without a rail road to Wolcottville. When they were landed here, the mill was not yet in operation, and thereby the troubles were multiplied. They received their pay, and having nothing to do, most of them resorted to dissipation and inquietude of disposition. In the

mean time Mr. Pope bargained with other parties for a rival concern and took three of the men with him. This was, at first, thought to be an injury but eventuated in advantage as these men proved to be worthless in this business. However, some of the workmen remained and the quick eye and ready hand of Wolcottville Yankees soon secured experts in the making of brass kettles.

The next difficulty which arose was the proportioning or mixing of the metal so as to form a compound that could be subjected to the hammering and annealing without cracking, and for some years the company were under the necessity of importing the metal, ready cast, for this purpose. In 1842, Mr. Coe went to England and obtained the right materials and mixture, and thereafter this difficulty was overcome. From this time the business in this form would have been a great success but for the invention by Hiram Hayden of Waterbury, of a new process, called the rolling or spinning process, by which a smoother surface, and uniform thickness of the kettle was secured. This new method soon superseded the battery business, and hence this part of the Wolcottville enterprise was not very profitable thereafter.

The rolling mill part of the business was a success until 1837, when by the general suspension of business throughout the country many who were indebted to the concern being unable to pay, the company were in a strait place, and for a time nearly suspended work in the mill. But finally all claims were paid in full and business resumed and continued with success.

On the nineteenth of May, 1841, the special copartnership of Israel Coe was dissolved and a joint stock company formed under the name of the Wolcottville Brass Company, with a capital of fifty-six thousand dollars, of which Israel Coe, Anson G. Phelps and John Hungerford were the stockholders, each owning one-third. Israel Coe was appointed president, and Lyman W. Coe, secretary and treasurer, and Israel Holmes the general manufacturing manager. In 1842, Mr. Coe went to Europe and Mr. Hungerford was appointed president. In 1843, Mr. Holmes retired from the company. In February, 1844, Israel Coe and L. W. Coe sold their interest in the company to Anson G. Phelps, and Mr. I. Coe then retired from the brass business. L. W. Coe remained as secretary and treasurer until 1845, when he resigned, and subsequently was elected secretary and treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company, of which Israel Holmes was president. Mr. L. W. Coe then removed to Waterbury where

1863, when he purchased the property of the Wolcott Company, and formed a new company under the name of the Waterbury Manufacturing Company.

He was at Waterbury, in March 1848, Mr. Phelps in this mill to Mr. Hungerford, and Mr. Hungerford, transferred portions of the stock to C. P. Davol, J. H. Bartholomew and Albert A. Mason, and in 1853, Marks and Davol, being large owners, sold their interest in this property to J. Hungerford, and he and his family became owners of nearly all the stock.

The company had been moderately successful, but from 1848 to 1863, the property steadily declined in value. This was owing in part to the decline of the battery product, and the great commercial panic, of 1857, in which the company were large losers by the failure of their customers, which they never fully recovered.

In 1863, L. W. Coe purchased the entire capital stock, for one hundred thousand dollars, and thereby became possessed of all the property liable for all its debts. The Coe Brass Company was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the real estate of the old company transferred to the new company.

The company immediately took its position in the front rank in the brass wire and German silver business, and has steadily increased its business, until at the present time it is producing more brass than any mill of the kind. It has attained its position as a water mill of about one hundred and fifty horsepower. It has now in addition, four steam engines with a total of one hundred horsepower. Their buildings cover an area of three acres; the whole mill property includes nineteen acres.

In the last five years it has made a specialty of brass for small arms, and has had extensive dealings with foreign governments. The aggregate of this foreign trade has conformed to the productions of the mills.

The aggregate of the business of the company now exceeds one quarter million dollars. Its present capital is one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. It employs directly one hundred and twenty men, and indirectly supports a proportion of the population of the town. During the

last three years of financial depression in the country, this mill has been under full operation, and some of the time working over time ; which fact has not only kept Wolcottville alive, but growing at the rate of nearly fifty dwelling houses per year.

The annual consumption of wood at this mill is two thousand cords, and of charcoal fifteen thousand bushels, and of anthracite coal two thousand tons. The present officers are L. W. Coe, president ; Edward Turner, vice president ; Charles F. Brooker, secretary ; Edward F. Coe, treasurer.

THE COE FURNITURE COMPANY.

Furniture was first manufactured in Wolcottville by Luther Bissell, beginning previous to 1840. All work was then made to order, and without machinery of any kind except a circular saw and a turning lathe.

About 1840, a company, consisting of Henry P. Coe, Henry P. Ostrum and Benjamin Smith, engaged in this line of business in a shop about forty rods east of Main street bridge on the north side of the river. After a short time Mr. Smith sold his share to the two others. About 1850 Mr. Ostrum sold to his partner Henry P. Coe who continued the business with success several years. When his sons A. W. Coe and Brothers took the enterprise, before 1860, they took possession of larger buildings on the south side of the river, and began to add the improvements in machinery by which their products and sales were greatly increased. This prosperity continued until 1870, when the Coe Furniture Company was formed, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of making household furniture to be sold mostly at wholesale. The leading articles are chamber sets, tables, bureaus, chairs, bedsteads and sofas. They make a specialty of walnut, chestnut and ash extension tables. They occupy five buildings and a part of the old spoon shop, for work shop, storage rooms and sales room. Their sales amount to between thirty and forty thousand dollars a year, having exceeded this amount in prosperous years. Their goods are shipped to many of the principal cities of the eastern and middle states.

THE CARRIAGE SHOP.

The Alvord Carriage Manufactory, built on the east branch of the Naugatuck, in 1831, was an enterprise of much importance in the place, for ten years or more. It employed one hundred men and

TTVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANIES. 105

: largest business of any company in the town at the
cers were: Nelson Alvord, president, and Henry
. Bradford, Charles B. Smith, B. R. Agard, a majority

Thousands of carriages and carrying wagons were made in the southern states. When the war of the rebellion broke out the making of carriages came to this company as well as in the land. Their spacious shop was afterwards occupied by the Price Spoon Company and the manufacture of German silver and plated ware was continued a number

is now unoccupied except as a storage room for the Company.

VILLE HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ly was organized in 1851, for the purpose of "manu-
g and dealing in any and all kinds of wares, goods and
ed of iron, steel, wood, brass, or any articles of which
nent parts," and the company, in their work, occupied
word Carriage shop.

owners were; Wolcottville Brass Company, Norman W. Quinby, Elezur D. Harrington, Nelson Alvord, J. H. Adams, Henry Hopkins, Charles G. Pond, George N. Goodwin, N. B. Lathrop, Darius Wilson, Edwin D. George P. Bissell.

C. HOTCHKISS AND SONS.

of the Wilson's mill property' entered into an agree-
794, to build a new grist mill below the saw mill, on
on the site of the old carding mill, but for some
it placed there, but was located adjoining the old saw
ding mill referred to was built about 1760, probably,
1 Blake did carding of wool and cloth dressing many
removed his mill to the rock on the south side of the
he present union woolen mill. The owners of the
which was property now separate from the saw mill,
lson, Amos Wilson, Joseph Taylor, Martha Wilson,
liam, Roswell Wilson, Joseph Phelps and Joseph
ext year Joseph Allyn bought more of this property,

history of the property, see chapter on Wolcottville

and in 1802 Noah Allyn bought Noah Wilson's part. The Wilsons continued to own the larger part of the saw mill some time after the new grist mill was built. The owners of the grist mill received their income from the mill by using, or running the mill a proportionate length of time. The man that owned one-fourth run the mill eight days, the one who owned one-eighth run it four days, and thus each had his turn, and doubtless made the most of his opportunity. When the woolen mill was started and other buildings in the village as a consequence, then the old saw mill became of more demand than ever, and was kept pretty thoroughly at work, although changing owners quite frequently until the brass company purchased the whole property, so as to obtain command of the water power and privileges. After this Albert Leach bought the property and continued the saw mill some few years. About 1850 Clark B. Downs bought the property, took down the old grist mill, built another mill for a plaster mill, and run it for this purpose a few years, then used it to grind soap stone from the quarry in the southwest part of the town.

In 1857 Dea. Charles Hotchkiss and his son Edward C., purchased this property and fitted it for their work as builders, under the name of C. Hotchkiss and Son. This name was changed afterwards to C. Hotchkiss and Sons in which form it still stands. Mr. Hotchkiss had been engaged in building, previous to this, in Wolcottville and the country around, more than ten years, but his mill was two miles north of Torrington hollow and inconvenient, now he secured this mill property and arranged it for all the various parts of a complete business of building dwellings, meeting-houses, mills, and the like throughout the region. During the twenty years this firm have been engaged in this business, with what Mr. Hotchkiss had done previously, they have put up a large proportion of the buildings in the village, besides doing much work at distances from five to twenty miles. They have been middling successful, by unremitting, persevering toil, and in the late hard times have been nearly as busy as ever in their line of work. - And although Dea. Hotchkiss, in religious doctrines, is a little old fashioned yet he can build a dwelling after the most approved new style of *freewill*.

But what changes have taken place since the first saw mill was erected on this site. The changes in the appearance of the pine swamp, and in the manners and customs of the people and the introduction of the rail road and telegraph, are not more than the difference between the machinery of that first saw mill and the one that now

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.



In the late centennial exhibition, nothing was so
attractive as machinery hall ; so it is every where in our
more wonderful than the machinery, and of that
very ingenious and surprising, Wolcottville has a

THE EXCELSIOR NEEDLE COMPANY.

for reducing steel wire into sewing machine needles
Wolcottville by Orrin L. Hopson and Heman P.
presence of several agents of sewing machine com-
this exhibition, and further investigation, certain
vinced of the practicability of the patent, and there-
ents, for whose special benefit the exhibition was
: fit to recommend their companies to purchase the
it of the great changes which would be required in
investigation led to the determination of certain par-
ille, in connection with the owners of the patent, to
any for the purpose of making needles by this new
ie cold swaging process, in distinction from the old,
process. In reaching this determination, the com-
of the risks they took in the matter, but having
: principle contained in the patent, and being willing
: perseverance and patience to secure the object de-
venture.

the company was organized March 2, 1866, with
dollars capital, and the following persons as direct-
Migeon, president ; Charles Alvord, secretary ; and
James Wooding, George M. Isbell. The superin-
work devolved upon Mr. Isbell until 1869, since
position has been filled by James Alldis.

eat patience and much inventive genius and mechani-
lop and make practical the principle in this patent ;
been attained to perfection, but only so far as to
e superior to any other process or company in the
ompany have already secured several patents on differ-
achinery, invented for the purpose of making needles
it, and there is a constant study by the mechanics of
or new applications and constructions to facilitate and
he use of the patent.

at the company owe their success and prosperity as

manufacturers of needles, for it has been the principal element in enabling them to gain their reputation for producing the best needles manufactured in this or any country.

In 1869, finding the building they occupied in Daytonville, much too small for their increasing business, they put up the present building, and removed their machinery into it in January 1871, having increased their capital stock to twenty-five thousand dollars. It stands a little north of the rail road depot, in the western part of the village, and is one hundred feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, two stories high, having two ells, one for the engine and boiler, the other for office and inspecting room. They have a machine shop and make and repair all their machinery, which is an item of great importance to the company as they are constantly improving the construction of their machinery.

This company has for its customers, all sewing machine companies except those who make their own needles. The Wheeler and Wilson company of Bridgeport purchase their needles here; the contract with them for several years having been 150,000 needles per month.

The company have at the inventory of every year between four and five millions of needles, or in other words, they carry about forty thousand dollars worth of stock the year through. The capacity of the shop is twenty-five thousand per day. The amount of sales per year is, one hundred thousand dollars.

THE COLD SWAGING PROCESS.

The first sewing machine needle was made by Elias Howe¹ by filing a piece of steel wire to the required size and point, and then with a small round file, worked in the groove, and by this slow process produced a needle that answered his purpose, as he thought, quite well; but consumers of needles soon became critical and demanded a needle approaching perfection, and that could be produced at a low price.

The next process was to drill a hole in a piece of iron wire of the size and length required for the shank, and then drive a steel wire into this shank piece, for the blade of the needle. This was a slow process and produced a very imperfect needle.

A third method of making such needles was to grind the wire to the proper size of the blade, on grindstones or emery wheels, which

¹ The maker of the first practical sewing machine

ment on the other methods. A fourth method was the rolling process. This consisted in passing the wire, to its proper length, through a die, and as it came rolling rapidly, it came in contact with a tool or knife, and a necessary amount of material to reduce the wire to the blade of the needle. This is the method commonly called the new method by the Excelsior company.

As to this last method is that it wastes fifty per cent of the material by far the most superior part of the material. The objection is, that the knife used, is a delicate instrument, and by wearing on the edge, and as it wears, the needles are left larger in size ; and beside this want of uniformity the wire is left very rough, and to remedy this, resort is had to the grinding process, which also destroys the uniformity.

The want of uniformity, from whatever cause, results in the imperfect making the grooves at the eye of the needle exactly opposite to each other, of which causes the machine to skip stitches when sewing, which is fatal to good work.

The rolling process, reduces the wire without heating, annealing or any preparation whatever. The wire being of the proper length, so that there shall be no waste, is introduced between the revolving dies, which are brought together, by steam pressure, a thousand times in a minute. The wire may be introduced at any angle, at pleasure, but it will be reduced every time to the proper size, and cannot by any possibility be made less than the size required. The needle is left perfectly round and with a smooth surface, and the needle is made in a very short space of time, and the wire is thoroughly condensed and its strength greatly increased. It is seen at a glance what a saving and perfection are attained by this simple invention, so simple that it seems a wonder it was not discovered a thousand years ago, for other things even, if they were made by machines.

Other machines in this shop, which are of great importance, which have been greatly improved by this company.

The sewing machine is one, and has been greatly improved and surpasses hand work entirely ; one man with a machine can do ten times the work he could have done before.

The finishing machine is another labor saving improvement, and by this company, doing the same work at one-fourth of

The grooving machine has also been wonderfully improved, and patents of these improvements, as well as on all new principles involved in the machines in use by this company, have been secured.

In the use of this machine and its accompaniments the company have devoted every energy to the one single business of making sewing machine needles.

Much credit is due Mr. Burr Lyon, the inspector of the needles of this company, who has occupied this position nearly from the first of their work, for the very thorough and successful manner he has performed the work of his department.

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Henry F. Patterson, a contractor and builder, commenced building in Wolcottville in 1872. He erected in 1875 an appropriate three story building and established a lumber yard, to which he has added two other buildings since. The yard is located in the southwest part of the village, near the rail road, and the appearances are that he is ready to build the village in that direction until it should reach Litchfield. He is brother to Burton C. Patterson, farmer, and a native of Cornwall, Ct.

THE HENDEY MACHINE COMPANY.

Henry J. Hendey and Arthur Hendey, brothers, commenced business in July, 1870, in a small shop, built by themselves on Litchfield street ; their motive power being a small rotary steam engine of three horse power. The engine was built by one of the brothers, about two years previous, at odd times, for amusement during winter evenings. This engine is now carefully preserved as a relic of ancient days, a comparison being frequently made between the *old* and the *new*, or between ancient days and modern.

In this shop eighteen by twenty-four feet they commenced the work of making and repairing of iron machinery, and in a few months the work so increased that they employed one man and a boy. On the first of April, 1871, they removed to a part of the factory known as the East Branch Spoon shop, where they continued their work in an unostentatious, but very successful manner. Very soon the attention of business men was drawn toward the enterprise, who readily discovered the promise of success in this line of business, and after consultation, a proposition was accepted by the proprietors, to organize a joint stock company, and the Hendey Machine Company was es-

12d, 1874. A new steam power factory was built south of the mills of the Coe Brass Company, an engine of twenty horse power was placed in it, and as to greatly increase the business of the company. This has continued to the present time, and is now an enterprising and successfully managed concern of the country. New additions to the present building, a seventy, two story, and crowded with machinery, have been added, and erected. Twenty-five men are now employed, of a high class, educated, and skilled in the art of iron work. The annual product of goods amounts to \$40,000. Sales agencies, or depots, established in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has filled an order book.

It is a patent metal planter and shaper, on which they won a medal from the American Institute at New York. It is used to the building of all kinds of machinery, from castings and patterns; and their machinery has already acquired a wide reputation.

THE HARDWARE COMPANY.

This company was organized January 1, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000, and the stock owners were George B. Turrell, and Achille F. Migeon. They commenced work in a shop in Torrington hollow, formerly occupied by the Torringtons, where they continued one year and a half, during which they purchased land and water privileges half a mile down the Torrington river, and erected commodious buildings about one hundred feet long, and removed into them in the autumn of 1865. Their work at this time was the making of skates of all sizes and styles. In February, 1870, the capital stock was increased to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and in October of the same year the purchase of George B. Turrell of New York, a patented machine for making this beer cooler, has constituted a new branch of the business of the company since that time, being a new branch of business.

In 1872, they bought the skate manufacturing business of the Torringtons of New York, and increased the capital to

one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and erected a new three story building one hundred feet long by forty wide ; thus greatly increasing the manufacture of skates, and many other articles have been added to the goods produced of iron, wood and leather.

The company employ, in good times, about one hundred men, using both water and steam power, and their sales amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year.

Their buildings are located at the northwest corner of Wolcottville, and have been the occasion for the erection of a number of fine appearing dwellings in that part of the village.

The present officers are ; George B. Turrell of New York, president ; Achille F. Migeon, secretary, and J. F. Calhoun, treasurer.

WOLCOTTVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

This bank was organized in 1868 ; with Francis N. Holly, president ; Joseph F. Calhoun, vice president ; Frank L. Hungerford, secretary and treasurer.

No change has taken place in the officers except that Charles F. Church, was secretary and treasurer four years, and Isaac W. Brooks has filled that office since 1873.

The amount of deposits, July 1, 1877, was \$174,218.89. The increase in the last four years has been \$115,965.74. The number of depositors July 1, 1877, was eight hundred and thirty-four. These items speak in behalf of the prosperity of Wolcottville and the town, with very decided results.

The business office of this bank is in the granite block, in connection with Brooks Brothers, bankers. The present trustees are : Francis N. Holly, Elisha A. Baldwin, Nelson Allyn, Isaac W. Brooks, Joseph F. Calhoun, Lyman W. Coe, and Bradley R. Agard.

BROOKS BROTHERS, BANKERS.

In June, 1872, John W. Brooks, and his brother Isaac W. Brooks, of Goshen, established a bank of discount and deposit, in Wolcottville, under the above title. This is the first institution of the kind ever started in this town. They occupy the southeast corner of the granite block, on Main street ; are doing a good business ; and have, as private bankers, the full confidence of the business community, and by such an institution are supplying a want which had been seriously felt for many years.





E. CHURCH, WOLCOTTVILLE, ERECTED IN 1865.

24

CHAPTER XI.

CHURCHES IN WOLCOTTVILLE.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Ann Taylor, widow of Joseph Taylor, made frequent statements in the hearing of her daughter, now living, to the effect, that a Mr. Bloodgood was the first Methodist minister that preached in Litchfield county, and that he preached in the vicinity of Wolcottville or Torrington. This Mr. Bloodgood, called, invariably in other Bloodgood," preached in the house of Abijah Wilson 1787-9 ;¹ and Abijah Wilson and his wife became converts to the great displeasure of his father, Noah Wilson. In 1791 Abijah Wilson departed this life, the Rev. Daniel Dorr preached the funeral sermon. In that sermon Mr. Dorr was well acquainted with the history of Methodism in this county, and he read the above statements concerning Mr. Bloodgood, and the gathering at Mr. Wilson's house, and the adhesion of several persons to the community to Methodism, at that time. This is in connection with certain other circumstances which favored the introduction of religious services by this denomination.² It was when the church was in the first church in Torrington, and as a consequence the church was held only a part of the time in the old meeting house on South hill. The Baptists were organizing a church in Torrington, and the Methodists had held some services at Jonathan's or Newfield in Winchester. It would not have been surprising, had it not been for the lists, nor any body else, to have kept away under such

preachers first visited this county about the year 1787. — *Litchfield*

first sent into the New England states by a Methodist conference was that some of the Methodist ministers had preached in Connecticut pre-

appointments for New England were: Jesse Lee, presiding elder; John Dorr; John Lee, at New Haven; Nathaniel B. Mills at Hartford; Jesse Bloodgood at Boston. John Bloodgood joined the conference in 1788, and he preached in Litchfield before this date, as a local preacher.

favoring circumstances. Then were the days when the Methodists were represented as "wolves in sheep's clothing," and they in turn spoke of the pastors of the standing order, as hireling ministers, and educated ministers, but "never converted." Both parties have learned better manners, and a larger Christian faith since that day, and though occasionally there may occur at the present day little spats, they like better trained children keep the matter in their own families, and do not proclaim them on the house top.

Elder Richard Leach, a Baptist minister living on Litchfield road, preached in the pine grove, on the eminence now enclosed in Valley park, before 1800; and it is very probable that the Methodist ministers held meetings there before that time, and they certainly did soon after, and then removed to the School house in the village and the grove on the eminence along Prospect street.

It is therefore very probable that there was a Methodist class in existence here not only as early as 1807,¹ but possibly twenty years before, in this immediate neighborhood; for it is difficult to conceive of two or three such families as Abijah Wilson's and Capt. Frisbie's, living in a community, such as was in this vicinity, twenty-one or more years without a class meeting. Methodists were not of that kind in those days. It would have been as easy for old Paul Peck, if he had lived, to have entrapped an alligator in the Pine swamp as to have caught a Methodist living twenty years without a class meeting in those early days. It is therefore more than probable that class meetings were held at Abijah Wilson's, and Capt. Frisbie's and other places some years before 1800. Regular preaching by this denomination may have been established at the School house in the village in 1809 or 10, and from that time greater improvements in congregations and church enterprises may have been experienced. In 1808, a Methodist camp meeting was held in Canada in Goshen, which secured a more prominent influence to that denomination throughout this region.

The ministers who preached at Mr. Coe's, and afterwards at New-field, doubtless preached here also. A Mr. Sweet is mentioned as one of the early ones. Mr. Laban Clark, celebrated for more than fifty years in his denomination, preached here in 1810. Samuel D. Ferguson and Elbert Osborn were among the early ones, and two

¹ See a Memorial Sermon by Rev. T. D. Littlewood, in the *Bridgeport Standard*, May 17, 1872.

Hill, and Gad N. Smith, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Beach. Perry, a man of military education, became a minister, and became a very influential minister in New York and went as a colonel of a regiment into the army against the British; was promoted to a general's commission; returned home in Brooklyn. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn is also prominently in regard to the prosperity of this denomination.

Factors, however, of Methodist churches in early days, were preachers. The circuit ministers were preachers, and their tours required their absence from each preaching place for two and four weeks; and hence the real pastoral work, in the local churches, fell, in a great measure, on the local lay leaders. Such men as Daniel Coe of Winsted, and others of Torrington, were the men who preached many sermons, visited the sick, supplied vacant places with preaching to any one but themselves; attended many meetings, helped in devising the plans and ways and means for the churches; as unknown, and yet well known; and without their churches would never have been or when they have been scattered to the four winds never again to be

stood on the preacher's stand to exhort at the camp-meeting in 1808, and his first words were: "Wake up, wake up." And this watchword has built many a church, and thousands of fainting soldiers to final triumph and

many families came into Wolcottville soon after the woolen mill was built, and united with the Methodist congregation and proved themselves true and faithful witnesses, and were added to the denomination and to the community in religion. But the progress of the enterprise of making woolen goods was an even course of prosperity, and therefore the growth in the church was impeded, for a number of years. The Methodist meeting house in Wolcottville was built in 1810, George Taylor being the pastor at the time. It was a substantial structure considering the money strength of the congregation, and was completed and finally paid for though it took time and earnest effort.

The ministers who had preached here to that time are mentioned in the following order :¹

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Laban Clark, | David Miller, | Robt. Codling, |
| James Coleman in 1810, | Julius Field, | Wm. B. Hoyt, |
| Arnold Scoville, | Daniel Brayton, | S. C. Keeler, |
| Benjamin Griffin, | Elbert Osborn, | C. T. Mallory, |
| William Swayne, | Eli Barnett, | Otis Saxton, |
| Gad Smith, | John Lovejoy, | A. V. R. Abbott, |
| Samuel Cochrane, | Bradley Silleck, | Benj. Redford, |
| Cyrus Culver, | Milo Chamberlain, | C. W. Powell, |
| E. P. Jacobs, | David Stocking, | B. T. Abbott, |
| J. J. Matthias, | John Lucky, | J. Vinton, |
| Datus Ensign, | Richard Hayter, | L. W. Abbott, |
| Ezekiel Canfield, | Morris Hill, | S. H. Bray, |
| Nathan Emery, | David Osborn, | T. D. Littlewood, |
| Smith Dayton, | S. W. Law, | H. L. Judd, |
| Ebenezer Washburn, | George Taylor, | S. K. Smith. |
| John Nixon, | John M. Reid, | |
| James M. Smith, | Geo. A. Hubbell, | |

From 1843, for twenty-two years the prosperity of this church was steady and prophetic of good. The ministers during this time were : G. A. Hubbell, Robert Codling, William B. Hoyt, S. C. Keeler, C. T. Mallory, A. V. R. Abbott, C. W. Powell, B. T. Abbott and Joseph Vinton. At that time, 1855, the population of the village had so increased, through the coming into it of manufacturing enterprises, it was deemed important to enlarge the old Church or build a new edifice. After a thorough discussion of this subject and looking about for money to meet the expenses, it was decided to build a new house. Plans and specifications were prepared by an architect and accepted, and a building committee of the following persons appointed : Luther Bronson, Letsom T. Wooster, James Wooding, Derick N. Goff and Michael Bronson. The house was to be eighty feet in length, and fifty feet in width and built of brick. The corner stone was laid on the 25th day of May, 1865. The house was built and dedicated, and after summing up all expenses it was found to have cost twenty-four thousand dollars, and to meet this, from all sources, was obtained one-half the sum, leaving a debt of twelve thousand dollars. When this enterprise began some members of the congregation were in prosperity in business enterprises, and had this continued there would have been little trouble, though the edifice cost twice the amount estimated, but a change came, and

¹ Mr. Littlewood's sermon.

light such a weight of debt as nearly crushed all. There was a way out, and that way this struggling church was saved at last by the Rev. T. D. Littlewood, the debt was provided for, and a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving day of April, 1872. The house makes a fine appeal in honor to the self-sacrificing spirit of all who have it what it is, and in not suffering it to be sold, even if no other way to be pursued.

To pay the debt as stated, there was an unfortunate error in regard to three thousand dollars obtained of the Building Fund, which nearly ended in disaster. It was the congregation that this money was a donation, but when they learned that it was to be refunded, the surprise was despair.

It is a story to mention also, that when it was proposed to repair the church the older members were satisfied with repairing the old house, while those who had lately come into the church, who proposed to contribute considerable money, were not satisfied with the old house and succeeded in having their way. When thousands of dollars were to be paid, there was scarcely a dissent, of those who were forward in voting for the repair. Hence is seen the fidelity and nobleness of heart of the church. In the struggle to pay a debt, they all had voted for it, and that, too, after they had once supposed the entire church was to be sold. The Rev. H. Q. Judd was pastor during this last year. An old sea captain he steadily sailed to victory and in the year 1875.

Sketches of a few of the ministers of this denomination who have been stationed at Wolcottville are secured through the kindness of Sidney K. Smith, the present pastor of this church.

REV. LABAN CLARK, D.D.

Rev. Laban Clark, who preached the first sermon as a Methodist at Wolcottville, in 1810, being then stationed at Litchfield, Conn., N. H., July 19, 1778. His early education was at the hands of his parents who were rigid Congregationalists and extremely strict. Young Clark coming in contact with some earnest and quite young, imbibed their views, and joyfully accepted the new hope of salvation among this people, and ever since has been a Methodist. He joined

the New York conference in 1801, having rode on horseback, three hundred and forty miles, in order to be present at the session of the conference.

He labored as pastor, or presiding elder, fifty years with marked success. His preaching was clear and forcible, presenting more constantly, the gospel side, rather than the law side of the great question of personal salvation. He was constant and untiring in pastoral work and ever exhibiting a consecration and devotion to his calling, worthy of a minister of the gospel. In 1848, he made his residence at Middletown, Connecticut, where he lived respected and venerated, by all who knew him, until his decease.

He was the principal mover in starting and establishing the Wesleyan university at Middletown, Ct., an institution which became one of the dearest objects of his life work, and over which he watched with the solicitude of a parent for his most endearing child. He clung to it with all his characteristic tenacity to the end of his life. There was, however, no important interest of his denomination which did not share his sympathy and coöperation. He was active in its early academic and educational schemes and benevolent plans. He was one of the founders of the missionary society of his denomination, which was organized at his suggestion, while he was pastor in New York, in 1819. His influence in the general conference of his church was very important for many years. He was an influential member, and died a patriarch of the New York east conference. After a long, laborious and successful life career, he died at his home in Middletown, November 28, 1868, in the ninety-first year of his age; a venerable and beloved hero of American Methodism.

Such was the man who, so far as is known, preached the first Methodist sermon in the immediate village of Wolcottville.

REV. J. MORRISON REID, D.D.

He was a native of New York city, born May 30, 1820; and was the son of John and Jane Morrison Reid. He is now, and has been a number of years, the secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church, located at New York, which is one of the most responsible positions in that denomination. His personal religious experience began while he was in his fifteenth year. He graduated with much honor at the New York university, when in his nineteenth year, and five years after, or in 1844, when he was twenty-four years of age, he united with the New York conference;

Wolcottville, as his first charge, and entered upon a minister.

occupied, as pastor, some of the most important the bounds of his conference, with great satisfaction and success to the cause. In 1858, he was elected Genesee college, in the western part of New York. While holding that position was elected editor of the *Advocate*, in 1864. Four years afterwards he was of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, at Chicago. He was elected to the high position, which he still holds, as secretary. Dr. Reid in all departments of labor, pastoral, editorial and missionary, has had distinguished success, and the office he now holds, has he shown his eminent ability. The confidence reposed in him by the vast constituency

of an earnest, toiling minister and worker. He is personally present, a fine voice; and has an earnest, impressive, and therefore has been a very successful advocate of the missionary cause, which he now represents.

Writing to Rev. S. H. Smith in 1877, says of his labors : "It was my first charge. I went to it from the Mechanics Institute school of New York city. The church had just then been built, and the grading around it, and improvements were attended to and obtained by me. The church was not strong in its membership and efficiency, but after a memorable time for dissipating prejudices which abounded in the community. I have always thanked God for sending me to it. I would like to see it now after all these years that are past some time."

REV. HORACE Q. JUDD.

Rev. H. Q. Judd was born Feb. 21, 1841, in Bethel, Conn., and attended college at the Hudson River institute, and enlisted in the 10th N. Y. volunteers April, 1862; and served three years, at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and received a discharge. He united with the New York east conference M. E. church in the spring of 1870, and was stationed at Ridge, Ct., and in 1872 was appointed to the M. E. church at Wolcottville, where he labored with success and honor. He was very much liked in the community generally,

and did a special work in behalf of the church, in his persevering efforts by which the last end of a long and wearisome debt was removed from the church property.

He is now preaching at Watertown, Ct., with the same steady onward success which has marked his life heretofore.

REV. SIDNEY KETCHAM SMITH, A.M.

Rev. Mr. Smith is now pastor of the M. E. church, in his third year, in Wolcottville. He was born Mar. 14, 1838, at Huntington, Long Island, and was the son of Solomon and Abigail Ketcham Smith, who were farmers and members of the Presbyterian church. When seventeen years of age he was employed, as clerk, in a silk importing house in New York city. He was converted and joined the old York street M. E. church of Brooklyn, under the labors of Rev. George W. Woodruff, D.D. He soon felt a deep conviction to preach the gospel, and whatever his work or engagements this was the thought of greatest import to him.

In preparing for the ministry he studied at the Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., Wesleyan university, Middletown, Ct., and the Biblical institute, Concord, N. H., taking the course, however, in an inverted order. Through the advice of enthusiastic friends he entered at once with slight academic preparation the Biblical institute, intending to take only a theological course, but during the first term, in view of youth and want of mental training, he determined to take also a thorough collegiate course. In seeking advice from the professors, one said; "Leave at once and go to college, we don't want you here." The other quietly replied, "better remain, now you are here, brother; get established in your religious life and theological views, then go to college and make it your parish. This latter advice became the controlling rule of his life for the next eight years. He was graduated at the Biblical institute in 1859; preached one year as supply at Southampton, L. I., and entered the Wesleyan university in 1861, and was graduated in 1865.

In the same year he joined the New York east conference and was stationed at Middlefield, Conn. In September of that year he married Mary F. Barnard of Marlboro, Mass. His successive appointments since have been; Clinton, Simsbury and Wolcottville, all in this state. Twice he has been compelled through ill health to temporarily relinquish the work of the ministry. During the first period

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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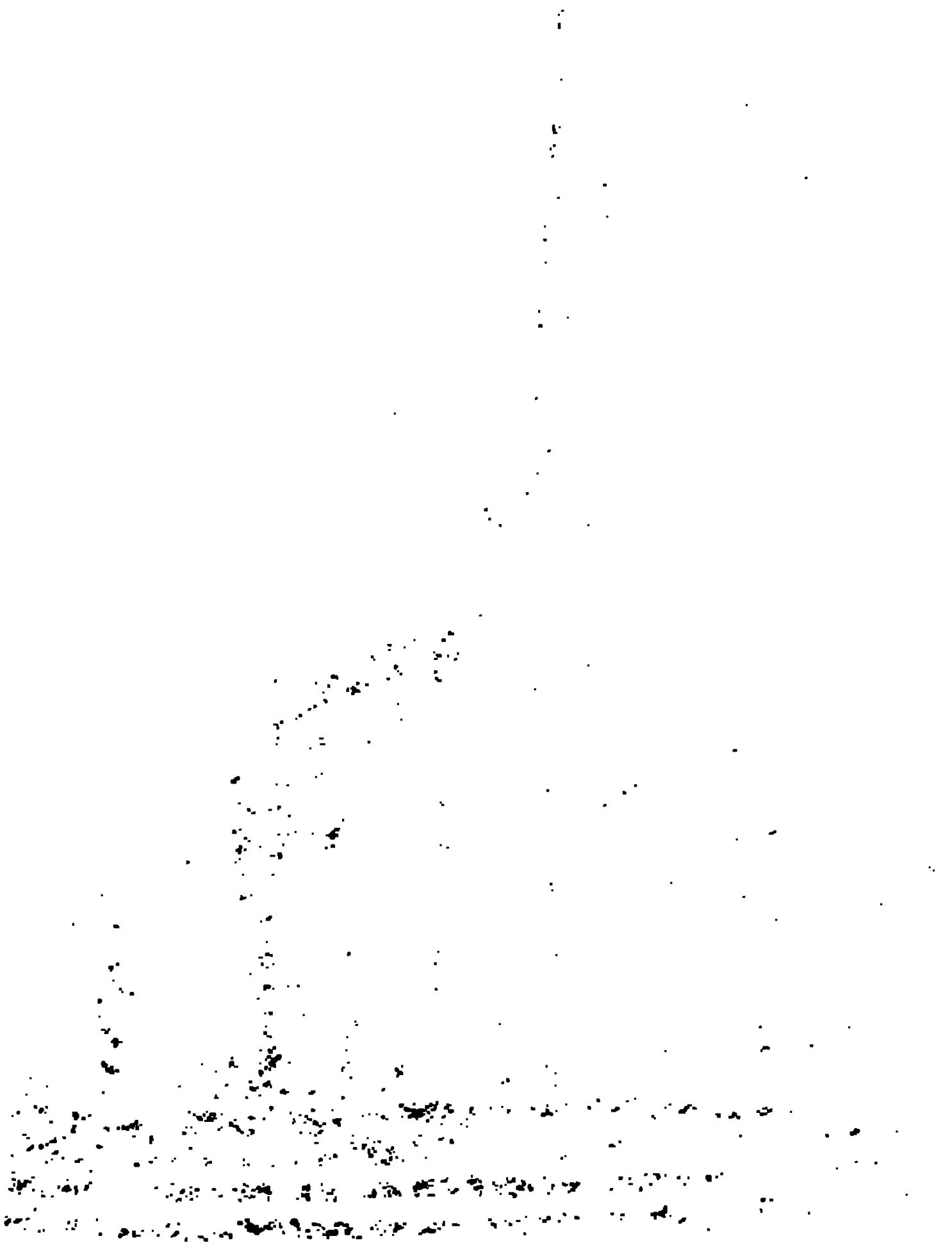


CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WOLCOTTVILLE, ERECTED IN 1867

100

1. *Quercus*
 2. *Quercus*
 3. *Quercus*
 4. *Quercus*
 5. *Quercus*
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 100. *Quercus*

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.



onage at Middlefield was burned with all his library goods.

acceptable minister, much esteemed in his own church and whole community, and notwithstanding poor health, labors and interests of his parish with as much success as many, who are perfect in health. He is now closing the Wolcottville church, having been stationed here twenty years.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

When the Woolen Mill began its manufacturing work, the Rev. Mr. Gillett and Samuel J. Mills began to deliver regular sermons in Wolcottville on

Monday continued a number of years, considering it a part of their ministerial duty thus to do. As the Methodist ministers restrained themselves from coming into their parishes so they judged it not out of order for them to come to the Congregationalist parish and give lectures, and especially when a number of old church members lived here and near the place. The Congregationalist ministers were not always to preach. For our sakes and out for their sakes we are glad. What would that good, serious Father Gillett say if he were to come to Wolcottville in these later days? What would Father Mills say? What would they say to them, that their hearts might not be sore vexed with- out being taken away that they might not see the doings of the world. When, therefore, they were not able to con- sider the work, regularly, Parson Jeremiah Hallock from Sims- burgh preached. Mr. Goodman settled in 1822, in- stead of being younger he helped on the cause in this new enterprise.

The brick building now standing a little way south of the House, was built, and a part of it was to be a union

Whether any denominations except the Universalist were not definitely stated. It was used for a time as an assembly house as was the gospel preached in Wolcottville, in one way or another, by various ministers of different denominations for many years, without having an accepted consecrated house

under the circumstances Capt. Uri Taylor, son of Joseph, led

the way, others aiding him as best they could, and built the first Congregational meeting house ; and although Capt. Taylor was building committee on his own responsibility, yet with such men around him as those who united in organizing the first society he was not alone in this work. There was one good thing about this method of building a meeting house, they had no contending parties, and clashing of judgments, and unending hatred after the house was built. So far as history tells us, all were well satisfied, the house was paid for, and was a very proper and comfortable house of worship. Mr. Taylor gave the site for the house and furnished a large part of the money needed in the building, and thus did a noble work. He also built the parsonage in the same way, and passed the whole property, of meeting house and minister's dwelling, into the hands of the society, without any claims except the reservation of one pew in the Church for his descendants as long as they shall choose, or shall be here to occupy it.

This being done, the " Village Society in Torrington " was organized on the third day of December, 1829, at the house of Captain Taylor, and the following persons became members of the society :

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| Lyman Wetmore, | Elijah Phelps, | Israel Coe, |
| Uri Taylor, | Samuel Beach, | Anson Stocking, |
| John Hungerford Jr., | Amasa Scoville, | Asa G. Adams, |
| William Leach, | Leverette Scott, | Charles S. Church, |
| Joel Hall, | Elizur Barber, | Arvid Dayton, |
| Daniel S. Rogers, | John W. Scoville, | Joseph Barritt, |
| George P. Bissell, | David Baldwin, | Linus Dunbar, |
| Harmon Cook, | Samuel Brooker, | George P. Roberts, |
| George D. Wadhams, | William Olcott, | Russell C. Abernethy, |
| Luther Bissell, | Amos Wilson, | William S. Hungerford. |
| Lorrain Wetmore, | John Cook, | |

Soon after this society was formed, the Rev. William R. Gould, then pastor of the Torrington church, was employed to preach a certain portion of the time for one year, the First society consenting to the arrangement. This arrangement continued until February, 1832, when Mr. Gould was dismissed by council from the Torrington church, and Wolcottville looked in other directions for preaching. During the year 1831, the Rev. David Miller and other Methodist ministers were employed the portion of time that Mr. Gould did not preach here.

On the thirteenth day of August, 1832, the society voted to give the Rev. Hiram P. Arms a call to settle in the work of the gospel ministry. But before a pastor could be settled over a church, there

rch, and the next orderly thing to be done was to organization. This was done, June 11, 1832, according of the denomination, by a committee of the h consociation, delegated for the purpose. Twenty-ere recceived by letter and eight by profession of their tutoring the church as follows :

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1, | Lyman Wetmore. |
| ldwin, | Mrs. Betsey Wetmore, |
| ldwin, | Lorrain Wetmore, |
| , | Mrs. Frances Wetmore, |
| urber, | Louisa Wetmore, |
| sell, | Amanda Wetmore, |
| | Leverett Scott, |
| lman, | Mrs. Leverett Scott, |
| ford, | Sarah Wilcox, |
| e Hungerford, | Lydia Kimberly, |
| b Eno, | Maria S. North, |
| rost, | Ruhama Smith, |
| dman, | George D. Wadhams, |
| ford, | Mrs. Lucy Wadhams. |
| r, | |

1 being thus organized Rev. Hiram P. Arms was instructor of this church and society in February 1833.

tance and success of this church is set forth in very language by another as follows :

ll the years of effort by the people of Wolcottville to d growth as a business place, a little band of thoroughly ians were watching, working and praying, with a long- and a wrestling faith for the establishment of a church for such help of the Holy Ghost, as would lift up a tually against the abounding wickedness of the place. . topher Wolcott, the devout and efficient agent of olcott, in managing the mill, and other kindred spirits ition enabled him to bring to his aid, were trying to sow ed, the Methodists were contending nobly for truth and as well ; and the older members of this church speak g respect and affection of their fellow disciples of the ter.

: organization of the church, the mutual action of the ociety has been harmonious, and a commendable zeal, liberality has marked their efforts to sustain the ordi- igion. Without zealous stickling for mere points of

order in their mutual work, they have accomplished much toward the civil, social, educational and religious culture of this community, and their out look upon the opening future is full of hope and promise. But since the church is an institution of divine appointment, and since it is by inspiration called the body of Christ ; it is meet and proper that in its relation to other agencies, it should always have the precedence without regard to numbers, wealth, or earthly distinctions. Any society that does not choose to have this rule observed is radically defective in its character as an ecclesiastical society ; and any church that does not make the fitness of this rule apparent fails to execute its high commission.”¹

The settled pastors have been : Hiram P. Arms, Stephen Hubbell, Samuel Day, Samuel T. Seelye, Ralph Smith, Edward W. Bacon, and Lavalette Perrin, and the following have been stated supplies : E. S. Clark, R. M. Chipman, W. L. Adamson, George B. Newcomb, and others. It will be seen that during the forty-four years of its history, this church has had a settled pastor about twenty-eight and one-half years ; and acting pastor about six and a half years.

“The benefit of the Home Missionary Society, in this state, is realized, to some extent, in the aid this church received, for several years from its commencement, making it possible to have a settled pastor when otherwise it could not ; and giving it strength until it acquired strength of its own.

“The membership of the church has steadily, though slowly increased in numbers, although its forty-four years of effort and labor have been amidst great national struggles and calamities.

“The Sabbath school, under different forms, with such intervals as circumstances have made inevitable, has been sustained from the first. Indeed before there was pastor, church or society, Mrs. Charles Hungerford maintained such a school, on Sabbath morning and she attending service after it at Torrington. From that time forward the school has steadily increased until the numbers in it are nearly equal to the numbers in the regular service of the congregation.

“The membership of this church has steadily though slowly increased in numbers from the first. There have been seasons of special religious interest in the community, but no very remarkable times of refreshing, such as are on the records of other churches, have been experienced by this church. The following are the years

¹ Rev. L. Perrin in Centennial sermon, 1876 ; published.

or more persons were added to the membership of the

| | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|
| 3, | 1858, 21, | 1874, 10, |
| 5, | 1867, 39, | 1876, 10. |
| 4, | 1873, 10, | |

ars of its history have indicated more or less of spiritual
has not been equipped and furnished as some churches
sive work. From its membership of twenty-nine at the
reased to one hundred and seventy-five, at the present

rdinary means of grace have been sustained, and for a
rs the plan of Sabbath offerings has been successfully
nd thereby the benevolent institutions of the times
ly attention to the noted credit and honor of the congre-
verage amount is about eight hundred dollars annually.
ice of song, has quite uniformly been rendered to the edi-
quickenings of all true worshipers, and from the be-
history this society has been favored with a specially
oir, who have cheerfully and faithfully sustained this
ice.

rch and society have occupied two, and in a qualified
uses of worship. This is a matter usually controlled
y, and from the first there have been a few men of
and high toned morality, worshiping with the church,
embers of it, who have infused energy into all the move-
ociety, and enriched its records with many wise and

ensive repairs were made on the house of worship, es-
pper part of it, in 1844, as to render it, in appearance
new house, and thus was provided what was practically
eeting house of this society, which served its purpose
for the term of twenty years.

he question of reconstructing the Meeting house and
ting up a conference room was brought before the an-
and this proved to be the beginning "of that protracted,
d nobly sustained effort of the society, which, after long
iggles, resulted in the solid, chaste, and truly beautiful
now standing as a Sabbath home. Though the vicissi-

tudes of the enterprise were many, and made doubly burdensome by the failure of the contractors, in the early stages of the work, to fulfill their engagements, yet it was carried to completion by the force of unyielding purpose and resolution, to the general satisfaction of those interested. The contract was taken by a New York firm, for the sum of nearly nineteen thousand dollars, and when the last bill was paid the sum had increased to over thirty-two thousand dollars ; and as in all such cases, those who do most at the commencement, are quite certain to do most in the final closing up of indebtedness so in this case ; the first were last. It is, therefore, a beautiful monument of earnest, wise, and well directed energy in the accomplishment of a noble Christian object,"¹ and will be appreciated for many years to come, by those who shall worship there.

The list of contributors to the new church edifice as given in Dr. Perrin's centennial sermon is as follows :

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Lorrain Wetmore, | \$5,557.00 | Dennis Perkins, | 100.00 |
| F. N. Holley, | 7,015.00 | Lewis Cook, | 200.00 |
| Ransom Holley, | 4,715.00 | Mr. Millard, | 250.00 |
| Elisha Turner, | 2,950.00 | W. S. Lewis, | 250.00 |
| Elizur Barber, | 875.00 | N. Alvord, Jr., | 115.00 |
| Sidney L. Clark, | 500.00 | Nelson Alvord, | 70.00 |
| H. S. Barbour, | 1,035.00 | Charles F. Brooker, | 230.00 |
| N. B. Lathrop, | 850.00 | A. F. Brooker, | 165.00 |
| P. F. Parsons, | 740.00 | Henry Hopkins, | 165.00 |
| Charles Hotchkiss, | 665.00 | Samuel Stocking, | 235.00 |
| E. C. Hotchkiss, | 350.00 | George H. Mason, | 50.00 |
| Mrs. C. A. Hungerford, | 400.00 | Erskin Andrus, | 50.00 |
| H. B. Alvord, | 400.00 | E. Fellows, | 100.00 |
| Charles Alvord, | 635.00 | Charles J. Battell, | 50.00 |
| J. W. Cook, | 350.00 | T. S. Hanchett, | 115.00 |
| B. R. Agard, | 665.00 | Merritt Marks, | 50.00 |
| Chester Brooker, | 450.00 | Charlotte Royce, | 50.00 |
| S. H. Perkins, | 200.00 | O. Hayward, | 50.00 |
| George W. Church, | 425.00 | Wm. Bryant, | 100.00 |
| J. A. Newbury, | 200.00 | J. M. Travis, | 190.00 |
| J. F. Calhoun, | 300.00 | Samuel Burr, | 25.00 |
| Harmon Cook, | 225.00 | Arthur B. Agard, | 30.00 |
| D. L. Hungerford, | 200.00 | L. B. Mowry, | 25.00 |
| John W. Langdon, | 100.00 | Amos Gear, | 25.00 |
| J. W. Phelps, | 275.00 | Baldwin & Farnham, | 25.00 |
| John W. Scoville, | 125.00 | Giles A. Gaylord, | 75.00 |
| Benham Barber, | 200.00 | J. M. Camp, | 25.00 |
| Henry J. Allen, | 115.00 | Eliasaph Scoville, | 50.00 |
| Samuel Brooker, | 250.00 | D. W. Clark, | 75.00 |
| Willard Weed, | 115.00 | J. E. Lewis, | 10.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| . | . | 10.00 | E. H. Holley, | . | . | 50.00 |
| . | . | 10.00 | William Spittle, | . | . | 30.00 |
| . | . | 10.00 | F. L. Wadhams, | . | . | 25.00 |
| . | . | 10.00 | D. McGregor Means, | . | . | 50.00 |
| . | . | 30.00 | Wm. H. Lacy, Jr., | . | . | 50.00 |
| . | . | 30.00 | George H. Fish, | . | . | 20.00 |
| . | . | 50.00 | E. J. Hopkins, | . | . | 20.00 |
| . | . | 100.00 | Clark & Wing, | . | . | 12.50 |
| . | . | 50.00 | E. J. Steele, | . | . | 25.00 |
| . | . | 75.00 | B. C. & H. S. Patterson, | . | . | 115.00 |
| . | . | 50.00 | John Scoville, | . | . | 30.00 |
| . | . | 200.00 | Theodore Hartman, | . | . | 25.00 |
| . | . | 215.00 | W. W. Mix, | . | . | 15.00 |
| . | . | 615.00 | Daniel B. Joyce, | . | . | 50.00 |
| . | . | 100.00 | Mrs. R. Dunbar, | . | . | 20.00 |
| e., | . | 50.00 | Estate E. Eggleston, | . | . | 25.00 |
| . | . | 25.00 | F. J. Pierce, | . | . | 5.00 |
| . | . | 25.00 | D. C. Kilbourn, | . | . | 40.00 |
| . | . | 290.00 | W. W. Birge, | . | . | 15.00 |
| . | . | 50.00 | Ladies Society, | . | . | 125.00 |
| . | . | 50.00 | Mrs. Mary Hodges, | . | . | 25.00 |
| n, | . | 50.00 | | | | |
| . | . | 25.00 | | | | \$35,724.50 |

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

Ministers.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| REMS, D.D., | installed Feb. 7, 1833, | dismissed July 6, 1836. |
| BRELL, . | " Feb. 29, 1837, . | " Sept. 29, 1839. |
| r, . | " Sept. 23, 1840, . | " June 4, 1845. |
| IRRELYE, D.D., | " June 17, 1846, . | " March 21, 1855. |
| n, | " March 25, 1856, . | " Sept. 29, 1857 |
| JEWCOMB, supply. | | |
| BACON, . | " Sept. 29, 1869, | " Oct. 31, 1871. |
| PEARSON, . | " July 31, 1872. | |

Ministers Raised.

WOLCOTT, Congregational. Rev. JOHN BARBOUR, Episcopal.

Deacons.

| Elected | | Elected. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Dec. 22, 1822. | Addison Palmer, | 1851. |
| March 10, 1836. | Nelson Alvord, . | June, 1857. |
| June 29, 1837. | Charles Hotchkiss, . | March 3, 1861. |
| Nov. 7, 1841. | Henry S. Barbour, . | Feb. 15, 1868. |
| Oct. 31, 1845. | Samuel J. Stocking, . | Feb. 15, 1868. |
| July 5, 1846. | | |

Original Members.

| | |
|----|------------------------|
| n, | Elixur Barber, |
| | Polly (Phelps) Barber, |
| | Mrs. Lucy Bisell, |

Ruth Brooks,
 Rebecca Goodman,
 Sarah Hungerford,
 Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford,
 Mrs. Elizabeth Eno,
 Mrs. Ursula Frost,
 Nancy S. Goodman,
 John Hungerford,
 Abigail Taylor,
 Lyman Wetmore,
 Betsey Wetmore (Lyman),
 Lorrain Wetmore,

Frances (Austin) Wetmore (Lorrain),
 Louisa Wetmore,
 Amanda Wetmore,
 Leverette Scott,
 Mrs. Leverette Scott,
 Sarah Wilcox,
 Lydia Kimberly,
 Maria S. North,
 Ruhama Smith,
 George D. Wadhams,
 Lucy Wadhams (Geo. D.).

Members.

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|-------|
| Abeling, Julius Wm., | 1874. | Barber, Elezur, | 1832. |
| Abeling, Auguste (Meelisch), | 1874. | Barber, Polly <i>Pbelps</i> , | " |
| Abernethy, Russell C., | 1835. | Barber, Dr. A. E., | 1867. |
| Abernethy Orrel S. (R. C.), | " | Barber, Mrs. Julia A., | " |
| Abernethy, Mary (De Forest), | " | Barber, Myron Elbert, | 1864. |
| Adams, Asa G., | 1834. | Barber, Walter L., | 1867. |
| Adams Olive (A. G.), | " | Barber, Hannah <i>Johnson</i> , | 1868. |
| Adams, Diana (Barber), | 1851. | Barber, Mary, | 1876. |
| Adt, Ferdinand, | 1869. | Barber, Mary E., | 1858. |
| Adt, Catherine (Harrmann), | " | Barber, Alvin E., | 1849. |
| Allen, Laura, | 1833. | Barber, Mrs. Athalia, | 1847. |
| Allen, Wm. H., | 1844. | Barber, Anna, | 1835. |
| Allen, Mrs. Wm. H., | " | Barber, Hector, | 1875. |
| Alvord, Nelson, | 1841. | Barber, Diana <i>Hinman</i> , | 1852. |
| Alvord, Lavinia (Nelson), | " | Barbour, Henry S., | 1853. |
| Alvord, Harriet <i>Taylor</i> , | 1876. | Barbour, Parmelia, | " |
| Alvord, Hubbell B., | 1851. | Barbour, John H., | 1867. |
| Alvord, Mrs. H. B., | 1857. | Barclay, Louisa, | " |
| Alvord, Charles, | 1852. | Barrett, Joseph, | 1836. |
| Alvord, Almira <i>Burtis</i> , | 1860. | Bartholomew, Jeremiah H., | 1843. |
| Alvord, Adelaide, Mrs., | 1863. | Bartholomew, Mrs. Polly, | 1841. |
| Andrus, Laura M., | 1843. | Bates, Nathaniel, | 1842. |
| Andrus, Adeline, | 1852. | Bates, Rowani <i>Tborp</i> , | 1843. |
| Andrus, Nancy, | 1869. | Beach, Lurandus, | 1836. |
| Arms, Lucy Ann, | 1833. | Beach, Mrs. Harriet, | " |
| Atwater, Edward A., | 1869. | Beach, Content, | 1843. |
| Atwater, Julia <i>Hills</i> , | " | Beach, Mary <i>Leach</i> , | 1853. |
| Bacon, Rev. E. W., | " | Beecher, James E., | 1867. |
| Bacon, Mary <i>Staples</i> , | " | Beers, Horace A., | 1873. |
| Baldwin, David, | 1832. | Beers, Carrie <i>Warner</i> , | " |
| Baldwin, Mrs. David, | " | Benham, Jane Ann., | 1843. |
| Baldwin, Sarah Ann, | " | Bellamy, Angeline <i>Mitchell</i> , | 1851. |
| Baldwin, Amanda <i>Wetmore</i> , | " | Berry, Lucy A., Mrs., | 1861. |
| Baldwin, Elizabeth, | 1875. | Berry, Fannie M., | 1873. |
| Balcomb, Julia <i>Brotwell</i> , | 1867. | Berg, Theodore, | " |
| | | Berg, Mrs. Mary, | " |

CHURCHES OF WOLCOTTVILLE.

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| . | . | 1873. | Carrington, Mrs. Mercia, | . | 1844. |
| . | . | " | Castle, Nancy <i>McCoe</i> , | . | 1863. |
| . | . | " | Castle, Mary E., | . | 1858. |
| . | . | 1832. | Catlin, Imogene J., | . | 1867. |
| . | . | 1842. | Chapin, Sarah L., | . | 1846. |
| . | . | " | Church, Charles S., | . | 1833. |
| . | . | 1865. | Church, Charlotte <i>Taylor</i> , | . | 1834. |
| C., | . | 1866. | Churchill, Lucy J., | . | 1864. |
| an, | . | 1841. | Chipman, Rev. R. M., | . | 1859. |
| . | . | 1834. | Chipman, Mrs. Mary H., | . | " |
| . | . | 1858. | Clark, | . | 1835. |
| . | . | 1876. | Clark, Victorianus, | . | 1840. |
| . | . | 1848. | Clark, Mrs. Rhoda B., | . | " |
| . | . | 1867. | Clark, Elizabeth F., | . | 1844. |
| . | . | 1832. | Clark, Erwin B., | . | 1872. |
| . | . | 1843. | Clemens, Hiram, | . | 1867. |
| . | . | 1834. | Clemens, Fidelia <i>Hotchkiss</i> , | . | " |
| . | . | 1852. | Coe, Sybel, | . | 1849. |
| . | . | 1843. | Coe, Israel, | . | 1834. |
| . | . | 1867. | Coe, Nancy <i>Wetmore</i> , | . | " |
| . | . | 1852. | Coe, Russell, | . | 1835. |
| Tuttle, | . | 1862. | Coe, Lillie <i>Wheeler</i> , | . | 1874. |
| . | . | 1867. | Cook, Herman, | . | 1834. |
| . | . | " | Cook, Angeline <i>Dare</i> , | . | " |
| . | . | " | Cook, John, | . | 1835. |
| . | . | 1876. | Cook, Mrs. Lydia, | . | " |
| our, | . | 1849. | Cook, Huldah, | . | 1841. |
| . | . | 1867. | Cook, Anna, | . | 1842. |
| . | . | " | Cook, Margaret <i>Fudd</i> , | . | 1852. |
| mour, | . | 1852. | Cook, Louisa, | . | 1860. |
| . | . | 1867. | Cook, George W., | . | 1866. |
| . | . | " | Cook, Mrs. Gertrude, | . | 1866. |
| olcomb, | . | " | Cook, Walter H., | . | 1867. |
| . | . | 1835. | Cook, Mrs. W. H., | . | " |
| . | . | " | Cook, Lucy J., | . | " |
| . | . | 1873. | Cooper, Mrs. Elizabeth, | . | 1841. |
| . | . | 1849. | Curtiss, Ursula, | . | 1835. |
| . | . | 1872. | Curtiss, Worthy, | . | 1883. |
| . | . | 1866. | Curtiss, Mrs. Alpha, | . | " |
| . | . | 1852. | Day, Mrs. Hannah E., | . | 1841. |
| swell, | . | 1851. | Daily, Clarissa, | . | 1842. |
| . | . | 1868. | Daily, Mrs. Lois G., | . | 1844. |
| . | . | 1867. | Dayton, Urania <i>Marsb</i> , | . | 1855. |
| . | . | " | Davidson, Ira A., | . | 1867. |
| . | . | " | Dunbar, Rhoda, <i>Huntington</i> , | . | 1837. |
| . | . | " | Dunbar, Adeline L., | . | 1858. |
| . | . | " | Eggleston, Alexander L., | . | 1836. |
| . | . | 1844. | Eggleston, Jane, | . | 1853. |

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| Eldredge, Horace S., | 1871. | Holly, Mary <i>Sperry</i> , | 1865. |
| Eldredge, Emogene <i>Cook</i> , | " | Holcomb, Mary <i>Brunt</i> , | 1869. |
| Elmer, Ann M., | 1834. | Holmes, Israel, | 1835. |
| Elton, Marilla, | 1852. | Holmes, Ardelia <i>Coe</i> , | " |
| Eno, Elizabeth, | 1832. | Hoffman, Charles, | 1869. |
| Everest, Eunice, | 1860. | Hoffman, Augusta <i>Conrat</i> , | " |
| | | Hopkins, Henry, | 1852. |
| Fairchild, Jeremiah, | 1844. | Hopkins, Sarah <i>Webster</i> , | 1845. |
| Fairchild, Mrs. Ruth, | 1847. | Hopkins, Mary (Mrs. Fowler), | 1866. |
| Fellows, Ephraim, | 1859. | Hopkins, Harry P., | 1857. |
| Fellows, Charles L., | 1874. | Hopkins, Mrs. Lydia, | " |
| Fellows, Julia <i>Crippin</i> , | " | Hopkins, Edward J., | 1870. |
| Fenton Harriet <i>Vaill</i> , | 1876. | Hopkins, Eleanor <i>Hills</i> , | " |
| Finn, Theresa Hoffman, | 1870. | Hotchkiss, Charles, | 1859. |
| Fleming, Jennie <i>Taylor</i> , | 1869. | Hotchkiss, Electa <i>Brace</i> , | " |
| Follott, Lewis, | 1843. | Hotchkiss, Amelia <i>Briggs</i> , | 1864. |
| Follett, Ann, | " | Hotchkiss, Ella <i>Osborn</i> , | 1870. |
| Freeman, Olive <i>Mix</i> , | 1834. | Hotchkiss, Henry S., | 1841. |
| Freeman, Orinda, | 1841. | Hotchkiss, Mrs. H. S., | " |
| Frost, Mrs. Ursula, | 1832. | Hubbard, Betsey <i>Wheeler</i> , | 1843. |
| Fyler, Addie <i>Steele</i> , | 1858. | Hubbell, Martha <i>Stone</i> , | 1839. |
| Fyler, Mary Vaill, | 1872. | Hudson, Daniel C., | 1838. |
| | | Hudson, Mrs. Rhoda, | " |
| Gaylord, Charles A., | 1846. | Hudson, Charlotte, | " |
| Gaylord, Giles A., | 1867. | Humphrey, Silas, | 1836. |
| Gaylord, Elizabeth <i>Byington</i> , | 1869. | Humphrey, Mrs. Mary, | " |
| Geer, Amos, | 1855. | Humphrey, Evan, | 1860. |
| Geer, Eunice <i>Allyn</i> , | " | Hungerford, John, | 1832. |
| Geer, Amos M., | 1858. | Hungerford, Charlotte <i>Austin</i> , | " |
| Geer, Mrs. Melissa, | " | Hungerford, Sarah, | " |
| Geer, William, | " | Hungerford, Lucinda, | 1833. |
| Geer, Mrs. Mary, | " | Hungerford, Elizabeth W., | 1834. |
| Geer, Eliza (Mrs. Allen), | " | Hungerford, Helen L., | 1852. |
| Goodman, Rebecca, | 1832. | Hungerford, Frank L., | 1867. |
| Goodman, Nancy S., | " | Huntington, Elizabeth, | 1837. |
| Goodman, Henry, | 1835. | Hurlbut, Clark W., | 1875. |
| | | | |
| Hammond, Harriett <i>Merrills</i> , | 1842. | Isbell, Evelina <i>Judson</i> , | 1852. |
| Hammond, George A , | 1858. | | |
| Hanchett, Thatcher S., | 1867. | Jankson, Roxy <i>Taylor</i> , | 1865. |
| Hart, Sophia C., | 1836. | Jones, Henry W., | 1852. |
| Haywood, Emily <i>Lee</i> , | 1867. | Jones, Mrs. Julia H., | " |
| Hayden, Helen, | 1876. | Joyce, Daniel B., | 1876. |
| Hill, Mary, | 1836. | Joyce, Carolina <i>Dayton</i> , | " |
| Hills, Hannah, | 1845. | Judd, Edward M., | 1868. |
| Hills, Lottie <i>Slade</i> , | 1858. | Judd, Jane <i>Peck</i> , | " |
| Hinman, Mary, | 1852. | | |
| Holly, Eliza Hotchkiss, | 1851. | Kellogg, Mindwell, | 1838. |
| Holly, Edward H., | 1867. | Kilbourne, Sarah <i>Hupkins</i> , | 1875. |
| Holly, Lucinda <i>Bronson</i> , | 1873. | Kimberly, Lydia, | 1832. |

CHURCHES OF WOLCOTTVILLE.

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| | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| . | 1852. | Noble, James E., | 1869. |
| . | 1872. | North, Maria S., | 1832. |
| . | " | North, Louisa <i>Wetmore</i> , | " |
| . | 1852. | Norton, Horatio A., | 1840. |
| . | " | Norton, Mrs. Lois, | " |
| (Wheeler), | 1867. | | |
| . | 1858. | Olcott, Esther, | 1833. |
| . | 1876. | Oviatt, Mrs. Aloisa, | 1842. |
| (Chapin), | 1858. | | |
| . | " | Palmer, Mehitabel, | 1849. |
| . | " | Palmer, Addison, | 1852. |
| . | 1843. | Palmer, Febe <i>Fowler</i> , | " |
| . | 1842. | Palmer, Hayden D., | 1867. |
| . | 1852. | Palmer, Mary <i>Munger</i> , | 1868. |
| . | 1858. | Palmer, Julia M., | 1874. |
| . | 1854. | Palmer, Sarah <i>Belden</i> , | " |
| . | 1863. | Parson, Corinthia, | 1834. |
| . | 1865. | Parsons, Phineas F., | 1867. |
| . | 1869. | Parsons, Helen <i>Bronson</i> , | " |
| . | | Patterson, Polly Gilbert, | " |
| . | 1852. | Patterson, Burton, | " |
| . | 1842. | Patterson, Harriet <i>Beach</i> , | 1872. |
| . | 1838. | Patterson, Henry S., | 1867. |
| . | 1841. | Payson, Hiram, | 1847. |
| . | 1867. | Perkins, Sanford H., | 1855. |
| (Fries, | " | Perkins, Adaline <i>Barber</i> , | 1848. |
| (bottom, | 1869. | Perrin, Ann Eliza <i>Comstock</i> , | 1872. |
| . | 1868. | Perrin, Bernadotte, | " |
| . | 1874. | Perrin, Catharine (Lester), | " |
| (Bnson, | " | Phelps, Mindwell Scoville, | 1849. |
| . | 1865. | Phelps, Augusta E., | 1851. |
| (ohnston, | " | Phillow, Charlotte, | 1843. |
| . | 1835. | Phippany, Emily, | 1833. |
| . | 1852. | Phippany, William Jr., | 1850. |
| . | 1867. | Phippany, Louisa, | 1848. |
| . | 1875. | Phippany, Orpha R., | 1855. |
| . | 1867. | Pitman, Charles A., | 1875. |
| . | 1863. | Pitman, Sarah <i>George</i> , | 1869. |
| . | 1867. | Porch, William, | 1842. |
| . | 1840. | Preston, Eliza, Van Valkenburg, | 1868. |
| . | 1858. | | |
| (pany, | 1848. | | |
| (y), | 1869. | Roberts, Geo. P., | " |
| . | 1868. | Roberts, Annis <i>Allyn</i> , | " |
| . | 1834. | Robertson, Daniel, | 1852. |
| (almer, | 1864. | Robertson, James, | 1855. |
| . | 1867. | Robertson, Mrs. James, | " |
| (omb, | " | Robertson, Laura A., | 1867. |
| . | | Rose, Harriet <i>Humpbrey</i> , | 1876. |
| (abeth, | 1868. | Rynders, Garrett, | 1872. |

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|---|-------|--|-------|
| Sage, Harriet, | 1834. | Stocking, Emma O. (Wier), | 1867. |
| Sammis, Mary <i>Huntington</i> , | 1836. | Stocking, Frank L., | 1874. |
| Sanbourn, John, | 1854. | Stocking, Charlotte C. (Pierce), | 1858. |
| Sanbourn, Mrs. Huldah, | " | Stocking, Flora, | 1852. |
| Sanford, Joel, | 1841. | Stocking, Philo H., | 1858. |
| Sanford, Mrs. Charity, | " | Stone, Mrs. Mary A., | 1852. |
| Sanford, John T., | 1843. | Sturtevant, Samuel G., | 1860. |
| Sanford, Mrs. Sally, | " | Sturtevant, Mrs. Anna, | " |
| Sanford, Morris H., | 1860. | Swift, Solomon E., | 1841. |
| Sanford, Mrs. Elizabeth, | " | | |
| Scheurer, Katy, | 1867. | Talcott, Wm. H., | 1864. |
| Scott, Leverette, | 1832. | Talcott, Emma <i>Munson</i> , | 1853. |
| Scott, Mrs. Leverett, | " | Taylor, Abigail <i>Austin</i> , | 1832. |
| Scoville, Amasa, | 1834. | Taylor, Emeline Scott, | 1843. |
| Scoville, Mrs. Lucy C., | " | Thorp, Sarah W., | " |
| Scoville, Mrs. Mary, | " | Thompson, Harriet <i>Green</i> , | 1874. |
| Scoville, Mrs. Chloe, | 1849. | Tillinghast, Henrietta E., | 1859. |
| Scoville, John, | 1852. | Todd, Wm. P., | 1866. |
| Scoville, Maria <i>Catlin</i> , | " | Travis, Eliza <i>Brooker</i> , | 1873. |
| Seelye, Maria <i>Gaylord</i> , | 1849. | Tubbs, Nathan, | 1841. |
| Seelye, L. Clark, | 1852. | Tuttle, Catharine, | 1849. |
| Settle, Sabrah <i>Tbrall</i> , | 1848. | | |
| Seymour, James H., | 1867. | Wadhams, Dothia, | 1833. |
| Seymour, Florilla <i>Hudson</i> , | 1839. | Wadhams, George D., | 1832. |
| Seymour, Lura <i>Taylor</i> , | 1850. | Wadhams, Lucy <i>Eno</i> , | " |
| Seymour, Charlotte (Church), | 1867. | Wadhams, Eliza <i>Thompson</i> , | 1855. |
| Skinner, H., | 1847. | Wadhams, Sarah <i>Goodwin</i> , | 1873. |
| Smith, Rubama, | 1832. | Walling, Catharine Foote, | 1863. |
| Smith, Albert H., | 1852. | Webster, Marilla M., | 1848. |
| Smith, Phebe A., | 1842. | Weed, Willard, | 1867. |
| Smith, Eliza, | 1864. | Weed, Harriett <i>Clark</i> , | 1869. |
| Slade, Eliza <i>Green</i> , | 1852. | Weed, Mary, | 1867. |
| Spencer, Henry C., | " | Weed, Emma, | 1871. |
| Spencer, Mrs. H. C., | " | Welch, Susie <i>Agard</i> , | 1874. |
| Squire, Samuel W., | 1841. | Wells, Margaret Johnson, | " |
| Squire, Mrs. Caroline A., | " | Weston, Margaret Fleming, | 1864. |
| Stearns, B. B., | 1867. | Wetmore, Lyman, | 1832. |
| Stearns, Mrs. B. B., | " | Wetmore, Mrs. Bessey, | " |
| Steele, William S., | 1839. | Wetmore, Lorrain, | " |
| Steele, Caroline <i>Jones</i> , | " | Wetmore, Frances <i>Austin</i> , | " |
| Steele, Elijah J., | 1867. | Wetmore, John, | 1869. |
| Steele, Hannah <i>Skiff</i> , | " | Wheeler, Asa, | 1843. |
| Steele, George B., | " | Wheeler, Mrs. Kezia, | " |
| Stimpson, Cornelia W., | 1834. | Wheeler, Ansel, | 1869. |
| Stocking, Anson, | 1833. | Wheeler, Harriett <i>Johnson</i> , | " |
| Stocking, Mrs. Flora, | " | Wheeler, Martha <i>Cbidsey</i> , | " |
| Stocking, Samuel, | " | Wheeler, Frank M., | 1874. |
| Stocking, Marcia, | " | Wheeler, Nellie M. (Holly), | " |
| Stocking, Samuel J., | 1851. | Whiting, Mrs. Anna C., | 1867. |
| Stocking, Mary <i>Fellows</i> , | 1858. | Whiting, Francis Hungerford, | 1852. |

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|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1832. | Wilson, Mrs. Clarissa, | 1839. |
| 1833. | Wilson, Caroline E., | 1850 |
| " | Wilson, Mary <i>Wheeler</i> , | 1843 |
| " | Woodford, Isabella <i>Siddell</i> , | 1875. |
| 1839. | Woodford, George E., | 1876. |

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

were held, occasionally in Wolcottville, in accordance with the regulations of the Protestant Episcopal church, previous to 1843, so officiating were the rectors of Christ church, and of St. Michael's of Litchfield. In that year the Rev. Dr. Alcomb began to officiate regularly in one of the district school houses in the village, and to minister to the Episcopalian families in the town.

In the year 1843, a legal notice was given to all persons desirous of joining a parish to meet for that purpose, in the brick Academy. A meeting was held according to the notice; the Rev. Dr. Alcomb in the chair, and the organization effected, and a constitution adopted.¹

The society took the name and title of Trinity church. Its purview was declared to be the worship of Almighty God, agreeable to the usages, doctrines, and discipline of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America.

The following persons were the original incorporators of the society:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Henry B. Richards, | Samuel Workman, |
| Rodney Brace, | Charles B. Smith, |
| James Ashborn, | Nelson Alvord, |

The officers of this society shall be two wardens, three vestrymen, a clerk, and a sexton. They shall be appointed annually on Easter Monday or on some other day in Easter week. The appointment of officers shall always be by ballot.

The names of the members of the society shall be registered in a book and shall constitute the legal evidence of membership in the society agreeable to the civil law, which enrollment together with all votes, assessments and all transactions by this body, whether civil or ecclesiastical, shall be entered and kept by the clerk.

As the society is designed to be formed on the principle of voluntary contribution to the support of the gospel, no tax shall be levied on its members except at a special meeting having been specified in the previous warning, nor then except by a two-thirds of the members present at such special meeting, which shall always be a majority of the whole number of votes in the society.

This constitution shall not be altered except by a majority vote at an annual meeting having been proposed in writing at least six months before formal adoption of it.

James R. Coe,
Benjamin H. Morse,
James H. Seymour,

Edward Atkins,
Charles Cooper,
Demas Coe,

Janna B. Phelps,
James Ogleby,
Allen G. Brady.

The officers of the parish elected on the day of its organization were: James Gaunt and Benjamin H. Morse, wardens; James R. Coe, Charles Cooper, Samuel Bradley, vestrymen; Demas Coe, treasurer; Benjamin H. Morse clerk.

This society continued to worship in the brick Academy during the summer of 1843, and until their house of worship was completed in 1844.

In the latter part of the year 1843, it was deemed wise and proper to move in the direction of building a house of worship, and a subscription was circulated, dated December 20th, 1843, and the following names and amounts were secured:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Demas Coe, | . . . | \$125.00. | Ralph Palmer, | . . . | 5.00. |
| B. H. Morse, | . . . | 125.00. | S. P. Burr, | . . . | 30.00. |
| Charles B. Smith, | . . . | 100.00. | Edwin B. Webster, | . . . | 20.00. |
| Charles Cooper, | . . . | 125.00. | Solomon Marsh, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Daniel Robertson, | . . . | 50.00. | O. S. Seymour, | . . . | 20.00. |
| Henry Coe, | . . . | 50.00. | Mrs. Parmalee, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Samuel Workman, | . . . | 30.00. | William Payne, | . . . | 10.00. |
| L. W. Coe, | . . . | 30.00. | J. G. Beckwith, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Charles Hollis, | . . . | 25.00. | Wm. Phippeny, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Trumbull Ives, | . . . | 25.00. | Wm.———, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Janna R. Phelps, | . . . | 25.00. | G. P. Cowles, | . . . | 5.00. |
| James Palmer, | . . . | 25.00. | J. M. Thompson, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Uri Taylor, | . . . | 12.50. | Wm. F. Baldwin, | . . . | 3.00. |
| F. L. Taylor, | . . . | 37.50. | Daniel B. Bulkley, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Daniel Scoville, | . . . | 20.00. | Charles Mansfield, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Albert Bradley, | . . . | 25.00. | Oliver S. Hills, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Nelson Alvord, | . . . | 50.00. | Cash, | . . . | 26.00. |
| Eunice Taylor, | . . . | 25.00. | C. & G. Mason, | . . . | 20.00. |
| H. B. Richards, | . . . | 20.00. | George Pond, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Albert A. Mason, | . . . | 20.00. | Benj. F. Smith, | . . . | 3.00. |
| F. M. Holley, | . . . | 10.00. | Luther Bissell, | . . . | 10.00. |
| R. F. Ensign, | . . . | 20.00. | J. W. Cook, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Robert Palmer, | . . . | 25.00. | Wm. H. Webster, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Benham Barber, | . . . | 5.00. | Lyman Clark, | . . . | 5.00. |
| James H. Seymour, | . . . | 10.00. | Abijah Munn, | . . . | 15.00. |
| Linus Johnson, | . . . | 5.00. | Joseph Allyn, | . . . | 3.00. |
| Lyman Wetmore, | . . . | 10.00. | Alexander Gillett, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Lucius Foot, | . . . | 5.00. | Martin Brooker, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Charles Scoville, | . . . | 5.00. | Chester Brooker, | . . . | 10.00. |
| Rodney Brace, | . . . | 25.00. | Edward Pierpont, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Collins Holcomb, | . . . | 5.00. | Amos Gilbert, | . . . | 5.00. |
| Edmund Wooding, | . . . | 10.00. | Samuel Brooker Jr., | . . . | 10.00. |

THE CHURCHES OF WOLCOTTVILLE. 135

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|--------|-------------------|--------|
| 5.00. | Wm. S. Pond, | 5.00. |
| 10.00. | John W. Scoville, | 5.00. |
| 3.00. | Willis Hubbard, | 10.00. |
| 3.00. | Cash, | 50.00 |
| 5.00. | | |

above amounts, six hundred dollars were obtained from largely from Waterbury, making in all about two thou-

se edifice of wood now standing on the corner of Water streets was completed and consecrated by Bishop Brownwell, December 4th, 1844.

By 6th, 1845, the Rev. Henry Zell was elected rector, which election he accepted with an annual salary of dollars a year.

House was consecrated there remained some debt against above this an effort was made in the summer of 1846, to have been successful. The same subscription book a second time and some of those who had given liberally, amount, some doubled the amount, and like other churches like, they received help from neighboring churches, for record is made :

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| ford, | 30.00. | Offerings at Christ church Brooklyn, | 97.00. |
| ford, | 20.00. | " " Dr. Tyng, | 30.00. |
| alk, | 30.00. | " " Dr. Lewis, | 20.00. |
| ity, New Haven, | 110.00. | " " Bridgeport, | 10.00. |
| naion, | 20.00. | " " New Milford, | 32.00. |
| aula, " " | 58.00. | " " Southport, | 44.00. |

bscriptions are donated by men of considerable fame, as E. English of New Haven and George D. Morgan of

1848, Mr. Zell resigned and during the succeeding orship remained vacant, the Revs. Enoch Huntington, and George L. Foot officiating.

. David P. Sanford became rector on Easter day 849; there being then forty families in the parish, and nunicants. This relation Mr. Sanford held one year, gned, and the Rev. S. V. Berry was in temporary charge a little more than a year. In August 1851, the Rev. became rector and continued until October, 1855.

i. Ezra Jones and C. B. Seymour, officiated nearly a succession, when the parish was united with Christ winton, as one cure for one year, the Rev. James Mor-

ton being the rector. On the tenth of October 1858, the Rev. J. S. Covell was recalled to the rectorship and remained until 1863, when he removed to Huntington, Ct.

The Rev. David P. Sanford served his second term of office in this church commencing in April, 1864, and resigning September 13th, 1868. During this time the house of worship was considerably improved ; a recess, chancel and robing room were constructed, a vestry room was added, stained glass put into the windows and other improvements were made upon the building.

In 1868, the Rev. Benjamin Eastwood became the rector, and remained until 1874, when he removed to Rhode Island. In June 1874, the Rev. Henry B. Ensworth became rector elect, but resigned in the next December, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. He is now pastor of St. Mark's chapel New York.

The Rev. Henry M. Sherman became rector of the parish September 1st, 1876, and is laboring with much energy and success in all departments of his office. The house of worship has been remodeled to some extent inside, and repaired so as to have quite a new and very agreeable appearance. Prophecy does not belong to history but it is quite evident that if the present energy and strength of this church are continued it will not be long before it will have a new house of worship.

The present strength of the parish, as represented in figures reported to the diocesan convention of 1876, is one hundred families, one hundred and one communicants, and one hundred and fifteen members in the Sunday school.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholic priest who preached in Wolcottville was Father James Fitten, a native of Rhode Island, who preached in 1835, in the brick building south of the bridge.

In 1842, the Rev. John Brady, who was then stationed in Hartford, began to visit the scattered families of the Catholic faith in this community, once a year, holding services in Richard Hennessey's house on the west hill. At that time there were only five or six families, and a few single persons, to whom he ministered. Father Brady has long since gone to his reward in a future life, having performed many missionary journeys, without the help of rail roads, to minister to his scattered parishioners. The Rev. Father Lynch stationed at Bridgeport, succeeded Father Brady and visited occa-

people about one year. He is also gone to his heavenly home in Bridgeport, respected by members of all Christian churches. During these first years of occasional visits of ministers frequently carried their children to Hartford to receive them of baptism.

On these periodic visits the priests usually made their home at Mr. O'Neil's house.

Catholic population had considerably increased the Rev. John J. O'Neil of Waterbury was appointed to minister to them, and he so to do, about five years. When he first came, arrangements were made, and he thereafter held services in the brick building in Wolcottville. This was the third denomination holding meetings in that old Union meeting house and graduated into various churches. Father O'Neil was the first who visited once a year, the Catholic people of the town. He also is a true happy home. The Rev. Father James Lynch of Hartford followed him in the work of the ministry here. The Rev. Father J. J. O'Neil, the first priest stationed at Winsted, ministered to the Catholics of Wolcottville, once a month, and held service in Wadsworth. When he was removed Rev. Father Quinn took his place for a short time.

Rev. Thomas Hendrican, now bishop of Rhode Island, was in charge at Winsted, and he visited Wolcottville as a missionary for four years. To him succeeded in the space of a few years Richard O'Gorman, Michael Mangin, Daniel Mullen, and Father Leo, each doing his work earnestly for the benefit of his people.

Father Michael O'Neil purchased the lot opposite the old Catholic church on Main street, as a site for a church building. Though Father Quinn's labors intervened, yet Father James O'Neil was the first to move in the matter of taking collections for the purchase of this lot. He collected over four hundred dollars, and donated to the Bishop O'Riley, as was the custom at the time. The deed with all others in the state has been transferred to the organized body according to an act, authorizing the organization of Catholic churches.

Mr. Mangin commenced building the Church in the autumn of 1859, and completed it in July 1860, and paid all debts against the building amounting to about three thousand dollars. This building was subsequently enlarged in 1866, by Father Leo, at an expense of several hundred dollars or more.

About the time the Church was built there was considerable prejudice manifested toward the Catholics, and against the building of the Church, and whether there were threats made or not, the Catholic people felt it necessary for a time to station a watchman at the Church during the nights, to give the alarm if an attempt should be made to burn the building. This was a decided mistake, if any occasion was given for such fear, for if religious liberty is good, then it is as good for one as another, and it is not good unless it will apply to all the heathen even, as well as Christians. The Catholics are a Christian people. But all the disposition, if ever there was any, to hinder the success of the Catholic church in the town is thoroughly removed, all persons knowing that it is far better for them, as well as all other people, to go to church, hear the gospel and obey it, than to neglect such duty and privilege. It is also true that the Catholic people know that there is no occasion for fear, so long as they do as they heretofore have done, respect the rights of others as well as their own, and that they are now held in respect by those who differ widely from them, in religious belief.

Father Leo, O. S. F., attended this mission about thirteen years. He built an addition to the Church, and otherwise beautified it inside and outside. In 1870, he purchased from the Coe Brass company six acres of land, near the Redfield and Rice manufactory, on the east side of the east branch of the Naugatuck river, for the purpose of a cemetery. This cemetery was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, while Rev. Father Anacleto, O. S. F., was pastor of this place, and superior in Winsted. The cemetery is well laid out and kept in proper order ; and the monuments of the Migeon, and Whealon families are very beautiful, and a noble honor to the departed, and ornament to the community. By way of incident it may be mentioned that Father Brady of Hartford, the first missionary to this place, baptized all the children of Mr. Henry Migeon, and that the first child that Bishop Hendrican ever baptized was Maggie Farrell, now Mrs. John Heeley of this village.

The first resident pastor of this church was Rev. Father Isaiah, O. S. F., and who still continues in that office. He was appointed by Bishop McFarland, and made his residence here in October 1874. He purchased the Patterson property on Prospect street, which is fitted up in good style and makes a very pleasant pastor's residence.

The parish now numbers one hundred and twenty families, seven hundred parishioners, six hundred communicants, and one hundred and fifteen children and youth in the Sunday school. The annual

the church is about fifteen hundred dollars, which is all home except five per cent for the bishop's salary.

Members of the corporate body are the bishop, the vicar-general, and two trustees, elected annually by the congregation. The laymen have been so elected : Edward Kelly, Andrew Carroll and William Grant.

The corporate name is, St. Francis of Assisium church, and the parish in which it is governed, were established by the vote of the 166.

It is seen by these items that this church has had a steady increase according to the increase of numbers in the community of Wolcottville here to its faith. In 1842, there were five or six families or about thirty persons, now they number seven hundred ; an increase of twenty per year. The industry and spirit of this people, in this town, are recognized even by the fact that there are no Irish shanties or dirty looking houses in the town ; all live in good painted houses, with pleasant yards, and one could guess, in which part of the village the Catholics live more than which part the Methodists, or Congregationalists, or Presbyterians occupy. This is owing in part to the attention and business men of the place give to this matter ; aiding all to have pleasant homes, and also, to the enterprise of all the citizens in carrying out this end. Hence Wolcottville is a beautiful village without dark spots on it, and this beauty is rapidly increasing to the honor of all its citizens.

FATHER ISAIAH.

Father Isaiah, the present pastor of this church, was born April 1840 in the village of Scanno, in the province of Aquila, Italy. His schooling was obtained under the care of the priest of his parish. When fourteen years of age he was received upon the novitiate in Latin, Italian, and other studies, into the Passionist order in the city of Aquila, for the purpose of devoting himself exclusively to religious observances. When fifteen, he was admitted into the first order of St. Francis ; a ministerial order authorized by the Roman Catholic church. To this course of study he never gave consent, but still did not impose severe discipline. His christian name was Dominic Piscitelle, but on entering the order it was changed to Brother Isaiah, and the other name was lost, and he entered upon his novitiate year of study.

The next year he went to St. Angel, near the Adriatic sea, where he remained three years and finished his philosophical and classical course. He was then removed to the city of Salmona, or the city of Ovid, where he commenced his theological studies. After being there but a short time, he was drafted for service in the army of Italy, and escaped on foot one hundred miles to the city of Rome, which city still remained under the political power of the pope. Here he finished his theological course, but being under twenty-five years of age he was not eligible to the office of the priesthood except by special decree of the pope. This was secured by his superiors, and he was accordingly ordained. Consequent upon this ordination his name was again changed and became Father Isaiah, according to the order of the priesthood in that church. Four months after this he was sent by his superiors to America, and arrived in New York, in September, 1865. He went to Buffalo and entered upon the study of the English language preparatory to the exercising of his professional orders in this country. After one year he was sent to Winsted, Ct., where he remained two years, and thence to St. Bonaventure convent in the western part of Pennsylvania as superior for one year. After being engaged in that part of the country, in different parishes, he was sent in October, 1874, to Wolcottville, and settled as pastor of this church. He is well accepted by the people of his own parish; is exerting a beneficial and elevating influence over them, and is truly respected by the entire community.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION.

The first settlers located in the southwest part of the town, and in that part was the first school; the School house standing on the Lyman farm near Mill brook, and near the Fort, and was built in or about 1745. The settlement of the town during ten years from the building of it was quite rapid, so that in 1756, there were two hundred inhabitants in the town, and most of them were in that part.

Hence that School house was soon filled with boys and has since performed very important parts in the history of the town. Their descendants have since planted their homes in various parts of the United States, and have honored education and have dwelt. Two young ladies, descended from this select school, of extensive reputation, in the city of Canada, quite a number of years.

The School house still within twenty rods of the site of the first one, on the side of the brook, where from twelve to twenty years ago a far different series of books than were studied one hundred and thirty years ago; but the object is the same, fitting for immortality. At this house attend the children of one of the families, the only representative of all the families who were settled in 1745.

Members of the first society of the town for fifty-five years are still living, that society had supervision over all schools within its limits. Regarding that time, the account of the efforts made for the education of that generation cannot be very complete.

The first school was, probably, that of the Brandy hill district, where (if any separate house was erected) stood near Dr. Abel Beach's tavern; most probably, some little distance from Dr. Hodges. This school was removed to near the present school house, a little north of Mr. Gillett's old home. Aunt Adah Gillett, still living, honored and esteemed by the community in her ninetieth year, and the daughter of Rev. Father Gillett, when her father settled there, that school was full of

young people, numbering seventy or eighty scholars, many of them grown up young men and women.

The third school was in the Wilson district, the house standing at the forks of the roads near Joseph, and afterwards, Gilbert Allyn's homestead. In this house, in 1771, Isaac Bool was the school master, according to records in Capt. Amos Wilson's account book ; and the records are so made as to indicate that this man's principal business was teaching school. Here, too, for many years attended a crowd of young men and women, in the winter time, to complete their course of education, and here they graduated. It was all that they could do in education, and doing it, they did well. From this district the people did not scatter so widely and generally as those of the Lyman district ; they stayed by the stuff, especially did they (the families of the Wilsons and Allyns), stay by mast swamp, where they were very efficient in preparing the way for the flourishing village that now occupies its once lordly standing. James Wolcott, one of the boys of this district, went to Middletown and learned the trade of making woolen cloths, then persuaded his uncle Frederick Wolcott, to build the woolen mill ; and this is the secret of how that mill came to be built.¹

As near as can be ascertained the fourth school district formed was in the valley between Brandy hill (from Abner Loomis's north) and the old Noppet hill, the School house standing a little way northeast of the Hotchkiss saw mill, north of the bridge over the brook. When the eastern part of Newfield became more fully settled, about 1790, the School house near the old Thrall place was abandoned and the new house built at Newfield corners ; or what was then, on the road from the Capt. Richard's place to the Fyler neighborhood.

This Newfield district was for a time the most populous section of the town, and was called the third district in 1830. The School house was the largest, probably, in the town, having two spacious fire places and chimneys. There were two doors, the east one for the girls, the west for the boys, and a "walking-stick" stood at each door. If a pupil desired to go out during school hours, and the stick stood at the door, he said nothing but went out taking the walking-stick with him, and until that stick came back, no other scholar on that side of the house could go. There was no recess, except at noon, for dinner.

¹ Authority ? Aunt Adah Gillett.

were slabs with sticks for legs ; and some times when
ere not in use in the house the boys and girls made them
pose of sleds for riding down hill on the snow crust.

ool was out at night, the boys were required to bring in
ake a snow bank around each fireplace so that the fire
ill out on the floor and set the house on fire.

s were not punctual in attendance at nine o'clock or any

As soon as a few had arrived in the morning the teacher
ercise of reading, which was a large part of the school
ing the Bible in a large number of cases as the reading
geography was used also as a reading book. Writing was
ercise, occupying a large portion of time. When the
menced, the teacher began the mending of goose quill
constituted a large part of his manual labor, until the
ed, and the pupil who had attained to the high mechanical
ng a pen was a hero, and was allowed special privileges,
hen pens were wanted. Upon a direct look of a young
e room, he was allowed to go over that way and mend
thus aid the teacher, to be sure, who could not mend
is they became poor.

was studied in this school from 1800, but what was a
r was the holding of night-schools, for the study of

Spelling was an important study ; and exercises in
s, and sentences, were frequent as a kind of elocutionary
hich the following is a specimen : " Say, hu-der, hen-
der, brass-clip-per, nip-per, at-las, pe-lia, Williams, en-
o-ver, cu-ler, de-lom-i-lom-i-ter."

ercise is also given as taxing the memory as well as the
ll and pronounce ; a portion of which seems to have
chester, and fell into the hands of that master of stories,
yd.¹

A.

ur Bo, and your A-bo.

ar Mi, and your Bo-mi, and your A-bo-mi.

ur Na, and your Mi-na, and your Bo-mi-na, and your A-bo-mi-na.

your Ble, and your Na-ble, and your Mi-na-ble, and your Bo-mi-na-ble,
bo-mi-na-ble.

your Bum, and your Ble-bum, and your Na-ble bum, and your Mi-na-
t your Bo-mi-na-ble-bum, and your A bo-mi-na-ble-bum.

¹incbester, 220.

B L E — there's your Ble, and your Bum-ble, and your Ble-bum-ble, and your Na-ble-bum-ble, and your Mi-na-ble-bum-ble, and your Bo-mi-na-ble-bum-ble, and your A-bo-mi-na-ble-bum-ble.

B E E — there's your Bee, and your Ble-bee, and your Bum-ble-bee, and your Ble-bum-ble-bee, and your Na-ble-bum-ble-bee, and your Mi-na-ble-bum-ble-bee, and your Bo-mi-na-ble-bum-ble-bee, and your A-bo-mi-na-ble-bum-ble-bee.

The catches in the repetition of these syllables, was the item of attraction, in addition to the puzzle of remembering and speaking the words without mistake, or a slip of the tongue.

Miss Eunice Coe is said to have been the first teacher in this School house, she being then about twenty years of age. She was the daughter of Jonathan Coe, Jr., and was born in Torrington, but lived over the Winchester line with her father at the time of her teaching. She married in 1793, Abiel Loomis, and lived and died in Winchester.

In 1799, Harlow Fyler, then but four years of age, was sent to this house to school, one day, to make the number of scholars one hundred, the highest number ever attained.

The Middle district was in existence as early as 1784, when Amos Wilson delivered several hundred feet of boards at the School house and charged them accordingly. That house stood as near as can be ascertained at the corner near Mr. Willard Birge's dwelling, but some years after stood at Torrington hollow east side of the river, and was the building now falling to the ground, standing on the south side of the old foundery building, at that place.

A **SIXTH** district was organized before 1795, and included the southwest corner of the town, and had also a large school.

In 1796, these districts were newly arranged and numbered as follows :

First. **LYMAN** District, the northeast corner at Levi Thrall's, now Willard Birge's.

Second. **BRANDY HILL**, house near Mr. Gillett's.

Third. **NEWFIELD**, extending east to Still river nearly, and south to Caleb Leach's, and within half a mile of Daytonville.

Fourth. Wilson's.

Fifth. Southwest.

Sixth. The Center, or Middle.

A school house was afterwards built for the Center district at Levi Thrall's, at the corner of the roads.

Four districts now compass nearly all that the six did in 1800,

in them about ninety scholars instead of five hundred and including summer and winter ; for when the schools were in winter, the smaller children were not allowed to go.

TORRINGFORD SIDE OF THE TOWN

In 1761, the inhabitants in society meeting voted to levy a penny and a half on the list to hire schooling, and appointed Benjamin Bissell, Ebenezer Winchell and Nehemiah Bissell school committee.¹ The next December, they voted to levy the same amount, "a penny half penny on the pound, to hire schooling and in 1763, the same. The next year they voted to levy six months' schooling the winter ensuing."

After they had built a Church, though it was not completed, and had settled a minister, they gave a little more attention to schooling and voted that the "north end, above the long causeway, be one district for schooling, the ensuing year, and to improve their own school that "all below the long crossway, be one district."

They levied a tax as usual, the one-half to be used for winter school and the other half for summer school. "Voted that Mr. Daniel Hudson be school committee and collector for the north district, and that Ebenezer Winchell, Lt. John Strong and Mr. Josiah Moore be school committee for the south district."

In 1772, they made three districts. Besides the north and south districts of the year previous, they voted that "Great hollow and as far north as Amos Miller's be one district." "Voted that the middle district lay out two-thirds of their money in a man's school, so that the children who go to a man's school shall not go to a woman's school." In the autumn of 1774, four districts were made. In December they voted, "that there be a school house in the middle district, near Capt Bissell's house or horse-house ; and that Capt. Strong, Capt. Bissell, Lt. Griswold and Sergt. Ebenezer Winchell be a committee to build said house."

They voted a tax of four shillings on the pound, for schooling. A large sum was probably owing to the depreciated currency at the time the tax was to be paid, but even then it is difficult to understand a change to such an extreme, and especially when in 1781, they levied one and a half penny on the pound. In 1782, the society voted to divide into four districts, by a "parallel line to the town, across

¹ records.

the society," the tax one penny and a half. It was frequently voted in the meetings for society business, that the children who went in the winter "should not go in the summer," and this was the practice on the west side, although there are no accounts of such votes. The changing of the districts continued every few years on the east side as on the west. There seems to have been no way to shorten distances nor to enlarge the houses, nor equalize the money, nor to arrange other items, so as to meet the wants of all. In 1786, a vote was passed that the school money should be divided to the districts equally according to the number of scholars in each district between four and sixteen years of age.

The law concerning the business transactions in behalf of schools having been changed, the parish met in 1795, and thereafter, as a school society, and voted the usual tax, some years from six to eight mills and some times one cent on a dollar, it being more frequently seven and eight mills. Such amounts of tax, alone for schooling, at the present day would make wild confusion in the town. The present tax for schooling purposes, is about four and a half mills on the dollar, but the state appropriation and other funds returns a part of this sum to the town treasury.

There are now three districts in Torrington ; the south, center and north districts.

ACADEMIES.

There have been four academies in the town. Soon after Rev. Epaphras Goodman was settled in Torrington, he leased a large room, which had been used for other purposes, fitted it, and opened a select school, for advanced pupils, both boys and girls. Such was the enthusiasm with which the people entered into this enterprise that Mr. Goodman was compelled to employ an assistant, Mrs. Faxon, which gave still greater ambition to the enterprise. The whole society was awakened to the effort, and erected a brick building, long known as the Torrington academy, and in this building Mr. Goodman continued the school while he remained at this place. He employed students and graduates from Yale and other colleges, and inspired the whole enterprise with his indefatigable devotion to the advantages of education.

When Dr. E. D. Hudson settled in Torrington he cheerfully added his influence and energy to the institution and it became a boarding school as well as an academy for the community. There have been as high as twenty students at a time, from the cities and

in attendance on this school. The influence of this not only felt on the whole community but gave so much love of literature and learning as has not yet disappeared.

to this subject and Mr. Goodman's part in it the Torrington thus speaks.

Academy in which he taught was erected in 1823, and stood north of the Old church on the opposite side of the street. Unoccupied several years, it was removed in 1849, and is now an academy and conference house, and stands opposite the church. The intelligence of the people, and their appreciation of education may be shown not only by the fact that they have furnished a large number of competent teachers, men and women, of public schools, but also by the number of those who have received a liberal education, or engaged in professional pursuits. The town has raised, in addition to several successful business men, college graduates, five lawyers, ten ministers, eight physicians, two editors, and twenty-five physicians; and some of these educated men have not only been eminent in their profession, but have held prominent civil, political, and judicial stations."

And, in connection with the whole county of Litchfield, the number of men and women of native talent, and whether engaged in professional life or engaged in the more common pursuits, they have promoted, and developed this spirit of establishing institutions of learning in different parts of the county and encouraging general intelligence.

which this society had in rearing and sustaining the school was such as, of which any community, of the time, could boast.

THE TORRINGTON ACADEMY.

This institution was erected by the joint effort of several men, who desired the higher advantages of education, in about eighteen hundred and eighteen or nineteen, and was located at the green, near the church, or a little south of the Second Meeting house. The

Mr. Maylord kept what was termed a grammar school, for a number of successive years, and school keeping became a passion, and often over twenty went out of the town in one season; and Torrington school teachers enjoyed a high reputation in the county as well as at home.

Rev. Herman L. Vaill, while studying theology at Goshen, in 1821, was one of the earliest teachers in this house. The school was continued with some intervals some twenty-five or thirty years, after which the building was purchased by the late Sheldon Barber and placed at the corner of the roads near his house and used for a work shop.

THE BRICK ACADEMY, a three story building in Wolcottville south of the bridge on Main street, was built as a Union meeting house and academy, and was used for both purposes quite a number of years. It has been occupied as a manufactory, a store, and a Masonic Hall.

The Academy on Church street, built about 1859, has been merged into the Union Graded school of the village.

WOLCOTTVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1798, the Tarringford school society voted that John Brooker and Isaac Edgerton might have the use of their own money for schooling; *i. e.*, they were at an inconvenient distance from the school houses, and therefore might employ a teacher in their own neighborhood. John Brooker then lived in the house, still standing a little east of the papier machie shop, and Isaac Edgerton in the same neighborhood, or perhaps further south. The society was very careful that this money should be used as designed, for the year previous they voted that John Brooker, Isaac Edgerton and Zebulon Curtiss might have the use of their own money, if they lay it out in schooling their children in other schools and bring a certificate to that effect, and the same requisition was made each year. The nearest schools were the west district of Tarringford and the school in Litchfield, half or three-fourths of a mile south of the present village of Wolcottville.

In 1808, the school society voted that Mrs. Sally Sanford and Porter Bissell be annexed to the district in Litchfield. Mrs. Sanford then lived near the Coe Furniture store on Litchfield street.

In 1810, the society voted that "all living west of Eliphalet Eno's and belonging to the west district have the use of their own money," showing that no district had yet been formed in what is now the village.

In 1812, they stated that the "families of Eliphalet Eno, Hezekiah Eno, Jonathan Ives, Widow Ives, Shelburn Ives, Trumbull Ives, and John Cook and sons, are to be annexed to the village district," but the district was not formed until the next year, when

the village to be a district, and Uri Taylor was appointed committee and collector, and this was probably the first of the kind Wolcottville ever had.

no votes for taxes in the village district, which look like school house, and the house having been built in 1814 is quite probable that it was built by volunteer subscription, and that Uri Taylor took a large part of this stock, the First Meeting house and parsonage. This house is the site of the present *Register* office on Main street. Miss Austin, now Mrs. Laurin Wetmore, taught school in 1817 or 18, it being before it was enlarged. As the aged and more room was needed, this house was lengthened and double its original size. Some time after, a brick house was built on Litchfield street, which is still standing at the rail road, and is used as a dwelling; another was built on George street, which is also used now as a dwelling; and a third was built on Church street, west side of the rail road.

George street was two stories and the second story served some time as a higher department, or grammar school. Dea. L. Wetmore gave a valuable and appropriate lot of street opposite his own residence, as a site for a school. On this a two story house was erected soon after, and was the Academy, but was used as the higher department of schools of the village. Lucius Clark was principal of the school on George street when the new building was erected. He transferred the department into the new building and taught there a few years.

The following persons succeeded him as principal of the school, and having the oversight of the other schools in the village: E. Barlow, A. B., now, and for many years past, professor at college; C. B. McClenn, E. A. Paddock, Miss Hotchkiss, I. Morrill A. B., D. M. Means, A. B., and Charles L. Means. About 1863 and 4, there was a strong desire in the community to consolidate the schools, but certain parties who seemed to oppose all real improvements, opposed the plan with great effect. The contest went on for several years, those persons having money interests in the manufactories were most of them in the village. The Union graded school. At the time and soon after the enterprise in the brass mill in 1863, a number of families came from Waterbury where they already had a free, graded school. Their efforts, with those who favored the plan in Wolcott-

ville, were successful and the consolidation was effected. Then the academy building was rearranged and large additions to it built and the present commodious edifice secured. The enterprise of public school education in this village, has had but faint support as a whole, until very recently, and now the most that has been attained is a building, partially fitted, but sparingly furnished with apparatus for the work of common school education.

It might be a question worthy of entertainment whether a school of such efficiency and grade of studies as would retain in it, boys and girls from twelve to sixteen years of age, instead of their being sent abroad to obtain a knowledge of those branches, almost universally believed to belong to proper common school education should be maintained here. It was a great work to reorganize and enter upon a graded system of teaching as was done under the supervision of Henry M. Morrill, late judge of the court of the city of Waterbury. He taught four years, studying law with Esq. H. S. Barbour, and secured much efficiency in the schools, but the work was only commenced. Some considerable advancement has been made since the beginning, but the spirit that opposed the building of the house, has opposed for years, the paying for it until very recently a tax was laid to meet the demands, and that same spirit will oppose the furnishing of books and apparatus for the school, as is the ordinary method of such schools, and that same spirit does send small children by the dozen to sit in their seats the whole day without a book or slate or scrap of paper with which to work, unless private benevolence furnishes them.

The following persons have been teachers in this school during the school year ending July 1, 1877 :

Mr. Charles L. Fellows, principal, of Wolcottville.

Miss Gertrude Fenn, of Terryville.

Miss Sarah B. Norton, of Goshen.

Miss Linda Woodford, of Avon.

Miss Mary Miller, of Winsted.

Mrs. Sarah Coe Fellows, of Wolcottville.

Miss Bell A. Waterman, of Torrington.

Miss Sarah C. Calhoun, of Wolcottville.

Miss Hattie Griswold, of Auburn, Indiana.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Besides the usual state funds, common with other towns, Torrington has had a small local fund amounting to several hundred dollars.

The school plot, appropriated in 1752, by the proprietors, in the third division containing two hundred and twenty acres, was sold, or leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, in 1772, to Matthew Grant, for £93,14s. This money, as near as can be ascertained, was

merged into the bequest of Daniel Grant under the one name of that fund.

THE DANIEL GRANT FUND.

This was a bequest by Daniel Grant of Torrington in his last will, of certain lands, to be sold, or devoted to the support of schools in the town. These lands were in the town of New Hartford and were supposed at the time to be worth one thousand dollars, but the precise amount realized has not been ascertained.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Jonathan Miller, | of Torrington, Yale, | | 1781. |
| Stanley Griswold, | " Yale, | | 1786. |
| Joseph Miller, | " Williams, | | 1799. |
| Charles I. Bartell, | " Yale, | | 1808. |
| Harvey Loomis, | " Williams, | | 1809. |
| Orange Lyman, | " Williams, | | 1809. |
| Samuel J. Mills Jr., | " Williams, | | 1809. |
| Rufus Woodward, | " Yale, | | 1816. |
| John B. Lyman, | " Williams, | | 1825. |
| Lucius Curtiss, | " Williams, | | 1835. |
| Hudson Burr, | " Yale, | | 1853. |
| John T. Miller, | " Yale, | | 1854. |
| Warren H. Roberts, | " Kenyon, O., | | 1856. |
| Timothy P. Gillett, | of Torrington, Williams, | | 1804. |
| James Beach, | " Williams, about | | 1804. |
| William F. Hodges, | " Yale, | | 1811. |
| Abel Knapp Hinsdale, | " Yale, | | 1833. |
| Willard Hodges, | " Yale, | | 1845. |
| Alfred North, | " Brown University, | | 1857. |
| Elisha Smith Abernethy, | " Yale, | | 1825. |
| Rev. Edward Hungerford, Wolcottville, | Yale, | | 1851. |
| Rev. John H. Barbour, | " Trinity, | | 1873. |
| Wm. Stone Hubbell, | " Yale, | | 1858. |

CHAPTER XIII.

PROFESSIONS AND SOCIETIES.

PHYSICIANS IN TORRINGTON.

DR. THADDEUS AUSTIN, son of Andrew Austin of Torrington, was born in 1783; studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Woodward; practiced in Fayetteville, N. C., and died Sept. 12th, 1812, aged 29 years. He was much respected by the profession.

DR. ERASTUS BANCROFT. (See Biography.)

DR. OLIVER BANCROFT, son of Lt. Ephraim and Esther (Gleason) Bancroft, was born July 22, 1757, in Windsor, and removed with his parents to Torrington, when two or three years of age. He became a physician and settled in Newtown, Ct., where he continued to practice in his profession until advanced in years. He was less than medium height, energetic and quick of action; and is said to have been much respected and loved as a physician and a citizen. He died at Newtown.

DR. REUBEN BANCROFT, son of Ephraim and Jemima (Loomis) Bancroft of Torrington, was born Aug. 3, 1794; studied medicine under Dr. Elijah Lyman, and settled in Oxford, Chenango co., N. Y.

DR. CHARLES R. BISSELL, son of Roderick and Fanny (Gaylord), Bissell of Torrington was born May 18, 1831; studied with his brother at Bethlehem and began practice in Berkshire county, Mass. He removed to Colorado, Rocky mountains, where he was judge of the court some years; was one year auditor of the state; removed to Central City, Colorado.

DR. ELIPHAZ BISSELL, son of Eliphaz and Elizabeth (Birge), Bissell of Torrington, was born in 1779; studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Woodward; settled and practiced as a physician in Vernon, Oneida co., N. Y.; died by drowning in 1829, aged fifty years. He had the reputation of being a talented man.

DR. GAYLORD G. BISSELL, son of Roderick and Fanny (Gaylord) Bissell of Torrington, was born Feb. 13, 1824; studied medicine

beckwith of Litchfield ; practiced at Bethlehem, and spent seven years in the Rocky mountains ; was judge of the court in Montana, and for a considerable time was mayor of the city of Montana ; and removed to practice medicine at Torrington.

ELIAH BISSELL, son of Eliphaz, brother of Dr. Eliphaz, was born in Torrington ; studied medicine under Dr. Samuel B. Fuller ; practiced in Wooster, Ohio, and was for some time judge of the court in that state.

BISSELL, son of Ebenezer, was born in Torrington and became a physician and settled in Onondaga co., N. Y., and removed to Chicago, Ill., where he died in Sept. 1856.

JAM BOSTWICK, came from Farmington into this town in 1798, and took the place of Dr. Hodges on the west side of the river.

In June 1799, he purchased one acre of land across the river from Levi Thrall's, on which he built the house, which is still standing. This property he sold in 1807, to John Lyman, and removed to Vermont, and some time after, he crossed Lake Champlain with a sleigh on the ice, was

one of three of Dr. Bostwick's children are recorded on the town records.

ELI M. CALKINS, a practicing physician in Wolcottville. (phys.)

JES CASE, a native of Simsbury, settled in Torrington, Conn. Dr. Hudson left, but soon after removed to Winsted and engaged in other pursuits for a time, then removed to Granby.

UEL CHILDS, son of Timothy Childs, was born in the north corner of the town, became a physician and practiced some years in Litchfield, then removed to New York city, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Israel Coe met Dr. Childs in 1842, and traveled with him several days. The doctor was a man of intelligence and cultivation and of considerable standing in his profession.

MAN W. CHIPMAN, D.D.S., born in Waterbury ; studied dentistry under Dr. B. Fuller, New Haven ; graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, February 28, 1874 ; came to Wolcottville, Decem-ber, 1874, and is a practicing dentist.

ELIA CLARK, son of Abel Clark of Torrington, studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Woodward, and had nearly completed his course when he was taken away by disease of the lungs in 1810.

Dr. ERSKINE CURTISS, son of Truman and Wealthy (Parsons) Curtiss of Torrington, studied medicine under Dr. Harvey B. Steele of Winsted, and engaged in the practice of medicine in New Hartford.

Dr. ISAAC DAY, a native of Colchester, was a practicing physician in Torrington, and in July 1777, was appointed surgeon's mate in Col. Samuel Webb's regiment in the Revolution. He died in Torrington Sept. 16, 1779, aged 29 years.

Dr. PARLEMAN BRADLEY FOWLER, a practicing physician in Bethlehem, Ct. (See Biography.)

Dr. REMUS MARCUS FOWLER, a practicing physician of Washington, Conn. (See Biography.)

Dr. WARREN R. FOWLER, a practicing physician of Washington, Conn. (See Biography.)

Dr. SAMUEL FYLER, son of Ulysses Fyler of Torrington, was born Feb. 11, 1782 ; studied under Dr. Samuel Woodward, commenced practice at Hilton Head, S. C., and died there, aged 39 years.

Dr. HORACE C. GILLETT, son of Horace and Rachael (Austin) Gillett, was born in 1806 ; studied medicine under Dr. Charles Woodward, received the degree of M.D. from Yale college, began practice in South Windsor about 1828, and subsequently removed to Chicago. His name appears in the Roll of Honor of surgeons in the late war, in Yale Catalogue for 1866.

Dr. PENFIELD GOODSSELL, boarded a time with Capt. Amos Wilson, and on October 26, 1791, married Nancy Beach ; was, apparently, a practicing physician a short time in Torrington.

Dr. EDWARD W. HATCH was born in Blandford, Hampden Co., Mass., Aug. 31, 1818. His parents were Timothy Linus and Sarah Walker (Shepard) Hatch. He was graduated at the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Mass., in the class of 1842. He came to Torrington in 1843, and practiced here as a physician about two years, the last settled physician in that part of the town. Dr. Hatch removed to New Jersey, and married Miss Nancy C. Boies, daughter of David Boies, Esq., of Blandford. He practiced as a physician in New Jersey until December, 1849, when he removed to Meriden, Ct. He was appointed trustee of the State Reform school by the legislature of 1858, and in July, 1859 was appointed by the trustees superintendent of that institution, in which office he became very celebrated as one of the very best managers of such institutions in a Christian and enlightened sense.

He united with the First Congregational church in Meriden an earnest interested Sabbath school man to the close. He was well known as an earnest advocate of total abstinence. He was one of the executive committee of the Connecticut Union, and one of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Industrial school for girls, established at Middletown. Dr. was a warm and earnest advocate of the Union all through the war. He died suddenly at his home in Meriden.

AUGUSTINE HAYDEN, son of Capt. Augustine and Cynthia Hayden, was born Sept. 28, 1770; studied under Dr. Wm. of Harwinton; practiced medicine in Chatham, N. Y.; residence of his son in Franklinville, N. Y., March 28, 1868 years. He continued in practice until his constitution failed after that was often called to consult with other physicians in difficult cases.

LUKE HAYDEN, brother of Dr. Augustine, was born in Meriden in Yale college but was not graduated. It is thought he practiced medicine with Dr. Moses Hayden of Conway, Mass. He practiced in Windham, Pa., became eminent, was much sought for as a counselor, and followed the profession until disabled by the advanced age.

JOSEPH S. HANCHETT, physician in Wolcottville. (See Biography.)

JOSEPH HODGES, a practicing physician and merchant in Torrington. (See Biography.)

JOSEPH D. HUDSON, a practicing physician in Torrington and New York city. (See Biography.)

LANDER P. HUMPHREY, son of Daniel G. and Elizabeth Humphrey of Torrington, was born about 1822; studied medicine at New Hartford, and after some practice in New York moved to St. Paul's, Minnesota, near which place he and his wife, except one son, were murdered by the Indians in the fall of 1862.

JOSEPH O. JARVIS, practiced medicine and married here; resided in Torrington, and thence to Portland, Ct. (See Biography.)

JAH LYMAN, a practicing physician in Torrington and Torrington. (See Biography.)

JOSEPH LYMAN, a practicing physician in Glastonbury and Torrington. (See Biography.)

WILLIAM MARSH was raised in Torrington, west side;

studied medicine with Dr. Elijah Lyman; practiced medicine a time in Goshen; was a man of considerable ability, but said to be somewhat peculiar; died young.

Dr. ALLEN G. MILLER, brother of Willard, studied with Dr. Samuel Woodward, and Dr. William Abernethy of Harwinton; settled in Mansfield, O., and died July 30, 1849, aged 55 years.

Dr. GAYLORD B. MILLER, was born May 1, 1797; studied with his brother Dr. Allen G. Miller, and practiced with him at Mansfield, O., and died July 18, 1828, aged 31 years.

Dr. GAYLORD B. MILLER, son of Deacon Thomas A. and Mary C. (Hudson) Miller, was born July 4, 1831; studied with Dr. James Welch of Winsted, and attended lectures at Woodstock, Vt., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Pittsfield, Mass., commenced practice in Harwinton in January, 1852, and removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., in January, 1864.

Dr. WILLARD MILLER, son of Dea. Ebenezer and Thankfull (Allen) Miller of Torrington, was born Jan. 1, 1788; studied with Dr. Samuel Woodward; settled at Vernon, N. Y., and died of fever, at Johnstown, N. Y., May 11, 1825, aged 25 years. He was on a visit to see a lady to whom he expected to be married.

Dr. ALFRED NORTH, raised in Torrington; a practicing physician in Waterbury, Conn. (See Biography.)

Dr. JEREMIAH W. PHELPS, some years a practicing physician in Wolcottville. (See Biography.)

Dr. JAMES O. POND, a physician in Hartford county and in New York city. (See Biography.)

Dr. BELA ST. JOHN, a practicing physician in Wolcottville. (See Biography.)

Dr. JOEL SOPER, a native of Windsor, was a practicing physician in Torrington a few years.

Dr. HIRAM WATSON, son of Thomas and Melicent (Wetmore) Watson was born Jan. 21, 1802; attended lectures at Harvard university in 1825; studied with Dr. Charles Woodward; practiced in East Windsor, until June 1854, when he removed to New York city, where he resided two years, and then removed to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in manufacturing, and in dealing in western lands.¹

Dr. ERASTUS DARWIN WHITING, son of Selah and Sabra Aber-

¹ *Watson Genealogy*, p. 29.

ing, was born in Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1811, and came on, with his father's family the spring he was three years attended the Harwinton academy two years, after which to Mr. Cooley's private school in Granville, and then spent the academy at Westfield, Mass. He commenced his medicine with Dr. Andrew Abernethy, his uncle, attended course of medical lectures at Fairfield, New York, where he acquainted with Emily Bradley, whom he married Nov. 2, 1833. He was graduated in medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1834; practiced medicine in Wayne, Ashtabula co., O., two years, where he was urged by the citizens to remain, but he removed to Atlas, Ill., in the spring of 1837. He remained in the practice of medicine in Pike county twenty-three years, and then removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued fifteen years. He has been a representative in the state legislature three times; traveled one season in Europe, going over to France, Germany, and Italy; and returned, and for several years has lived a retired life, enjoying a competency of this world's goods.

ISRAEL WOODWARD, a physician in Torrington. (See Biography.)

ISRAEL B. WOODWARD, a practicing physician of Wethersfield, Conn., and physician in chief of the Mass. Lunatic Asylum. (See Biography.)

JAH WOODWARD, son of Dr. Samuel. (See Biography.)

JERRY WOODWARD, a practicing physician in Middletown, Conn. (See Biography.)

CHARLES WOODWARD, a practicing physician in Windsor and Hartford, Conn. (See Biography.)

WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

There were of such women, two in the town, who became very respected and who did a most noble and honorable work, both for the benefit and honor of women.

JOHN JOHNSON, wife of an early settler in the southwestern part of the town, married in 1773, was celebrated as a midwife or nurse, and for remarkable success as such, never having lost more than some hundreds of cases. She rode on horseback, kept a horse for the special purpose, and traveling night or day, far and near. Granny Johnson became as thoroughly known and trusted

in her profession, as any physician that was ever in the town. She kept an account of the number of cases she had, and the success of the patient, and the new comers, and of these last there is at least one still living in the town.

In the midst of her usefulness, and of life, she was taken away by death, and then it became a great inquiry, who "will take the place of Granny Johnson?" and in the time of need one was at hand.

Mrs. HULDAH BEACH, wife of Dea. Wait Beach; she that was Huldah Loomis, daughter of Aaron Loomis, Jr., was the successor of Mrs. Johnson. Her mother was Hannah Hills, daughter of Benoni Hills of Massachusetts and Torrington. Mrs. Beach became as successful and celebrated as Granny Johnson; perhaps more so as she continued in life to advanced age, and was employed in her profession, as long as she could ride, and attend to the invitations given her. She was a remarkable woman, having a fine personal appearance, of decided dignity, yet marked kindliness. Her intellectual strength and ability was perceptible to every one, and hence she commanded great respect in all classes of society, and won the confidence of the people, so that but few calls were made on any other physician, in her profession, on the western side of the town. She also rode far and near; having calls in Winchester, Goshen and Litchfield.

It has been imagined that since, within the last twenty-five years, women have been educated as physicians, that a new era had arrived; but in this there is only the restoration of one of the lost arts, and a very decent and proper one it is; but where is the womanly courage, and the noble devotion, in women themselves to occupy such positions, to the ennoblement of women in this age?

LAWYERS IN TORRINGTON.

JOSEPH MILLER, son of Dea. Ebenezer and Thankful (Allen) Miller, was born in Torrington Oct. 29, 1779; was graduated at Williams college in 1799; studied law at Litchfield, and began practice in Fairfield; removed to Winsted about 1806, where he practiced until 1834; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1818, and represented Winchester in the legislature two or three times about 1830; removed to Richland, Michigan, in 1834, and devoted himself to agriculture. He was a member of the legislature of that state in 1840 and 1841, and died June 29, 1864, aged 85.

an oration in Torrington Feb. 22, 1800, commemorating Washington.

T. BATTELL, son of William and Sarah (Buckingham) born in Torrington, July 25, 1789; was graduated at Yale in 1808; studied law at Catskill, N. Y., and spent the rest of his professional life in the western part of that state. He came to Indiana in 1819, and lived first at Springfield, and was a member of the legislature in 1821, and 1822; resided at Indianapolis, from 1823 to 1866, and while there he filled with various important public positions, and among them judge of the Supreme court. He spent the last two years of his life at Torrington, O., where he died April 12, 1868, aged 78.

GRANT, son of Matthew and Rosanna (Lee) Grant, born in Torrington in 1806; became a lawyer, and commenced practice in Oneida county, N. Y., and afterwards went to California and resided.

BURR, son of Rufus and Ann S. (Hudson) Burr, was born in Torrington, Jan. 23, 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1853; was teacher of languages in Maryland Military Academy from September 1853, one year, and then removed to Chicago, Ill., December 1854. He was assistant circuit clerk in Cook county four years and commenced the practice of law in 1859. He enlisted in the ninety-fourth regiment, Illinois in August, 1862, and was commissioned adjutant of the regiment in May, 1863, was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general in May, 1863, and was in the army of the frontier and Tennessee. After the war he engaged in the practice of law in the city of Bloomington, in the firm of Williams and Burr from 1866 and 7, was city attorney in that city.

MILLER, son of Dea. Thomas A. and Mary C. (Hudson) was born Feb. 28, 1832, in Torrington, was graduated at Yale in 1854. He studied law in Grand Rapids, Mich., and then at New York City, N. Y., and began to practice law at Grand Rapids, Mich., in March, 1859.

J. BARBOUR was born in Canton Conn., August 2d, 1835. His father was Henry, the son of Jonathan a revolutionary soldier. His mother was the daughter of Solomon Humphrey a revolutionary soldier. She was sister to the Rev. Herman D.D., president of Amherst college about twenty years. He was first cousin to Capt. John Brown, the martyr of the anti-slavery cause.

He attended some years the academies of Amherst and East Hampton, Mass., and studied law with Roger H. Mills, Esq., of New Hartford, and in the Yale law school.

In 1849, he came to Wolcottville and commenced the practice of an attorney at law, and was successful in business and highly esteemed in the community. He was elected to various offices in the town; judge of probate, town clerk and treasurer nineteen years, and other offices, and was sent to the legislature two terms and was senator from the fifteenth district in 1870. He was also elected deacon of the Congregational church; and was a diligent laborer in the Sunday school. He is remembered with much pleasure and cordial good feeling by the people of the town.

In 1870, he removed to Hartford, and entered into the practice of law with his brother Herman N. Barbour, since deceased. He was largely influenced to this removal for the purpose of the better education of his children.

FLORIMOND D. FYLER, son of Harlow and Sibyl R. (Tolls) Fyler, was born in Newfield in this town Dec. 11, 1834. He attended school at the Wesleyan academy in Wilbraham, Mass., two years. He then accepted the offer to accompany the Illinois state scientific survey, under Prof. C. D. Wilber, in 1859, and having completed the work returned to Torrington. His health being quite poor at this time he was compelled to abandon the purpose of a higher course of education; and he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Gideon Hall at Winsted, where he continued as his health would allow until the spring of 1864, when he attended Yale law school that term. He was admitted to the bar, in 1864, and returned to Yale law school and studied one year and received the degree LL.B., July, 1865. In September, 1865, he located in Winsted as an attorney at law. He was a member of the legislature in the May session of 1872.

He was elected by the legislature of 1877, judge of the district court of Litchfield county for four years from July 1, 1877.

CARSON FYLER DRAKE, son of Chester P. Drake, was born Aug. 29, 1857; was graduated at Yale law school in June 1877, and was admitted to the bar soon after graduation, being under twenty-one years of age. His mother was the adopted daughter of Harlow Fyler of Newfield. He is assistant librarian in the law library at New Haven, where he and his father's family reside.

WILLIAM F. HODGES, son of Dr. Elkanah Hodges, was born

9, was graduated in Yale college in 1811; studied, a lawyer, and entered upon his profession in Alabama, Oct. 10, 1837, aged 48 years.

BANCROFT, son of Noadiah and Jerusha (Loomis) was born April 12, 1786; became a lawyer and settled in in Massachusetts.

HUNGERFORD, son of John and Charlott (Austin), attended the University of Vermont three years; then nbridge law school where he graduated. He was ad-e bar, and practiced law two years in Wolcottville, then ew Britain in the law practice where he is successfully his profession.

H. WELCH, son of James M., and Eliza (Higgins) New Haven, was born Sept. 22, 1844; and was grad-
le college in 1868, and in Yale law school in 1870.

Wolcottville in August 1870, and made his arrange-
ie practice of law in this place, and was admitted to the
ember. He served as city clerk in New Haven while in
in the law school. His law practice, together with
he renders as town clerk, and in various other rela-
be, school visitor, and treasurer keep him very steadily
ter and summer, and almost day and night.

A. KUNKLE, was born at East Hartford, Ct., Nov. 5,
student at Frienwalde and Hittstock college, and Berlin
Prussia. He entered as law student in office of Judges
son and Thomas McMannus of Hartford, in 1869, and
n 1872, in office of Francis Fellows and Sons of Hart-
mitted to practice at law, December term, 1872, of the
art for Hartford county. He settled in Wolcottville in
of law in the spring of 1877.

THE MASONIC LODGE.

ter of the SENECA LODGE, of Free and Accepted Ma-
granted June 13, 1817, and the persons who petitioned
ter, and became the chartered members were the follow-

Humphrey,
tribut,
tribut,
b,

Harvey Palmer,
Aaron Smith,
Amos Bradley,
Hugh Kearney,

William Crum,
 Lemuel Hurlbut
 Truman S. Wetmore,
 John McAlpin,
 Daniel Phelps, Jr.,
 William Bunnel,
 Stephen Fyler,
 Joseph D. Humphrey,
 Charles Andrus,
 John Wetmore, 2d.,
 Elisha Hinsdale,
 Rapheal Marshall,
 Russell C. Abernethy,
 Asahel Smith,

Edward Taylor,
 Samuel Bradley,
 Norman Wilson,
 Israel Coe,
 Christopher Pierce,
 James Green,
 Miles Beach,
 George Lyman,
 Norman Fowler,
 Alanson H. Kimberly,
 Joseph R. Judson,
 Phineas Reed,
 Ichabod Loomis.

The lodge was organized and its first meeting held at the house of Stephen Fyler, in Newfield, where they continued to meet a little over six years. It was desired at that time to have the lodge meet at Wolcottville, but the law of boundaries between the different lodges, at that time, made it necessary to go to Newfield, because that place was ten miles distant from any other lodge. In July, 1823, Mr. Harlow Fyler brought home his bride, and soon after a lodge meeting was held at his father's house, where he and his bride were living. This lady, still living, describes her impressions of that night when she heard the "thunder of the rolling cannon balls and the strange noises" as if the air was full of judgments come to tear down the house. She says, only one or two lodge meetings were held there after she became a resident. Whether the Masons dreaded her frown, or whether the laws of boundary were soon changed is not reported, but in the autumn of that year, they removed to Wolcottville to Capt. Samuel Bradley's Hall in his hotel, now the American House. Here they remained two years, when, having fitted a room over what is now the store of Walter S. Lewis they removed into it, calling it Seneca Hall. Here they remained until Dec. 20, 1833, when they returned to Capt. Bradley's Hall. There was no communication of this lodge from June 1833 to December 1836, after which they renewed and continued them, until 1840, and then surrendered the charter to the Grand Lodge. In 1860, upon the petition of the following persons, the charter was returned :

Samuel Burr,
 Russell C. Abernethy,
 Rev. J. F. Covell,
 Allen G. Brady,

Henry J. Allen Sr.,
 William H. Moore,
 George B. Fish,
 Uri Taylor,

James Palmer,
 Isaac C. Palmer,
 Edward Pierpont,
 James Ashborn.

It fitted a room in Capt. Bradley's brick building, and Masonic Hall, the whole building for a time wearing the same name. From this place they removed in April 1863, to Hall, where they continued five years, and then located in a finished room, Masonic Hall, over the hardware store of Agard and Church, where they still remain.

The life of Seneca Lodge has been quiet, honorable and in its internal society enjoyments and work, and as to it, no great excitements or oppositions or emoluments have attended. There was a time when the first, or old Tarring, was quite disturbed by the fact of one of its members going on, but the trouble was quieted in a most admirable way. Its moral and social standing in the lodge is very creditable history. The only charter members now living are Israel Tomfield, N. J., and George Lyman of Wadsworth,

The number of persons who have been members of this lodge since the first, is three hundred and fourteen.

The first officers were: Truman S. Wetmore, W. M.; Russell C. S. W.; John McAlpin, J. W.; Aaron Smith, Treas.; John W. Loomis Sr., Sec.; Carlton Humphrey, S. D.; Alanson Kimball, S. D.; Ichabod Loomis, Tyler.

The present officers are: J. W. Brothwell, W. M.; Charles V. V.; James Bell, J. W.; James Alldis, Treas.; O. R. R.; John D. Bishop, S. D.; Herman W. Huke, J. D.; Tuttle, Tyler.

The following persons united with the lodge after its organization and before the surrender of the charter:

| | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------|
| 5817. | Geo. O. Jarvis, | 5818. |
| " | Walton Case, | " |
| father, | " Abiel Taylor, | " |
| 7, | " Alfred French, | 5819. |
| " | Anson Loomis, | " |
| " | Edward Lester, | " |
| " | William North, | " |
| 11, | " John Cook, 3d, | " |
| Jr., | " George Bissell, | " |
| " | Seth Wetmore, | " |
| eland, | " Luman Hinman, | " |
| kins, | " Norman Hawley, | " |
| 5818. | Carlton Humphrey, | " |
| " | Roderick Bissell, | 5820. |
| 5, | " Joshua Hewitt, | " |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Horace Ramsey, | 5820. | William Phippany, | 5825. |
| Homer Higley, | " | Newton, | " |
| James M. Boyd, | " | Benjamin Darling, | " |
| Jesse Williams, | " | John Grant, | " |
| Prescott Pond, | " | Jeremiah Page, | " |
| Nehemiah Johnson, | " | William Bissell, | " |
| Levi Holmes, | " | Ephraim W. Wolcott, | " |
| James Grant, | " | Norman Coe, | " |
| Timothy Cotton, | " | John Hungerford, | " |
| Thomas L. Marshall, | " | Eno Sperry, | " |
| Oliver Coe, | " | Levi Rogers, | " |
| Roger Coe, | " | Thomas Sparks, | " |
| William Russell, | 5821. | William North, | " |
| Joseph Lewis, | " | Thomas Moses, | 5826. |
| Henry, | " | Nathaniel Smith, | " |
| Sanford Palmer, | " | Elijah T. Cummings, | " |
| Anson Colt, | " | Harlow P. Page, | " |
| Roman Watson, | " | George D. Wadhams, | " |
| Anson Wheeler, | " | Laban M. Oliver, | " |
| Abner Loomis, | " | Philip Leddy, | " |
| Selah Frost, | 5822. | Samuel Burr, | " |
| Alvin Loomis, | " | Edward R. Warner, | " |
| Nathan W. Hammond, | 5823. | Franklin Hodge, | " |
| Ethel North, | " | Heman L. Cummings, | 5828. |
| Henry Whitman, | " | Daniel Richards, | 5829. |
| Edward Pierpont, | " | Robert Palmer, | 5832. |
| George W. Buell, | " | Abel Clark, | " |
| James P. Collins, | " | James Palmer, | " |
| Roswell Birge, | " | Samuel Foust, | 5839. |
| James H. Seymour, | " | Benjamin F. Smith, | " |
| Uri Taylor, | " | George W. French, | " |
| Norman Kellogg, | 5824. | James H. Scofield, | " |
| Joshua Burton, | " | Aaron Gilbert, | " |
| S. R. Fielding, | " | | |

The following have united with the lodge since the restoration of the charter.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| William Phippany, | 5860. | Cornelius Bellamy, | 5860. |
| Clark B. Downs, | " | Rev. Charles W. Powell, | " |
| Rufus W. Gilbert, | " | Wm. T. Spencer, | " |
| Charles McNeil, | " | Henry M. Woodruff, | " |
| Nelson Alvord, Jr., | " | Joseph F. Calhoun, | 5861. |
| Francis M. Hale, | " | Willard H. Barbour, | " |
| Dexter W. Clark, | " | Lyman Hall, | " |
| Andrew Roberts, | " | D. C. Munson, | " |
| Edwin A. Berry, | " | James Humphrey, | " |
| S. G. Sturdevant, | " | Nelson Roberts, | 5862. |
| Edward C. Hotchkiss, | " | M. H. Sanford, | " |
| William J. Palmer, | " | O. R. Fyler, | " |
| Julius A. Blakeslee, | " | M. F. Barber, | " |
| S. H. Perkins, | " | J. Moran, | " |
| Geo. H., | " | McKenzie Millard, | 5863. |

| | | | |
|------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | 5863. | J. H. Jeffrey, | 5867. |
| | " | A. W. Sperry, | " |
| | " | Ferdinand Adt, | " |
| | " | Hubbard Waldo, | " |
| | " | John Adt, | " |
| | " | Samuel Hodgton, | " |
| | 5864. | James McKenzie, | " |
| | " | D. Alonzo Smith, | 5868. |
| | " | W. C. Hillard, | " |
| | " | Charles F. Brooker, | " |
| | " | J. M. Travis, | " |
| | " | Geo. H. Fish, | " |
| ard, | " | L. G. Turner, | " |
| | " | David Lanagan, | " |
| | " | W. A. Church, | " |
| | 5865. | C. H. F. Hoffman, | " |
| | " | J. F. Gibbs, | " |
| | " | Lorrain Appley, | " |
| | " | Rev. Benj. Eastwood, | " |
| | " | Rodney L. Smith, | " |
| | " | Horace A. Beers, | " |
| | " | John Maxwell, | " |
| | " | Fred O. Hills, | " |
| | " | Charles Houldsworth, | 5869. |
| | " | Truman P. Clark, | " |
| | " | Nathan R. Tibbals, | " |
| | " | Joseph W. Brothwell, | " |
| | " | John F. Saxty, | " |
| | " | F. L. Wadhams, | " |
| an, | " | Solon G. Dunbar, | " |
| | " | Wm. Engert, | " |
| | " | James L. Carson, | " |
| | " | E. T. Coe, | " |
| b, | 5866. | J. W. Phelps, | " |
| | " | Robert E. Ensign, | " |
| | " | G. S. Weeks, | " |
| r., | " | Jas. M. Farnham, | 5870. |
| | " | S. Karrman, | " |
| l, | 5867. | James Alldie, | " |
| | " | F. F. Fuessenich, | " |
| | " | E. F. Weston, | " |
| in, | " | Henry Ashley, | " |
| | " | H. S. Eldridge, | " |
| ell, | " | E. S. Minor, | " |
| | " | Nathan A. Tuttle, | " |
| | " | Henry H. Rowley, | 5871. |
| | " | Achille F. Migeon, | " |
| m, | " | John M. Burr, | " |
| | " | Lyman Dunbar, | " |
| | " | La Van B. Smith, | " |
| l, | " | C. R. Bailey, | " |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|
| L. B. Munson, | 5871. | L. M. Jones, | 5873. |
| J. A. McDonald, | " | James F. Cady, | " |
| B. S. Eastwood, | " | T. S. Hanchett, | " |
| Wm. H. Garner, | " | George H. Cook, | " |
| John D. Bishop, | " | Charles Rhodes, | " |
| Theodore Hartman, | " | Andrew T. Finn, | " |
| Samuel Tatro, | 5872. | Henry Barnes, | " |
| Charles Alldis, | " | Thomas J. Alldis, | 5874. |
| William J. Morris, | " | Frederick Devoe, | " |
| Charles M. Ladd, | " | Burrall Riggs, | " |
| C. H. Volkman, | " | Ernest T. Huke, | " |
| H. F. Hoffman, | " | William Devoe, | " |
| L. Rudolph Prentice, | " | Frank A. Cook, | " |
| James Bell, | 5873. | O. R. Luther, | 5875. |
| Henry S. Patterson, | " | Herman W. Huke, | " |
| Clemence Hoffman, | " | John Davey, | 5877. |
| Harvey Barnes, | " | | |

BANDS OF MUSIC.

There was a band of martial music organized, and continued some years at Torrington, and held its meetings some of the time at Tarringford. It is said that Torrington first society appropriated money at different times to encourage music by this band, somewhere about 1820, or earlier.

A large band of thirty-five persons was organized in Wolcottville in the autumn of 1832; persons from all parts of the town, and were taught by Mr. Jewitt, who resided in Simsbury. The following are the names of some of the members of this band:

Arvid Dayton, Dexter Clark, Thomas Moses, Ebenezer Edwards, Mr. Harding, Goodwin Dana (overseer in the woolen mill), Harmon Dayton, Prescott Pond (played the bassoon, was in the old Torrington band), William North (son of Norris North the clock-maker at Torrington hollow), Joseph North, Judson Smith (was in the old Torrington band), Justus Dayton, William Durand, Charles B. Smith, Henry Colt, Lorenzo Moses, Oliver Hills.

CORNET BAND.

The Wolcottville Cornet Band was organized in June 1860, and consisted of the following persons:

William Dayton,
George Workman,
John Workman,

Edwin Alvord,
Mark Bronson,
Lewis Briggs,

William Bariclau,
H. E. Hotchkiss,
C. L. Fellows,

hour,
de,
wille,

Robert Wait,¹
J. G. Brothwell,
John Ashborn,

William Smith,
Dexter W. Clark, drum mj.

Dayton was elected leader of this band, George Work-ry and treasurer, and C. B. Merrills of Waterbury en-cher, and under his instruction the first meeting was held o, and the progress was so rapid that the band made its appearance in October of that year, playing for a torch sion of "Wide Awakes."

pring of 1861, the band contributed its share toward stir-patriotic hearts and zeal of the citizens, playing for war d the like, and in July 1861, the following named mem-band, enlisted as members of the band of the fourth regi-ward the first artillery) Connecticut volunteers :

hwell,

Mark Bronson,

g^s,

H. E. Hotchkiss,

. Seymour,

D. W. Clark,

ord, died at Richardson, Va.,

Folk Berthold.

25, 1862.

owing resident musicians soon after enlisted :

ayton, band master ; Miletus Huxford, Thomas Robert-ied at Cold Harbor July 9, 1862, while a prisoner ; Rob-/, Edward Leach, Chauncey Leach, and Warren B.

The fourth regiment band, rendezvouzed at Wolcottville iting, and consisted of twenty-four men, who were mus-service at Hartford July 22, 1861, and joined the regi-agerstown, Md., on the 24th of the same month.

near time William Dayton kept up the organization at

shborn also enlisted as a musician of the fourth Pennsyl-illery band and was discharged at the same time of the 1st and.

nd having been changed to the first artillery regiment, was by act of congress, disbanding volunteer bands, at Har-nding, Va., August 12, 1862, having been in the service teen months. Upon their return home the Wolcottville reorganized, and in December 1872, Henry E. Hotchkiss der. This organization was continued until the autumn when the men being, most of them, very actively engaged

¹Wait soon resigned and Folk Berthold was elected to fill the place.

in business enterprises, the playing was by mutual consent discontinued for a time ; the band at this time consisting of the following persons :

Henry E. Hotchkiss, leader,
J. G. Brothwell,
James Alldis,
E. S. Steel,
William Dayton,
Joseph Brothwell,
William Brothwell,

Morris Cook,
Joseph Jeffries,
William Bishop,
Fred Matthews,
Herman Huke,
L. B. Smith,
A. E. Workman.

The present Wolcotville band was organized March 27, 1873, and the following were the members :

Henry E. Hotchkiss, leader,
Frank W. Buttler,
L. B. Smith,
Joseph H. Jeffries,
Eugene Hotchkiss,
Herman W. Huke,
A. E. Workman,
Frank Oberhausen,
William H. Brothwell,
John A. Jeffries,

C. H. Johnson,
George Lewis,
John D. Bishop,
Joseph W. Brothwell,
William F. Bishop,
Ed. A. Lacey,
Fred. L. Matthews,
William T. Davey,
Thomas Hendy,
Morris H. Cook.

The officers are, Joseph W. Brothwell, president ; A. E. Workman, vice president ; Wm. H. Brothwell, secretary and treasurer ; L. B. Smith, assistant leader ; and H. E. Hotchkiss, director.

Upon the organization of the new band, the members of the old one dissolved, and turned over their band property to the new one, and it has had but few changes since. The following named persons have removed from the town : Morris H. Cook, Fred. L. Matthews, Thomas Hendy, Ed. A. Lacy, and Frank Oberhausen, and the following have been added to fill their places : Owen Cummings, Jr., Michael Spain, G. Sturman, Mr. Baldwin and Gustav Epstien.

A large number of men have been connected with these bands at various times, besides those whose names appear in the above lists, but it being impossible to make the lists complete they are given as they stood at certain periods.

CHAPTER XIV.

PHYSICAL, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC GEOLOGY.

THE town of Torrington rests on four hills, and the valleys between them. The eastern boundary of the town lies nearly on the ridge of the eastern hill, which descends westward about one and a half miles to the valley of the eastern branch of the Naugatuck, and that of Still river in the western part of the town. The western hill or Chestnut ridge lies at the southwest corner of the town, and slopes northward and eastward to the west branch of the Naugatuck, and extending south to the town of Litchfield. The third hill lies west of Still river, east of the east branch of the Naugatuck, in the shape of a T, on the north side of the town; the top part of the letter T being the Winchester line, the point of the mountain sloping southward ends to Daytonville, and this plateau includes Walnut, Shawngum hills. The fourth hill is oblong in shape, between the two branches of the Naugatuck; the southern end is called Red mountain,¹ and extends north to Winchester. The west branch of the Naugatuck rises in Norfolk; enters Torrington at the northwest corner of the town, runs in a southeasterly direction and passes into Litchfield a little east of the center of the Litchfield line. The east branch of the river rises in Winchester, runs in a southeasterly direction until it unites with the west branch at the southern boundary of the town. Still river rises about a half mile north of Wolcottville, runs northeasterly and discharges into the Still river in Winchester.

The south end of Red mountain, which ends quite abruptly, is about one mile wide from east to west, extending south into the town of Litchfield where the hills again close up to the town a few miles below Wolcottville. Since the change in the boundary of the town, Torrington includes a large part of the land below the old boundary of Torrington line. The highest

¹ When Torrington was settled, a white man reported that he shot an Indian on this mountain. The reason he gave was, that when he saw the Indian he knew if he did not shoot him, the Indian would shoot him. Therefore he shot first, and killed him, and gave the name, Red mountain.

point of land in the town is Walnut mountain in Newfield, it being one thousand three hundred and twelve feet above the ocean level, and about six hundred feet above Wolcottville, in Main street. Observation mountain near Burrville, is one thousand two hundred and sixty-one feet above ocean level. Chestnut hill in the south west part of the town is very nearly as high as Walnut mountain ; the difference being fifty feet. Toringford is not quite as high as Chestnut hill. The view from either of these hills is very picturesque and entertaining. From Chestnut hill, looking north and east, the view is extended to about twenty-five miles across valleys, and amid a number of spurs of mountains or high hills ; from Red mountain the view is down the valley of the Naugatuck, and over Litchfield, Harwinton and New Hartford hills ; from Toringford the view is extended in every direction, and is far superior in extent, variety, and pleasantness of landscape, and it is no wonder, that that man, so capable of appreciating the view, Father Mills, when he first saw it, should have exclaimed, "Here let me live and here let me die." Another view is from Perkins's hill, in the edge of Harwinton, looking over Torrington and parts of Winchester, Goshen and Litchfield, and presents, perhaps, the most perfect, quiet landscape scenery of fields and patches of woods, spread as upon smooth canvas, gradually rising from the Naugatuck valley to the horizon, that can be found in the state. This remark is made in regard to scenery limited to the distance of from fifteen to twenty-five miles. The view from Pratt's hill in Winchester is much more extended, but reveals the roughness of the country, while that from Perkins's hill is as one continued artificial plane ascending to the horizon.

It is very probable, therefore, that the town has of itself, and in connection with the adjoining towns, more interesting and entertaining scenery than any other in the state.

The valleys are represented by the Naugatuck river ; the east branch and Still river forming that through which the rail road passes to Winsted, which was originally called the Shawngum valley, after an Indian or an Indian tradition. The valley from Newfield to Daytonville is on the east branch of the Naugatuck. The west branch passes from near the northwest corner in a southeasterly direction, and the hills on the west side, most of the distance, are steep and rocky, and covered with woods ; on the east side there are some cultivated fields, and along the valley is a little good land. Two brooks run down from Goshen to the west branch and are found very entertaining for visitors in the summer.

ok rises in the southwestern part of the town, runs ten north, then easterly and enters the west branch of Torrington hollow. On the bank of this stream, at Lyman's, stood the fort and the first school house, and a below them, the first grist mill; and afterwards, on the tannery. At Harvey Palmer's, now Albro Cowle's is a waterfall of much interest, beauty and wonder. When Henry Migeon was apprised of this scenery, he took his a photographer, and went to the place, encamped for the five to the place the name of *little Switzerland*, and obtained pictures of the scenery. Along this stream above Mr. welling, is a road called Lover's lane, which is a very live in the summer, and even in the winter, and the running ok over the stones and down the rocks, among the great form an almost unbroken shade, gives a beauty and ro-he road by which it received its name, so far as is known. ok of this stream, near the most secluded and shady spot, and rather eccentric woman made her home. Having received a gift, an old weaver's loom, she had it transported to and covered, and in it she lived one summer, keeping a half chickens, and selling the eggs, and thus mostly supporting and when winter came she was so unwilling to leave the ig that being alone in the world, there was no place like the neighbors refitted an old cellar place near the old e she remained until near the middle of the winter, and taken in care by the town. Now, also, her house is left and the remains bear a close resemblance to those by the her parts of the town, which were once fine houses, occup-sperous and energetic inhabitants. This was probably the welling ever arranged in the town, but its occupant may different station in another state of being. God's poor ant for a house by and by.

it branch is a brook rising near Goshen, and crossing the ew Grant farm in two streams, but which uniting at the Barber place, runs southeast, past the nickel mine and Mill brook, before entering the Naugatuck. On this at Matthew Grant's house, was a mill or tannery or both. and lies mostly in Goshen, but partly in Torrington, a little rabble hill, and from it the water runs east and enters the at Drake's mill. On this stream, near the pond, David a grist mill, run it a few years, and then sold it a short the year 1800.

There is much beauty and wildness along the streams of the town. The beds of the two branches of the river, and all the brooks of the town, are rock, or boulders of varied sizes, except between Daytonville and Burrville, where it is difficult often to tell by any motion of the water which way it runs.

When the town was first settled, these hills and valleys were covered with forests of large trees and much underbrush. The evergreen, lofty pine and hemlock, covered the valleys of the pine swamp and green woods ; also the hemlock was found along the streams, and on some of the hills, but especially along the west branch of the Naugatuck. This order of tree furnished a beautiful verdure, a grateful and healthful fragrance, and no inconsiderable material for commerce ; such as masts for ships, boards, timber, shingles and bark for tanning. From the hill-tops and slopes, the lordly maples stood as monarchs, furnishing for more than a hundred years, great quantities of sugar and molasses, without which, many a boy would have eaten his meals of dry bread ; and in the days when great fireplaces and chimneys were in common use, this maple wood was a source of great comfort and cheerfulness to the domestic and social circle. While the maple logs burned with a charming light in the fireplace, the old people told their marvelous stories of Indians, wolves, wildcats and witches, until the boys fell asleep in the corner, the state of atmosphere often being uncomfortably warm on one side, and cold on the other ; and late in the evening when the boys were ordered to bed (they did not carry them then) they obeyed hesitatingly lest there might be another story they should not hear.

Next to the maple in size and loftiness was the chestnut tree, which flourished quite extensively in nearly every part of the town, and was of great value for its fruit and timber. The hickory and butternut trees (indigenous) grew in many portions of the territory ; sometimes in groves or clusters, and were invaluable in the mechanic arts, while they produced considerable quantities of choice fruit, which were greatly relished when served with good cider and apples.

The white oak of good quality occurred somewhat rarely and was very valuable when obtained. The white ash, black birch, cherry, basswood, white wood or tulip tree, abounded more or less in various parts of the town, and afforded valuable material for various mechanical purposes.

The black oak, the red ash and red oak ; the white birch and beach interspersed the other varieties on the low grounds, which with

arch, tamarack and hackmatack were valuable only for
 ts in every part of the town were richly adorned with the
 eties of *Kalmia*, or laurel, with their dark leaves, and
 -colored flowers in their season, and were so thick as
 n jungles impassable by man or beast. These with the
 boxwood, its branches loaded with beautiful flowers,
 liary *Aronia*, or shad flower, and bush honey suckle nearly
 ie list of the trees which covered the whole area of the
 nstituted the glory of the native forest of Torrington.
 er order of shrubs and plants exist in great profusion
 on the hills and in the valleys, ravines, and gorges,
 ute much to the interest of the region. In addition to
 s and perfume, they possess important hygienic and medi-
 rties. Much of the distinguished salubrity of the town
 ity of its inhabitants may be attributed to the hygienic in-
 its plants, shrubs and trees. Its grasses are of a superior
 stimulation and nutrition, and abundant in quantity.
 : medicinal plants abound, viz: *Sanguinaria* (blood-root),
 i (bone-set), *Prunus Virginiana* (wild cherry), *Macrotys*
Leontodon (dandelion), *Sambucus* (elder), *Spirea* (hardhack),
sclepias (milk-weed), *Mintha* (pepper-mint), *Hedeoma* (penny-
bytolacca (poke-weed), *Chimaphila* (princess-pine), *Pyrus*
Salvia (sage), *Aralia* (sarsaparilla), *Solanum* (bitter-sweet),
safras, *Ictodes* (skunk cabbage), *Convallaria* (solomon seal),
 (wintergreen), *Rhus glabra* (common sumach) *Rhus vernix*
 mach) *Acorus* (sweet flag), *Hamamelis* (witch hazel).
 tumnal display of flowers and colored leaves of plants and
 uly gorgeous and wonderful. The richest word picturing
 but a faint idea of the great beauty and variety, from the
 : tallest tree to the least creeping vines upon the earth.

GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS.

ormation of the town is almost exclusively *diluvial*. The
 eposits are limited to the Great swamp, valley of Still river
 nwoods, and consists of sediments of the rains and melted
 hich take up and carry into the valleys, the finest and richest
 f the soil. *Diluvium* occurs in the formation of the larger
 f the area of the town, and constitutes the surface of the
 higher lands; and its relations and causes are subjects of

varied speculations. The prevalent theory is that the diluvial soil is the product of disintegration of its rocky base; and that its composition over the primitive granitic and gneiss foundations, indicates the "rock theory." Composed as it is of silicious material, clay, potash, magnesia, iron, coarse stones and pebbles, etc., it has been deemed, by many, as poverty stricken, or possessing no sustentation for man or beast. Yet for agricultural purposes and products, with industrial and scientific culture, with admixture of fertilizers, its character for productiveness is hardly surpassed by the alluvial soil. The vigorous growth of forest trees and apple orchards, afford unmistakable indications of the native strength of the diluvium with appropriate fertilizers.

The hills of Torrington are a continuance of the Hoosac range of the Green mountains of western Massachusetts and Vermont, and their altitude furnish some of the most pleasing and entertaining prospects that can be imagined, or that is often realized.

The hidden mineral resources of Torrington hills have yet, mostly to be discovered and unearthed. That such exist in richness of quality cannot be doubted. The indications of their existence are so numerous and conclusive, and the evidences so demonstrably manifest that the practiced observer is at a loss to understand why it is that they have not already been revealed.

A summary of the representative minerals of this town, which have been studied, classified, and to some extent furnished to the state cabinet, affords some little idea of what may be realized, in some not far off future day. The exhibit of specimens of copper, is rich and very promising. Specimens of almost pure ore (amorphous), others vitrified, and crystalized, of various colors, have repeatedly been obtained at the summit of Occident hill (Chestnut hill), and afford presumptive evidence of the existence of a rich copper ore bed in that locality. Tradition says that before the revolutionary war an English miner discovered this ore bed; made considerable excavations; obtained valuable products, which he shipped for England, he going in the same vessel, and that the vessel and himself were lost at sea.

The copper is found in a mica slate ledge and associated with quartz distinctively. Some of the specimens are carbonates and of beautiful green crystals. The yellow or copper pyrites are also found.

Marked indications of the existence of iron are abundant in this town, but the efforts to obtain it in paying quantities have been so slight, or other disastrous circumstances attending the efforts, that

has not crowned this mining enterprise. The sulphuret (or iron pyrites), abound to some extent in the northern part of the town, but very little effort has been made to develop those so as to know whether the results would be economical or

It has been found and mined to some considerable extent in and on a line continuous and north of the designated cop-locality; blended with copper, iron, and supposed cobalt. A nickel bed exists in the prevailing quartz and mica slate on the hill about half a mile west of the site of the second Meeting-house, or Torrington green; and is owned by Mr. Willard Torrey who has taken some trouble and been at considerable expense to ascertain the value of the mine. The ore is abundant a few years since extensive buildings were fitted up on the hollow, where considerable effort was made and expense incurred to make the enterprise a paying one but that end was not reached. Another attempt is now being made by a gentleman from Torrington, and to all appearance it promises success. After the process of smelting the result consists of iron, copper and nickel. Silver is obtained by the chemical destruction of the two former. The existence of SILVER in the Torrington hills has been indicated by pieces found in disintegrated quartz and mica slate rock which is carried down the hills by rains and melted snow. A little north of Wolcottville, and west of the railroad at the foot of the mountain, a mining shaft has been sunk to some considerable depth, for silver ore, and although silver was obtained, yet to obtain it did not prove economically successful.

Granite and GRANITE rock constitute the firm foundations and the Torrington hills. They exhibit interesting combinations, forms, and varieties, and occur in extensive plateau, or table rock and in boulders, as in Torrington; or in spurs of mountain peaks, abrupt terminal and grotesque ledges, forced and gneiss rock, on the north and west sides of the town.

Several varieties of the granite rock occur in the town, much of which may be utilized for building and architectural purposes. The variety which the feldspar constitutes a leading ingredient, is called as white granite; is a beautiful material for building and is extensively quarried at Plymouth, Ct. Another variety is constituted by quartz rock, hornblend and epidote blended, much preferred by many for its grayish aspect, great dura-

bility, and capability of a fine polish. A variety also occurs in which the feldspar is of a beautiful flesh color, similar to what occurs in the Scotch and California granite, though not in quality or quantity for any economical purpose. An uncommon and curious variety occurs on the way from Wolcottville to Burrville, midway between these places, constituted by the feldspar being of a deep red color.

STEATITE, or soap stone, designated by its grayish color, smooth soapy feel, and capability of being cut, or wrought with sharp instruments without injury to them, makes its appearance mostly on Chestnut hill, in the southwestern part of the town. One quarry of this stone, nearly on the top of that hill, was worked to a considerable depth, and with fair remunerative success, a few years since, and the cutting of the stone was conducted in Wolcottville, at the old Wilson's mill. About a mile east of this, near the old Captain Amos Wilson place, this stone crops out in considerable proportions.

The extensive CLAY beds, which exist in the northeastern section of the town, have been utilized in the manufacture of brick, to a greater extent and more remuneratively, than any other native material which the town affords. These clay beds being of primitive formation, afford opportunity for interesting study, and for economical purposes are almost an anomaly. This material for brick is of a superior quality, because of the rich color it has by oxidation, and the extreme hardness of the brick in consequence of the iron which is combined in the clay beds. The evidence of the primitive origin of these beds is their proximity to primitive rock, and the impacted round pebbles (silicious substance), small stones of brown hematite, granite boulders and jasper.

These beds extend over a considerable area, and have been worked many years, by the Hudsons, Haydens and Burrs.

Many varieties of the quartz rock abound in the town ; some of them of uncommon richness and beauty. During the period of more than a century since Torrington hills were first inhabited until the national centennial, the economical, the psychological, and the scientific wealth which this old township affords, have been little known and studied, by a people who have been more than ordinarily characterized for industry, schools, intelligence, and moral and scientific attainments. It is self-evident that the muck rake inspiration has been the inciting one, to such a degree, that great nature's constant and silent work and beautiful productions from her scientific laboratory, have been viewed, when viewed at all, as of very little account in

and privileges of the present life. The getting of money, and still is in a great measure, the one great object of while the magnificent GEMS of nature, which adorned the of Moses and Aaron, and which symbolize the heavenly wisdom, purity and simplicity, have been unheeded and left aside embedded in impurities.

se gems, we find the *jasper*, the *chalcedony*, the *sardonyx* the the beautiful *malachite*, the *apatite*, of bluish white crystals, s, the jet black *tourmaline* crystals, the *epidote*, white and en crystals, the laminated *mica* white, milky, smoky, and red quartz; and also, flesh colored and deep red feldspar; ay, of several varieties; opal, semi-opal, of many colors and The jasper occurs, of fine quality, takes a beautiful polish, een set for signet rings. Of all the gems thus far discovered ington, those of the chalcedonic species excel in colors and

They were discovered by Dr. E. D. Hudson in his miner-surveys, occurring in quite large boulders, on the slope of ingford hill, towards Still river, directly west from the Tor-Meeting house. They were interspersed along the side hill nsiderable area, and firmly impacted in the earth with here

an encrusted, sharp point exposed to observation. When : unearthed, they presented no attractive appearance; had rated ragged exterior; were oblong, and from three to four :ngth, and some eighteen inches in diameter. Not until ged point had been detached by the hammer, was the species neral discovered to be purely chalcedonic. Heavy blows of e hammer, soon revealed in the very heart of the boulder, secret laboratory, and her magnificent crystalline products of ors, of the most gorgeous tints, which no human skill could

So rich an exhibit of the purest crystals of carnelian as lders disclose, rarely occur. They were of light pink, flesh, blood red colors; regular crystals of dazzling luster; also l (*grapeform*), and stalagmites of yellow, green, and white

chalcedony occurs in white and translucent uncrystallized some of it, the agate variety, makes beautiful watch seals, gs, sleeve buttons and the like ornaments.* In these boulders,

* Shepard's Report of Geological Survey of Conn., and State Cabinet of Minerals.

ison has several sets of jewelry, made for members of his family, to memorial- of his native town. They are unique, greatly admired and valuable.

beautiful specimens of the chrysoprase variety of apple green color occur ; also heliotrope, of green and red blended ; the sard and sardoynx, deep red, bluish red, and yellow. The garnet mineral in beautiful crystals, and hornblend abound in the primitive rocks of the town, especially near the nickel mine, where many fine specimens have been found in the bed of the brook a little north from the excavations.

The phenomenal manifestations of the formation of mountain range, hills, solidified and stratified rocks, downs, and valleys of the town are wonderful and afford an interesting field for study. To contemplate the irresistible forces, which must have existed, sufficiently to rend these rock-bound granite hills ; to heave up their everlasting foundations, and force upward through their solid structure, laminated masses or veins of pure quartz, is sufficient to fill the mind with awe and wonder. It becomes evident that the Still river and the Naugatuck river, never excavated those valleys through which they course ; neither did they form the downs, or conical sand hills, which mound-like exist in those valleys and various parts of the town. The upheavals which Torrington hills have suffered, in common with every portion of the earth, and the marked results of some overwhelming deluge, floating its mountain glaciers over the hills are distinctly indicated. The angles and bends of the stratified laminated gneiss rock of Torrington, and the more solid granite table of Toringford, plowed and furrowed by the huge boulders, which were carried upon and over them by glaciers, and deposited on the north brow and very summit of that hill, afford demonstrable evidence of their origin, and of their geological formation.

These mammoth granite boulders ; the peculiar and interesting chalcedonic boulders along the western slope of Toringford hill, far from their original locality ; the vast primitive clay beds, full of debris, on its north brow, lead to the irresistible conclusion that Torrington was once the scene of an overwhelming deluge ; completely submerged ; that vast bodies of ice floated over it, freighted with rocks which had been detached from their native beds and left isolated upon its topmost hills, and that the current or drift was from the north to the south.

The enormous boulders of sienitic granite which have lain, for ages, strewn and isolated far distant and high above all like formations ; some near to and in the diluvial clay beds of that hill, and

ounted on its highest elevations, indicate the chaotic state
isted during the physical formation of western Connecticut;
hills of Litchfield county.

of those monumental rocks, is of unusual interest on account
e, shape, position, and location upon the summit of Torrington,
at an altitude considerably greater than that of any other
veral miles distance, except in Winchester and Newfield
range, which is separated from Torrington by a deep valley.
ed like a cone, or great hay-stack. It rests upon the table
some loose stones around and beneath it, and is in its greatest
about twenty feet, and about twenty-five feet in height.
e seen from many portions of Torrington and from great
; and has stood as a monument, during untold ages, mutely
northward to the locality whence it was rudely detached.
about a half mile due west from the Torrington parsonage.
elations which geology furnishes are well calculated to make
ble themselves before the Creator and Ruler of the universe.
ent and glorious are these granite hills, and the wonderful
ns they make.

*"Who great in search of God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare."*

CHAPTER XV.

TORRINGTON ROADS.

THE HIGHWAYS.

THE original town was mapped on the hills and valleys in the shape of a rhombus, the sides being about six miles in length and running twenty-one degrees east and north of north and west, as stated in the original survey. It is found however, by actual survey to vary less than this, from the cardinal points. The lots of land, were laid in twelve tiers; one running east and west parallel, and a half a mile distant from, the southern boundary, and eleven running north and south, with highways between them.

The first highway was on the eastern boundary four rods wide, and is called Toringford East street, and is open and worked nearly the whole length of the town. The second is one-half a mile from the first and is called Toringford street, and is ten rods wide, and open the whole length of the town, and connects with South street to Winsted. It is the most picturesque and pleasant road, as a whole, in the town. The third is half a mile west of the second and is called Toringford West street and is open nearly if not quite all the way, though in some parts not much used.

And thus were laid eleven highways, running north and south, parallel, the last or most western, being half a mile east of the Goshen east line. Another highway was laid from Toringford street half a mile from Harwinton line, running west and parallel to the southern boundary of the town, ten rods in width. These were the *original highways*, including what is now Main street and Water street, in Wolcottville, and were laid before the lots or farms were laid, and hence were never any part of the adjoining farms. The roads were taken out or reserved by the proprietors, as their own property, in the right of soil and all timber growing upon them. This was the original intention, and this the proprietors claimed in law and equity until they delivered the books to the town in 1785, or

years after they took charge of these lands. In consequence there having been some difference of opinion as to these, it is proper to insert here the proceedings of the last meeting of the proprietors as a legal body. Committees had been appointed by the proprietors' meeting, and continued as standing committees, to prosecute any person who should make encroachments on the highways, or any who should cut timber on these highways, or also to sell parts of these highways.

THE LAST MEETING.

A meeting of the proprietors of y^e town of Torrington, held on the 11th day A. D., 1785.

Resolved that Mr. Benj. Phelps be Moderator of said meeting.

Resolved that the proprietors empower the town of Torrington to encroach on their highways, or sell highways for highways, or make encroachments where wanted, if any in equity, or any ways to act and do as is necessary and best, as we ourselves could do legally in such matters.

Resolved that moneys due to y^e proprietors, either in money or notes, by the proprietors' committee shall render an account to y^e town or town meeting, and give up what remains when said committee are called to account therefor.

Resolved that the aforesaid committee appointed by the proprietors, do act and transact until the town appoint a committee to act in their room.

Resolved that y^e proprietors committee be allowed and excepted as to their right in.

Resolved that y^e proprietors book and accounts be delivered into the hands of y^e town.

The meeting then being dissolved."

It now shows that the proprietors held then the absolute right of the power to sell for the purpose of *highways even or any* that these powers were transferred by vote to the town, so that ever power had been vested in them was thereafter possessed by the town.

In opposition thus made, the town accepted and in 1785, appointed a committee to "exchange highways where it is necessary, to use out according to their discretion, and also full power to encroachments where they judge needful."

From 1785 to 1826, some forty years, the town acted upon the right to sell or dispose of highways as the committees appointed deemed expedient and equitable.

In April, 1826, the town took action upon a suit brought by Elihu Barber against Stephen Fyler and John Birge, who as a committee for the purpose, had sold a piece of road to the said Barber. The action taken was, that the selectmen should obtain advice with Mr. Fyler and Birge, as to the legality of the sale. At the same time the selectmen were directed to "bring a petition to the next general assembly of this state, either by themselves or in connection with other towns in this vicinity, to establish the sales of highways, heretofore made by this town." The selectmen obeyed this request and the assembly took the following action :

"Resolved by this assembly, that all sales and conveyances, heretofore made by the town of Torrington, or by their selectmen, or committee appointed for that purpose, of any original highways, or parts of highways, or reservations for the purpose of highways, laid out or reserved in the original survey and laying out of said town by the proprietors thereof, in those cases, and those only where such sales, deed or conveyances have been made as aforesaid, to persons who at the time of such sales or conveyances, were the owners of the land adjoining such highways or reservations, so sold or conveyed, as aforesaid, and all payments made in consideration of such sales, and conveyances, be deemed and taken to be good and valid to all intents and purposes.

"Said town of Torrington be and hereby are fully authorized to sell and convey any such original highway, or reservation, or parts thereof, remaining unsold as are or may be unnecessary to be used for public highways, giving the right of preëmption to the adjoining proprietors."¹

Against this enactment, and these claims of ownership by the proprietors, and the town, for more than one hundred and forty-five years, there have been no decisions of the courts so far as is known, and therefore the absolute right of soil inheres or remains in the town.

These original highways were never laid through the farms for the only purpose of highways, as in the case of most towns, but were reserved for highways, or any other purpose to which the proprietors of the town might direct.

¹ *Private Laws of Conn.*, vol. 2, passed May, 1826.

items are facts, then the town owns, not only the right of all timber growing on them naturally or planted on them, and all the valuable stone, boulders and rocks originally on, or lying on these original highways, and until the probate judge otherwise, it is difficult to see how persons can claim any of these items on or in these roads, except by the town. The one fact that a suit was pending in the 1826, when the legislature rendered its judgment as to the property in these roads, and thereby, apparently, that suit set to a close, is clear evidence that the courts have no authority to override the old law and practice of the town.

THE TURNPIKES.

Charter for the Torrington turnpike, from Jared Mills in

Litchfield, was granted in May, 1800, and the road was opened the following summer. Hon. Herman Swift, Sylvester and Samuel Forbes, were appointed by the assembly to lay out and make report of their doings. The petition for the road was signed by eighty-five names, quite a number of whom were of Torrington, very few from the west side of this town. Col. Aaron New Hartford, was agent for the company and he did very much to secure the success of the road.

The charter was surrendered in 1861, and therefore the road was no longer a turnpike nearly sixty years. In 1801, the town voted a

mill on a dollar to pay the owners for the land taken by the turnpike, but refused to build the bridge over Waterbury river, and the turnpike company, and the question was carried to court, and decided against the town, and they appealed to a higher court.

It was decided against them, whereupon they built the bridge. This turnpike proved to be of great advantage to the town, much more than it ever was to the stockholders.

Abijah Holbrook and others sued in the county court to have the road way, that should go along the west branch near his house, and connect with other roads so as to form a road from Norfolk to Plymouth, and thence to water navigation.

Holbrook was interested in the iron forge, and was making to work the iron mine on Walnut mountain in Torrington, and was opposed, and the road was not built then, but by the Israel Coe and others some years after, the road was made

just where Mr. Holbrook desired it, but he no longer needed highways on the physical earth.

The Waterbury turnpike was surveyed through in 1801, or in the spring of 1802, and was soon after completed; the directors were: William Leavenworth of Waterbury; Noah Bronson of Litchfield; Stephen Fyler of Torrington and Reuben Rockwell of Colebrook. It came up the old Plymouth road, and went through Newfield to Winchester.

In 1803, the town by vote, instructed their representatives to oppose in the assembly, the petition of Abijah Catlin and others, for a highway from near Tarringford Meeting house, through Harwinton and Bristol, to Southington.

In 1802, they opposed in the county court, the making of a highway from Cornwall through Goshen, Winchester and Torrington to New Hartford.

The Goshen and Sharon turnpike, was made mostly in 1805, and the town, seeing no other way, voted at once, that they would build and maintain bridges over the following streams, for that road: "The stream east of Messrs. Cook and Soper's saw mill, the east branch of Waterbury river northwesterly of said saw mill, Waterbury river near Roger Loomis's dwelling house, and the stream near Harvey Palmer's, provided the turnpike company agree to have no further claim on the town for bridges on said road."

In 1813, a report by a committee appointed for the purpose, was made to the town, concerning a road to be laid from Torrington Meeting house (Erastus Hodges) to Litchfield north line, and in the same year there was a petition before the assembly for a turnpike road from Winsted to Litchfield, and this town instructed its representatives not to oppose it in the assembly.

About this time the town was almost crazy on roads. It does not appear that the vote in town meeting was ever against any turnpike, but against building the bridges for the turnpikes.

In 1807, the town started out anew on building and repairing roads; made a thorough division into districts; collected and arranged the tax lists on every district of roads; made new assessment of taxes, and stirred up quite a business in road making. But it was not all voluntary, for the town had been complained of in court, and something must be done, but when the work began to move, they scarcely knew where to stop.

The expenses for roads have been and are heavy because of the

sudden showers and heavy rains, and the melting of snows, carrying away of bridges.

THE NAUGATUCK RAIL ROAD.

Alfred Bishop, then of Bridgeport, first proposed a rail road through the Naugatuck valley, and after consultation with various parties and men who might be interested in such an enterprise, the proposition was laid before the legislature of Connecticut, and a charter was granted in the year 1845, which was altered and amended in 1847.

The following were the persons named in the grant as

Dwight, of New Haven,
 Hendrick of Waterbury,
 Burlock of Derby,
 P. Burrall, Bridgeport,

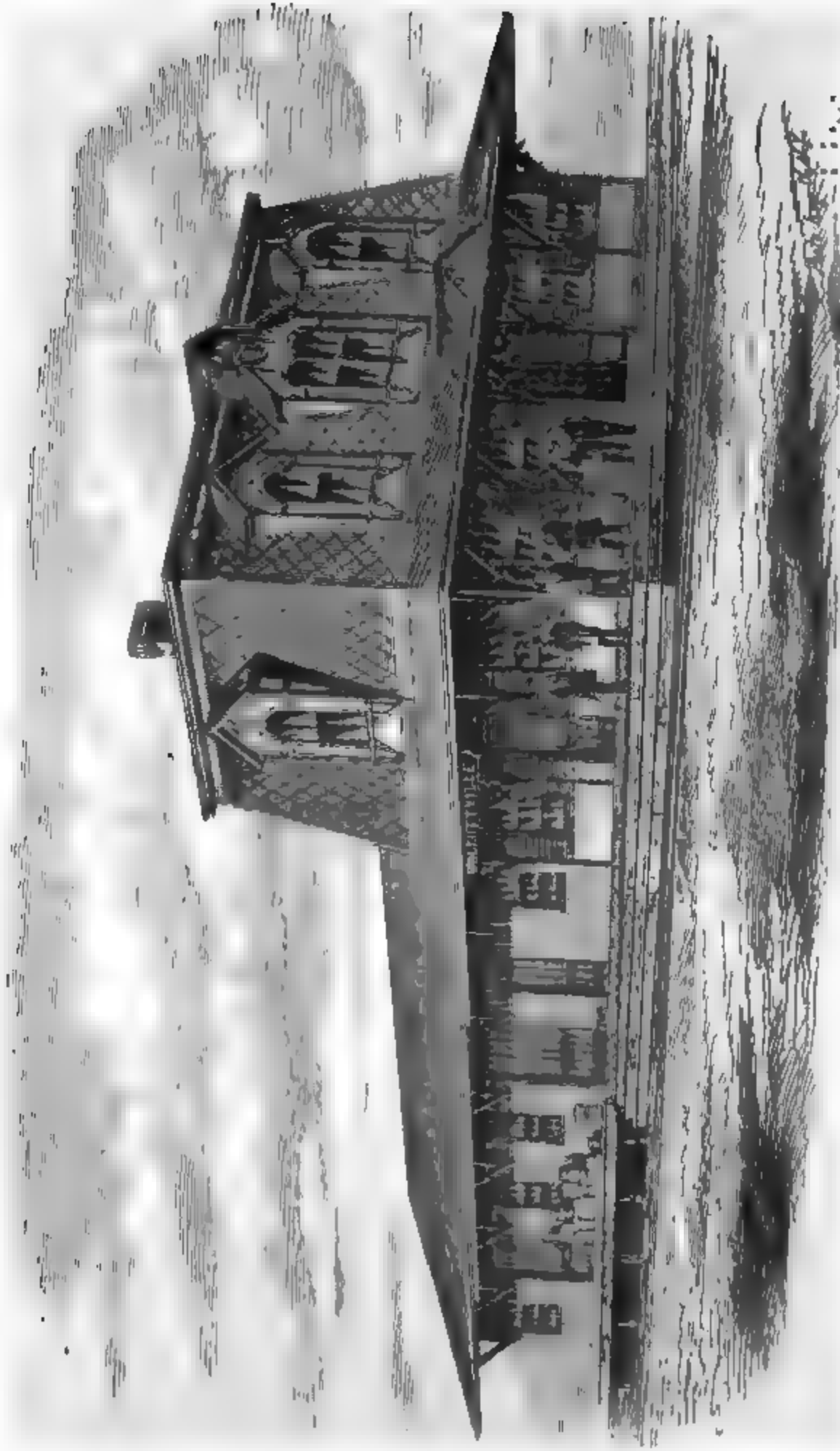
Philo Hurd, Bridgeport,
 Alfred B. Brittain of Bridgeport,
 George L. Schuyler of New York.

The first proposition was a road from Bridgeport to Waterbury, with a stock of \$800,000, but afterwards it was made \$1,200,000, and the stock was increased to \$1,500,000. This amount of stock was afterwards increased by borrowing the road with engines, cars and coaches, or rolling stock, to \$1,500,000. An organization of the company was effected in February 1848, and a contract made with Alfred Bishop, to build the road complete, and receive in pay \$800,000 cash and \$700,000 in bonds.

The first officers of the road were: Timothy Dwight, president; Alfred Bishop, secretary; and Horace Nichols, treasurer.

A plan and survey of the road was prepared, and presented to the legislature on March 14, 1848; which was adopted, and in the month of April the work was commenced. The contract stipulated that the road should be built in the most thorough and durable manner, and that a heavy H rail, similar to that used on the Housatonic Railroad, should be used. As Mr. Bishop had just completed the

building of the road was assured, application was made by the business men along the line of the road, to take stock in the company, and thus aid in securing money to build it. This they declined to do, for the reason, probably, that they had no faith in any returns from the investment, but offered a bonus, or to give to the company a sum of money instead of taking stock. Mr. Bishop named the sum \$75,000 but consented to take \$75,000, which was raised and given to the company. In raising this sum, and rendering special aid in the construction and completion of the road, Mr. Philo Hurd,



WOLCOTTVILLE DEPOT.

25

The general agent in all this work, mentions the following having been of great service to the road: At Winsted, Mr. Bearsley, M. and J. C. Camp, Wm. L. Gilbert, Dudley.

At Waterville, Milo Burr. At Wolcottville, Geo. D. Wadhams, Gerford, F. N. Holley, and Wm. R. Slade. At Thomas-Thomas, gave \$15,000 or more.* At Waterbury, Dea. Benedict, and his son Charles, M. & W. C. Scofield, Green John P. Elton, Brown brothers, William Phylo, Almon Scofield Buckingham, Charles B. Merriman, Norton J. Mel Homes. At Naugatuck, Milo Lewis, William B. Lewis, William C. De Forest, Mr. Goodyear, Josiah Culver. At Danbury, Dwight French & Co., George F. De Forest, S. B. Gen. Clark Wooster.

At Ansonia, Anson G. Phelps, Thomas Burlock. At Derby, John J. Howe, Edward N. Shelton, Henry Atch Smith, Abraham Hawkins.

Many are mentioned by Mr. Hurd as having been very active throughout the valley, in behalf of the road; George D. of Wolcottville, and Israel Holmes then of Waterbury, ten years also, of Wolcottville.

On the fifteenth of May 1849, the first fifteen miles of the road was open for the transaction of business; on the eleventh of June it was open to Waterbury; on the twenty-third of July it was open to Plymouth, and on the twenty-fourth day of September the whole road was completed. Mr. Bishop the contractor in June, the completion was thereby delayed a few days.

A time table was issued on the 14th of May 1849, and on the 1st of July 1849, a regular excursion train was run, and the following places, beginning at Inchliff's passing Waterville, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Pines Brook, Nephreysville, Ansonia, Derby, Baldwin's Platform, Junctionport."

On the twenty-third of July, a time table was issued, the train was run to Plymouth.

On the 15th, same year, a time table was issued, naming the stations: Winsted, Rossiterville, Wolcottville, Harwinton,

* would have been given, but the books are not in possession of the company. New York.

Plymouth, Waterville, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Humphreysville, Ansonia, and Derby.

No particular change from the first plan of the road was made, except at the south end where instead of crossing the Naugatuck river at Derby and going direct to Bridgeport, they ran down to the New York and New Haven road, and on that to Bridgeport, as at present.

The directors in their first report (1849) say : " The road commences at Winsted, in Litchfield county, about nine miles from the north line of the state, and terminates in the town of Milford, near the Housatonic river, about twelve miles from New Haven, and five from Bridgeport, at which point it intersects with the New York and New Haven rail road. It is fifty-five miles in length, and passes through the villages of Winsted, Wolcottville, Thomaston, Waterville, the city of Waterbury, Union City, Naugatuck, Seymour, Ansonia, Derby and Birmingham, besides several other intermediate stations."

Wolcottville in 1836, contained about forty dwellings, and between that time and 1850, there were, probably, not over ten more erected, as that was a period of very little growth. When the rail road was being constructed in 1848, the capital stock employed in Wolcottville in all manufacturing enterprises was about one hundred thousand dollars, and the annual sales of products amounted to about four hundred thousand dollars. The transportation of products, was estimated by Geo. D. Wadhams, John Hungerford and B. H. Morse, to be thirty-two thousand tons. In 1853, the directors, in their reports say : " Wolcottville is fifty-two miles distant from Bridgeport. At this place there have been erected during the past year thirty-five dwellings and ten manufacturing establishments and stores. The new manufacturing establishments are ; a papier mache, a carriage, a hardware, a sawing and planing, a scythe, a woolen knitting, and a lock manufactory ; also a tannery. The increased value of real estate at this place is estimated by its citizens at seventy-five to one hundred per centum."

At the same time they say of Winsted ; " the additional manufacturing capital invested here since opening the road is about \$160,000, and over one hundred buildings have been erected during the same period."

Of Waterbury the same report says : " there have been erected at this place, during the last three years, from four hundred and fifty

hundred dwellings, and the mercantile business of the place
rly quadrupled, and real estate has advanced from four to five
per cent."

les this increase of business and the value of real estate in the
the rail road has brought within the reach of every farmer in
m a market for all the milk he can produce. Some com-
s made as to prices realized from the milk, and from this cause
ave given up the business, yet it is a significant fact that a
of the most enterprising, successful farmers in the town are
their milk by the rail road.

le the country all along the line of the road has been greatly
d, it is pleasing to know that the road, as a business enter-
as been a success, and in every way an honor to the country
men who have conducted it. There has been no repudiation
s, nor of bills, nor damages from the first day to the present
The president of the New York and New Haven rail road,
; since, pronounced it, "one of the best managed roads in the
." It must have been or it would have been a lame, one
fair, instead of being one of the most prompt and energetic
ons in the state.

extra expense in repairs on this road, above that of many
absorbs annually a large per cent of the income. The road
in a narrow valley, and the hills on either side much of the
are very precipitous, and the water rushing down these steeps,
ries every thing before it. The clouds some times lower
slow the tops of the adjacent hills and empty their waters as
d, and bridges and heavy masonry are carried away, as float-
s, as was the case in 1875, between Thomaston and Water-
And also on another occasion when the bridge was carried
Pine brook, a little distance above Thomaston. On this oc-
ie workmen on the road above the bridge closed work at six
and went down the road over the bridge to Thomaston.
er a heavy shower came along above the bridge, and carried
art of the abutment of the bridge, the bridge remaining in its
When the up train came to Thomaston the workmen took
e or freight car, which when they came to the bridge went
iver and nine out of the sixteen men in the car were drowned.
recaution is taken to have track walkers examine the road
wers, but in this case the shower was so confined to a short
on the road and that between the stations, that no appre-

hension was entertained, of any injury to the road. That shower was very unusual, as it fell within the distance of one mile on the road and in three or four hours, the flood of water was gone and the river assumed its natural low water mark. In consequence of this abruptness of these rocky hills, the scenery along the road is wild and picturesque. At High rock, especially, it is exceedingly wild and grand; equalling in all respects, except height, that of many celebrated places. At Wolcottville the valley widens a little and the rise of the hills both east and west is not steep but gradual and free from rocks, forming the most beautiful and convenient site for a city, of any location in the valley. It is but due credit to say, therefore, that the management of this road has been upon honor and with a careful eye to expenses as well as incomes.

The receipts of the road in 1849, were \$52,292.04, a little more than half the amount of the interest on the capital stock for one year. In 1850, it was \$145,261.59; in 1860, \$241,330.54; in 1870, \$589,928.62; and in 1876, \$501,604.86. At Wolcottville the receipts of the first month were \$250, but since that time have reached over \$6,000, in a single month, but does not average this amount, nor half of it probably.

It is for the honor of Torrington, as well as every town on the line, that this road has been a success and is still enjoying the same distinguished honor; and it is also an honor, that this success has been attained and is maintained, only by great effort and the most skillful management on the part of the officers of the road.

The present officers: E. F. Bishop, son of the first president, is president; Horace Nichols, secretary and treasurer; George W. Beach, superintendent; Samuel Wilmot, auditor.

Directors: W. D. Bishop, R. Tomlinson, and E. F. Bishop of Bridgeport; J. G. Wetmore of Winsted; A. L. Dennis of Newark, N. J.; Henry Bronson and J. B. Robertson of New Haven; R. M. Bassett of Derby, and F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury.

The company are completing the work of laying the new steel rail the whole length of the line.

If the road has been a successful enterprise it must have had competent and honorable men engaged in its business transactions in order to secure such an end, for if either of these conditions had been wanting the end could not, and would not have been realized.

It will be interesting, therefore, to look over briefly the business life of some of the leaders in this enterprise.

ALFRED BISHOP.

ALFRED BISHOP, first president of the Naugatuck rail road, descended from Rev. John Bishop, minister in Stamford, and was the son of William and Susannah (Scofield) Bishop, and was born in Torrington, December 21, 1798. At an early age he commenced his career as a teacher in the public schools. After teaching a few years he went into New Jersey, with the intention of spending his time farming. While thus employed, he made personal experiments with his pick axe, shovel, and wheel barrow, from which he estimated the cost for removing various masses of earth to different places. In this way he prepared himself for the great work of canal and rail road contractor. Among the public works in which he was engaged, and which constitute the best monument to his name, are the Morris canal in New Jersey, the great bridge over the Raritan, at New Brunswick; the Housatonic, Berkshire, and Saratoga, Naugatuck, and New York and New Jersey rail roads.

He moved from New Jersey to Bridgeport, Ct., where he spent the remainder of his life. It is not claiming too much for him to say that Bridgeport owes much to his enterprise and public spirit. Mr. Bishop readily inspired confidence in his plans for public improvement, and at his call the largest sums were cheerfully supplied.

In the midst of his extensive operations, and while forming plans for still greater works, he was suddenly arrested by his last illness. From the first he felt that it would prove fatal; and now, when, while in health, he displayed his remarkable talents in organizing and planning all the details of a complicated operation. In the midst of great physical suffering he detailed with minuteness every step for closing all his extensive business arrangements, and made the work for his executors, as he would plan the details of every contract for a rail road. He then, in the same business manner, distributed his large estate. One-quarter of it he distributed gratuitously, outside of his own family, partly to his more deserving, partly to his personal friends who had been unfortunate, and partly to strictly benevolent uses.

Mr. Bishop married Mary, daughter of Ethan Ferris of Greenwich, and had three sons, all born in New Jersey. William D. Bishop, graduate of Yale, and president of the New York and New

Haven rail road; Edward F. Bishop a graduate of Trinity college, Hartford, lives in Bridgeport and is president of the Naugatuck rail road. Henry Bishop resides in Bridgeport.

PHILO HURD.

PHILO HURD was born in Brookfield, Ct., in 1795, and was the son of a farmer. He is a man of strong physical constitution and energy, which he has been heard to say, he gained "by inheritance, and by holding the plough among the rocks on the hills of Connecticut." He engaged in mercantile pursuits for a number of years, in New York city, in the state of Georgia, and in the city of Bridgeport. While conducting business in Bridgeport he was elected sheriff of the county, and before his time in this office had expired Mr. Alfred Bishop invited him to engage in making rail roads.

He commenced his rail road work on the Housatonic, in completing the road. He was afterward engaged nearly a year and a half on the New York and New Haven rail road, assisting Professor Twining in locating parts of that road, and in giving deeds and arranging the preliminaries to that road.

In the autumn of 1844, he came up the Naugatuck valley on an exploration tour, to inspect the localities, and inquire as to the feasibility of building a road in this valley. His report was so favorable that application was made for a charter, which was granted, and Mr. Hurd went through the entire valley with the engineers, as overseeing agent in locating the road and making the profile and survey. Then he went through again, surveyed and measured the land taken by the road, gave every deed, settled every claim, of man, widow, orphan or child, who owned any of the land, whether those persons resided on the road, in Michigan or in California. He has said that it seemed to him, that he "had slept, or taken a meal of victuals in nearly every house from Bridgeport to Winsted, and that in all this work he never had any serious difficulty with any person."

This last item is remarkable, and proves without a doubt that Mr. Hurd must have been a man of unusual good nature, and that he had a kindly way of doing business, and that he succeeded in showing that the road was for the benefit of every person on the line, as has been proved to be the fact, in the development of the enterprise, or he would have had serious trouble somewhere. Mr. Hurd speaks with decided emphasis of the assistance rendered him by Mr. George D.

of Wolcottville, as being equal to that of any man in the
cept Israel Holmes, then of Waterbury.

construction of the road, Mr. Hurd bought all the material
line, paid all the men employed, and saw every thing
d and delivered into the hands of the directors.

ne great thing that made the work comparatively easy was,
ple wanted the road." In 1853, the road had been so
is, and Mr. Hurd's work so acceptable that the company
a present of \$1,000.

time the Naugatuck road was finished Mr. Hurd had be-
roughly a rail road man and very naturally kept in the
He went to Indiana and was engaged some time in finishing
oad from Indianapolis to Peru. Scarcely was he through
when he was invited to engage on the Hudson river road.
organ was president of that road and Mr. Hurd was made
dent. In this office and work he continued some few years.
Robert Schuyler failed and the Hudson river road became
t in trouble Mr. Hurd accepted the presidency of the Har-
oad, where he continued about three years.

time his health failed. He went to Florida and returned
went to St. Paul's, and returned no better. He then
s trunk for a longer journey; sailed for Europe, went to
ly, and there in a short time entirely recovered, and has
ce had pulmonary difficulty.

eturning home he engaged a short time on the Delaware,
na, and Western rail road, and, after this, with a few items
to other roads, ceased to be a rail road man.

ides at Bridgeport, spending the winters at the south, and is
ergetic, cheerful, and agreeable gentleman.

HORACE NICHOLS.

HE NICHOLS was born in 1812, in the town of Fairfield,
id was a clerk some years in Bridgeport. He became the
of the Housatonic rail road in 1840, and has held that office
time.

the Naugatuck road was started he was elected secretary
urer, and has continued therein, a faithful, honorable but
id energetic officer until the present time. He is unosten-
cargely allowing a notice to be made of him in print; con-

stant in his attention to business, and therefore greatly successful, and merits and receives the esteem of all with whom he is associated.

GEORGE W. BEACH.

GEORGE W. BEACH was born in 1833, in Humphreysville, now Seymour, then in the town of Derby, Ct. His father Sharron Yale Beach was of the Wallingford branch of the New Haven family, and still resides at Seymour. Soon after the rail road was opened, or about 1850, George W., entered the service of the company in the capacity of clerk at the depot, and also filling any place or attending to any transactions on the road, to which he might be directed. In this position, having a natural tendency to observation, he readily became in a good degree, familiar with the work, and the men, and the methods of executing the work of the road. In 1851, he was placed as second clerk in the office at Waterbury, but was frequently sent to various places on the line of the road, and hence, has been agent at nearly every station on the road. This very naturally gave him an acquaintance with the people, and the interests centering at every station, and the requirements necessary to adapt the road to the work it had to do as a whole, and as related to each station.

In 1855, he was appointed agent at Naugatuck, in which position he continued until April 1857, when he was called to the conductorship of a morning and evening passenger train. While in this capacity he took charge of the general ticket agency, and thereby became more familiar with the general travel on the road, the running of the trains, and the efficiency of the men and the machinery of the road. In 1861, he was transferred as agent to Waterbury, the point of greatest business on the road.

In September 1868, Charles Waterbury, then superintendent of the road, died, and Mr. Beach was appointed, in the following November, to this position; which office he has held to the present time, and in which position he has become extensively and favorably known to the people along the line of the road and throughout the state.

Mr. Beach is an unpretending, plain, business man, a good specimen of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In his quiet way he will direct fifty men in repairing a break or a bridge on the road with the least noise, and have the work done and the trains running, in the shortest time possible, for such work.

liar qualification of Mr. Beach for the precise position he occupies is that of fore-thought, and fore-sight. It would not be a position to say "I did not think about it." And then be in such a position *thinks* he must see at once whether it is practicable and also remunerative. Several occurrences on this road have illustrated these statements within the last

a member of the first Congregational church of Waterbury, and resides; is superintendent of the Sunday school of that

He is well known as one of the state committee of the Y. M. C., and was one of the few delegates to the convention in New York, which organized the *Christian Commission*, for the relief of soldiers during the late war. He represented the town of Torrington in the legislature in 1870 and 1871.

ALFRED BEERS.

ALFRED BEERS, son of Jonathan Beers, was born at Canaan, Ct., May 1, 1817, where he resided with his parents until about five years of age, when they removed to Lewisboro, Westchester county,

He continued, after the old style, to work with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, but during which time he had, by his own methods and efforts learned the trade of boot and shoe maker. At the age of twenty-three he married Mary E. daughter of Capt. John Bishop, of Rye, N. Y.

Beers resided a time in Shrewsbury, N. J., and removed to Bridgeport and commenced work as a conductor with the New York and New Haven rail road company in March, 1851; in which position he has continued to the present time; a term of over twenty-six years. During this time he has served under all the superintendents who have been employed on the road; Philo Hurd, W. D. Bishop, John Spooner, Charles Waterbury, and George W. Beach. The distance he has traveled while in this work has been about one million miles, or the same as forty times around the world; and has conducted about two millions of passengers over the road in safety. He has never lost the life of a passenger, nor having one seriously injured.

But in one respect he had the advantage of his brother, John, in that, in the latter of safety, his train running in the middle of the day, while his brother's at morning and evening; and the only serious accidents which have occurred on the road were two, both on the up grade in the evening, after a heavy shower of rain.

Mr. Beers, having been so long connected with the road as conductor, has become the personal friend (and almost personal property) of every body from Long Island sound to the Old Bay state, and in traveling it is a matter of about as much satisfaction and sense of safety to the public, to see the old conductor, as it is to know there is a steam engine ahead of the train. Indeed his silver wedding in connection with the road ought to have been celebrated two years ago, and thereby given expression to the joyful fact that in regard to these "bans hitherto, no man hath put asunder."

Mr. Beers has six children ; three sons and three daughters.

His eldest son Leander J., is conductor on the Shore Line rail road, and runs from New Haven to New London ; his second son Charles W. is mail agent on the Housatonic rail road ; and his third son, Alfred B., is an attorney at law, and now judge of the city court of Bridgeport. He enlisted in the late war as a private, served three years ; re-enlisted with the declared determination to do what he could to the very last to put down the rebellion. He came out of the contest unharmed, and with a captain's commission. Mr. Beers's daughters are married ; two residing in Bridgeport and one in Litchfield.

He has four grandsons, all of them doubtless if not on the rail road are traveling in the "way they should go."

Mr. Beers resides and is one of the vestrymen of St. Paul's church of East Bridgeport, and warden of the borough of West Stratford. He is also one of the assessors of the town of Stratford, and also grand juror.

AMOS S. BEERS.

AMOS S. BEERS was born in 1827, in South Salem, New York state, and was the son of Jonathan Beers, a farmer. He worked on his father's farm until seventeen years of age, when he went to New Canaan, where he served his time, three years, as a shoemaker. From this place, he went to New York city where he remained as clerk in a shoe store two years.

He engaged in the service of the Naugatuck road in 1854, as fireman, remaining nine months and then left that service. In 1855, he was appointed conductor and has thus continued to the present time, a period of twenty-two years, and has thereby, as well as his older brother, become, if not a part of the incorporate body politic, a fixture, so important and so familiar to all the people, that his absence from his train, would require a definite explanation from high au-

to satisfy the inquiry of the public. He has at different times
train years in succession without losing a trip.

understands his business and attends to it, without fear or favor,
in the demeanor of a true gentleman as well as officer. At-
in an unusual degree to the sick and disabled who are com-
travel, he is decided and thorough in securing perfect order
rum on his train, at all times.

an accident which occurred a little above Thomaston, on the
of May 1876, by which a coach heavily loaded with pas-
was thrown into the river, by the breaking of an axle, he
ed such presence of mind in rescuing every person in safety,
cure the approbation of all on the train, and also received a
of an elegant gold watch from the company. As to this ac-
e has been heard to say that as he was standing on the plat-
d saw the coach (the last in the train) go down the banks,
the breaks were already on, "it seemed to him that the
ould never stop." Very likely! persons have sometimes
as in a moment.

so knows the road on which he travels and looks ahead.
down on a morning train, after a shower in the night, he said
ngineer, "when you reach such a place, before passing the
top, and I will look at the track." The train stopped; and
raiting the passengers began to be uneasy and wonder what
t had come over the engineer, or the conductor, or some
The conductor passed around the curve and there lay a land
vering the whole track. If they had proceeded as usual,
le train must have gone into the river, and a coroner's jury
ave rendered death to a score or more, caused by a land

ad a clear intellect is often wanted a heart to feel for humanity.
en see the danger, but having no human sympathy, rush on,
eat calamity is the result. A rail road conductor needs a
well as a clear head; and also he needs courage to ignore
of a thoughtless company who would be the first to condemn
n accident occurred.

Naugatuck rail road hitherto has been very fortunate in its
ors.

Beers's eldest son, Herbert S. Beers, is conductor on the New
and Ansonia rail road.

on Willie H. Beers, is shipping clerk for the Gilbert Clock
at Winsted.

HILAN M. ROGERS.

HILAN M. ROGERS, was born in Michigan January 10, 1838. His father, Orlando Rogers, was born at North East, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1810, and died at Bridgeport, Ct., in 1871. His grandfather, Joel Rogers, was born at Fishkill, N. Y., in 1769 or 70, and removed to North East, Dutchess co., about 1775, with his father, Isaac Rogers, who was born in New Jersey, and removed to Fishkill. Mr. H. M. Rogers enlisted in the twentieth regiment Connecticut volunteers, in 1862, and was under General Hooker at the battle of Chancellorville and under General Mead at Gettysburg, and followed the rebel army to the Rapidan. His regiment was soon transferred to the army of the Cumberland, and was under General Sherman in his grand march through Georgia to the Atlantic and northward. At Bentonville, N. C., he was wounded with a minie ball through the right thigh, March 19, 1865, in Sherman's last battle. He was sent to the hospital in Goldsborough, N. C., and thence to Newbern, from there to Fort Schuyler, and arrived at New Haven the night before the news of President Lincoln's assassination. He was discharged from the New Haven hospital in the latter part of June following.

Mr. Rogers engaged as clerk in the service of the rail road in 1865, and was located at Ansonia, where he remained three years, but acting as agent on the road in different offices. In 1868, he took charge of the station at Seymour, where he remained until May 1870, when he was made agent at Wolcottville where he has remained since.

EDWARD KELLY.

EDWARD KELLY came to Wolcottville in 1849, and commenced work on the rail road as track repairer, and continued in that work one year. He then became baggage master and freight agent at the depot, in which position he continued until 1871, a term of twenty-one years. Since that time he has held the position of truck and express man, and is about as well known as any other man about Wolcottville. Regularly and as faithfully as the days come and go he is on his truck or express wagon delivering goods, and although he is servant of all yet he rules the town according to the law of a certain book he carries, as thoroughly as though he were King Edward the First.

CHAPTER XVI.

INTEMPERANCE AND TEMPERANCE.

THE opinion or judgment of the early settlers of Torrington was, in common with all the early settlers of New England, that spirituous and malt liquors possessed properties of beneficence to the human race ; that the race was thus judged, and that it was not only consistent, but also in accordance with the highest wisdom, thus to use them. Intoxication was regarded as not only a wrong use, but a criminal use of a benefit to man. Under these opinions, liquors of these kinds were first brought to this country, and were, so far as skill and would allow, produced in this country, for the benefit of the people.

The early fathers of Connecticut, judging thus, that a man was both Christian and wise, proceeded to enact laws to prevent and prohibit men from the wrong, or excessive use of these liquors, and proposed to treat the excess in this matter, the same as an excess should in their judgment be treated.

The general court of Connecticut, enacted, in 1650, only a few years after the first settlement was made in the colony, the following restrictions of the sale of these liquors :

INNKEEPERS.

As much as there is a necessary use of houses of common entertainment in every commonwealth, and of such as retail wine, victuals, yet because there are so many abuses of that lawfulness, both by persons entertaining and persons entertained, there is a need of strict laws and rules to regulate such an employment.¹

The necessity of houses of entertainment is seen from the following law made in 1650 : "Ordered by this court and authority thereof, that no master of a family shall give entertainment or habitation to any young man to sojourn in his family but by the allowance of the inhabitants of the town where he dwells under penalty of twenty shillings per week. It is also ordered, that no young man that is neither married nor hath any servant, or is a public officer, shall keep house of himself without the consent of the town for and under penalty of twenty shillings a week."— *Col. Rec.*, 1, 538.

“It is therefore ordered by this court and authority thereof, that no person or persons licensed for common entertainment shall suffer any to be drunken or drink excessively, viz: about half a pint of wine for one person at a time, or to continue tippling above the space of half an hour, or at unseasonable times, or after nine o'clock at night, in or about any of their houses on penalty of five shillings for every such offence. And every person found drunken, viz: so that he be thereby bereaved or disabled in his understanding, appearing in his speech or gesture, in any of the said houses or elsewhere, shall forfeit ten shillings, four pence; and for continuing above half an hour tippling, two shillings six pence; and for tippling at unseasonable times, or after nine o'clock at night, five shillings, for every offence in these particulars, being lawfully convicted thereof; and for want of payment, such shall be imprisoned until they pay, or be set in the stocks, one hour or more, in some open place, as the weather will permit, not exceeding three hours at a time: Provided, notwithstanding, such licensed persons may entertain sea-faring men or land travelers in the night season when they come first on shore, or from their journey, for their necessary refreshment, or when they prepare for their voyage or journey the next day early [if there] be no disorder amongst them; and also strangers and other persons in an orderly way may continue [in] such houses of common entertainment during meal times, or upon lawful business what time their occasions shall require.

“And it is also ordered that if any person offend in drunkenness, excessive or long drinking, the second time they shall pay double fines; And if they fall into the same offence the third time they shall pay treble fines; and if the parties be not able to pay their fines, then he that is found drunk shall be punished by whipping to the number of ten stripes, and he that offends by excessive or long drinking, shall be put into the stocks, for three hours, when the weather may not hazard his life or limbs; and if they offend the fourth time they shall be imprisoned until they put in two sufficient sureties for their good behavior.”¹

From these provisions of law it will be seen that drinking intoxicating liquors made people drunken from the earliest days of the settlement of the colony, and hence the oft repeated remark that the people who used to drink liquors, did not get drunk, is historically untrue, and that too, in the best of communities. Nearly every man and woman who came early to this colony was a professed Christian, and yet there were “so many abuses of that lawful liberty,” that is, so many that “be drunken or drink excessively” that laws were enacted

¹ *Colonial Records*, vol. 1, p. 533. Some of the provisions of this section were enacted in the court May 25, 1647.

men from drunkenness. Not to restrain them from drink—that was thought to be proper and advantageous to health.

It be further seen that drunkenness or excess in drinking, or “*in*ue tippling” and lounging about the tavern or inn, was a shame and dishonor that the community could not, and would not exist, and whatever may be said of the temperance principles of those days, they had one principle that they thought something of, that drunkenness should not stalk abroad at noon-day, and profanity and obscenity be a matter only of jest and sport for the idle and old through all the streets.

Another item is worthy of notice ; that the seller and drinker were both punished ; they had both committed a trespass against the commandment and there was manliness enough in the people to see that they were properly, and if need be, severely punished : “ And if they be a fourth time they shall be imprisoned until they put in two pence for their good behavior.”

These were the ideas of the people of Connecticut in regard to intemperance, nearly one hundred years before Torrington was settled, and twenty-five years afterward as well, and there was some virtue in those days. And they went further still, and ordered that no keeper, victualer, wine drawer, or other, shall deliver any wine, or any to be delivered out of his house, to any which come unless they bring a note under the hand of some one master of family and allowed inhabitant of that town.” And fearing the interested persons might take advantage of some part of the statements, they added : “ neither shall any of them sell or draw water to any but in case of necessity, and in such moderation and civility as they may have good ground to conceive it may not be hurtful.”

In 1659, it was further ordered, “ that if any person be found and convicted so to be, in any private house, he shall pay ten shillings for every transgression of this nature, unto the treasury, and the owner of the house where the person is found and convicted to be made drunk shall pay ten shillings.”

Early as 1670, the use of cider and the sale of it, became a matter of restriction among the new settlers ; it had been prohibited

¹ *Records*, vol. 1, 535.

² *P.* 333.

in sale to the Indians in 1660, and in some respects was prohibited much earlier than that.

It is therefore historically true that cider and malt and distilled liquors, however pure, have produced drunkenness all along the life, or the existence of the American nation, and they have ever been, as a beverage, to say the least, a terrible curse, a burning, blighting shame on every community, and destroyers without equals, in any considerations under the sun.

It was under this impression, that these drinks, as such, were beneficial to the community, that the early settlers of Torrington planted their thousands of apple-trees, and built their cider mills and brandy stills. Torrington soil grew apple-trees with great rapidity and thrift and hence in thirty years after the building of the Fort, the town was flooded with apples and cider, and cider brandy. In 1775, there must have been from twelve to fifteen cider mills in the town at a low estimate, and one brandy still. Not long after this Abner Loomis erected another still. Dea. Whiting's account book indicates the making by his mill about one hundred barrels a year for ten years from 1773. Noah North's, about the same. The number of inhabitants in 1774, was 843. There was made then, on a small estimate, one barrel of cider a year, to every man, woman and child in the town. Thrall's brandy still was no small affair, and Abner Loomis's was such that he boasted of its mighty producing power. A barrel of brandy was brought from Windsor to the hill, a little north of Dr. Hodge's home, and thereby that hill from Capt. Abel Beach's north, was called Brandy hill; but when Abner Loomis's still had acquired its majority years, the hill on which his house stood was called Brandy hill. It should have been Brandy hill junior, or number two. When a frame was raised for a house on the corner north of Rev. Alexander Gillett's house, a jug of brandy was thrown from the top of the frame, on a heap of stones and thus consecrated that hill to the shrine of *Brandy*.

A tradition says the first brandy distilled in the town was effected by a woman (on some emergency of sickness or calamity), then living on the farm now known as the Palmer farm, a mile and a half north-east of Wolcottville, and that it was made in a common iron dinner pot. A number of old account books, preserved, all, so far as they show the progress of intemperance, or the regular use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, agree as to one thing; the free use of cider

So, emerged into the free use of brandy about 1790: the
 ce seeming to be gallons of brandy in the place of barrels
 e. Hence brandies and imported wines, and other distilled
 constituted an important part of the sales in all the stores
 fifty and more years. And this kind of merchandise bore
 tch as the night after the rasing of John Brooker's house in
 called The Horns, but named that night Orleans village,
 in scenes as at the anti-slavery mob in Wolcottville in January,
 Without this liquid fire, no such scenes would ever have dis-
 this beautiful valley, nor these charming hills. Nor is it quite
 to suggest that it was because of some "rough fellows from
 ton" and some wild cat "fellows from Goshen," who made
 ; nor Arabs from the desert.

in Joseph Taylor was elected to the office of ensign in the
 company, about 1790, he gave a dinner, as was enjoined on
 ons elevated in those days to such distinguished offices. Five
 d took dinner the first day in the yard at his house, and those
 uld not attend that day came the next morning. He provided
 occasion a barrel, forty or more gallons of liquor, and the
 orning, in order to treat those who took breakfast, he sent and
 nine gallons more.

other fruits there have been of this cider graduation into
 , some of them so shameful that no pen has the courage to
 hem, and if written none but a bloated face could read them
 t a blush of horror.

young man who, of all in the town, started in life with the
 money and the fairest prospects, before the year 1800, built a
 and kept it, and died in the poor house. He was not a be-
 drunkard, but even the selling of liquors, tends to poverty.
 ing list of idiotic children appeared in the town in the midst
 wards the latter part of the brandy period and were an expense

night after the raising of Brooker's house was made hideous by the carousals of the
 ho had gathered from far and near to share in the frolic. Persons still living,
 it as absolutely fearful, from the noise, profanity, and rowdyism which prevailed.
 later, when the tavern was opened, a company of guests from Litchfield, after
 supper, drinks, and other supplies to their full desire, being somewhat inspired by
 ey had received, took the landlord to a third story window, and put him out, head
 , and held him by the heels until he promised to make no charges for their enter-
 .— *Rev. Dr. Perrin's Centennial Sermon*, page 12.

to the town for a long list of years. Set this down to the account of brandy.

More than a hundred of the finest sons, of a noble ancestry in this town, have gone to the close of life's short day, under a cloud : put it down to brandy ! And what sorrow, shame, ruin and death has it not perpetrated in this town ?

The climax in the production of cider was reached about 1830, when one farmer from his own orchards made three hundred barrels and more ; since that day cider has been in a glorious decline.

The time was, also, when there were in great and small from one to two score brandy stills in the town, and quite a number of these are still standing. Let the traveler, as he passes the farm houses in the back parts of the town look around, and if he sees a small out house, a little distance from the dwellings, or down by the brook, with a chimney rising from the roof, put it down as one of the olden time brandy stills, and ride on ; the times he will be mistaken in his judgment will not be worth counting.

About the year 1800, there were eleven taverns in the town ; five in Tarringford, two in Newfield, and four in the southwestern part of the town ; two large brandy stills, and two stores where liquors were freely sold ; and in 1810, there were two more taverns, and one store added, making eighteen houses for the public and free sale of intoxicating drinks.

TOBACCO AND INTEMPERANCE.

TOBACCO is so intimately allied, in its qualities, effects and social relations, with intemperance, that it may properly be denominated, its forerunner. All persons who use tobacco do not drink intoxicating drinks, but so many do, and so many use tobacco first and then come to strong drink in consequence of the appetite created by the tobacco, that the weed may very properly be said to be the forerunner of the drinking, and certainly of the two the drinking is the more cleanly and elegant habit until men get into the ditch. It is therefore important for every temperance person, or every person who values temperance principles, to weigh well and seriously, whether the use of tobacco is not a responsibility so high as to preclude all possibility of a safe investment in the matter.

The history of intemperance is very far from complete with the subject of tobacco left out.

The deleterious effects of the use of tobacco were recognized by

was in the early settlement of the colony. In the May session the court considered the subject and made the following

asmuch as it is observed that many abuses are committed in taking tobacco, it is ordered that no person under the twenty years, nor any other that hath not already accustomed to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco until he have a certificate, under the hand of some who are approved for age and skill in physic, that it is useful for him, and also that he received a license from the court for the same. And for the sake of those who either by their former taking it, have to their apprehensions made it necessary to them, or upon due advice are added to the use thereof. It is ordered, that no man within this colony after the publication thereof, shall take any tobacco publicly or in secret, nor shall any take it in the fields or woods, unless when on their travel or journey at least ten miles, or at the ordinary repast commonly called dinner, or if it be not then taken, yet once in the day at most, and then not in company with any other. Nor shall any inhabitant in any of the towns within this colony, take any tobacco in any house in the same town where he is, with and in company of any more than one who useth and taketh the same weed, with him at the time; under the penalty of five shillings for each offence against this order, in any of the particulars hereinbefore expressed to be paid without gain saying, upon conviction by the testimony of one witness that is without just exception, before any one of the justices of the peace.

did the fathers indicate their judgment against the use of tobacco, and if the law they enacted could have been carried into the practice of the people, it is very possible that a large portion of the drunkenness which has been experienced would have been avoided, for the perpetual and universal use of tobacco by men to drink liquors as a beverage, is such an acknowledged habit, and that with these, the use of tobacco began first, that the history is, if tobacco had not been used, vast multitudes of men would never have been drunkards. Tobacco and strong liquors are not only associated together in men's mouths, but in a great degree in the public markets. Where liquors are sold there, early, tobacco is sold, and those who drink liquors are always to smoke or use tobacco, and those who use tobacco with strong liquors, comparatively, will drink liquors. Then also the habits of tobacco selling and using are in a large degree the same as those around liquor selling. Very few places used for the purpose of selling liquors can be found without indecent

pictures of women, posted so as to be gazed at while the deadly poisons are swallowed. It is also well known that during twenty years past, the brands of tobacco most sought after have been those put up in boxes, on the inside of the covers of which were the highest perfected pictures of gay women, scantily dressed.

Then again, it is almost an impossibility for a lad, or young man to learn to use tobacco without learning to swear, or use profane language. It is a legitimate consequence that the tongue, having become physically unclean, should become morally the same with comparative ease.

According to the best information obtained tobacco was very little used during the first thirty years after the commencement of the settling of the town. The account books which reveal the sale of tobacco, inform us that the demand for this commodity began to prevail about the year, 1770, and then demand for cider increased. Men having smoked until thirsty, drank cider to quench the thirst; and thus smoking and drinking became a prevailing custom. At first there was very little of the chewing of tobacco; this was rather the consequent of the smoking and drinking.

When the men had fallen into the prevailing habit of smoking and drinking; filling their dwellings with the clouds of smoke and the perfumes of both, the women, out of a proper inclination to take part in social entertainments, and partly out of self defence, began to take part in the smoking, as well as the drinking; and thus whole families, of men and women engaged, especially on social occasions, in smoking tobacco as well as drinking cider and stronger drinks. Some women chewed tobacco as well as the men, nor was this all, the use of tobacco was followed by the use of snuff, especially by the women, until many voices retained no natural sound. It used to be said that such people talked through their noses, but the fact was that the nose became so closed, and thus became a kind of sounding board, for throwing out a dull, snuffy sound, that was as unmusical as it was unnatural, and hence many persons could not sing because of the use of snuff.

Another consequence of the use of tobacco and snuff, was the use of opium. The men, after the free use of tobacco and cider, resorted to brandy and strong drinks; the women to the eating of opium; and hence fifty years ago, there was probably a score of times more opium taken, for narcotic effects than at the present day, in proportion to the number of the people in the rural parts of the country.

raising of tobacco has been a prolific source to the introduction of the habit of using it. Considerable tobacco has been raised in this town, and that of a very good quality, as reported by those who have used it, but at present very little is here produced ; the reason is not the diminishing of the use of it, but the increase in its production in other parts of the country.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The earliest record that has been obtained concerning any reform-movements in the town on this subject, are recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the Torrington temperance societies, in this book the various stages of the reform are represented in the declared objects of the societies, and the pledges which were circulated and signed at different periods during thirty years. This statement is in accordance with the temperance movement throughout the town, and the state and nation.

The active reform movement began here in 1827, headed by Rev. Amos A. Rodman, although the community had been awaking to the subject because of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Porter of Torrington, Ct., in 1806 and Dr. Lyman Beecher's lectures, on the vice of intemperance, delivered about 1812, and other public discourses on the subject.

In Torrington the first society for the promotion of temperance was organized in 1827, and the first article gives the following reason for the movement : "That intemperance is an evil of alarming dimensions in our country ; which every friend of religion, of humanity and of his country, should labor to suppress and prevent. Among the causes of this vice are the common use of ardent spirits as an auxiliary to labor, or an alleviation from pain ; the custom of presenting it to friends and guests as a necessary expression of hospitality or civility, and the practice of drinking it on all occasions, in social circles, and on every occasion of slight

the temperance movement started, and a pledge was signed in May, 1789, in the town of Torrington, repudiating the use of distilled liquors, by thirty-six gentlemen ; and among those annexed to it, were those of Julius Deming, Benjamin Tallmadge, Uriah Tracy, John Kirby, Moses Seymour, Daniel Sheldon, Tapping Reeve, Frederick Wolcott, and others (Litchfield Centennial). The next movement of this kind was in Saratoga County, in 1808. In 1826, the American Temperance Union was organized in

indisposition." Such were the plain, decided and fearless characterizations of intemperance as a vice, and declarations put forth by the Torrington people from the first ; and then they state their judgment as to what should be done in regard to this great question. "That entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, except for medicinal purposes, is a practice we should therefore rejoice to see adopted by the sober and conscientious part of community, as it would have, in our opinion, a powerful tendency, both to prevent and suppress the evil in question."

The second article states : " We will consider it our duty to propagate these sentiments, and to discourage the evil practices referred to."

This was all the pledge they had in this first society, and to which thirty-nine names of the leading men of the community were attached, headed by the Rev. Mr. Goodman.

In June, 1829, they made a little advance in their statements of the evils and cure of intemperance and pledged themselves that : " We will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine, in case of bodily infirmity ; that we will not allow the use of them in our families nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, nor for persons in our employment, and in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community." This pledge was a great and radical change from the usual customs and practices of those times, and after forming such a pledge the question readily arises, how many signed such an instrument? The answer is as wonderful as is was good, just *eighty*, all leading and influential men of the community. Eighty heads of families (apparently) resolve, in the midst of all the old practices and customs, to that day, not to allow the use of these drinks, as such, in their homes, nor provide them for friends or guests. Eighty families in a farming community like Torrington was a sweeping work with but few if any parallels in the country. But this was only the beginning for Torrington ; they invited speakers to address their society meetings, making them public, or for all to hear, and these speakers were of their own citizens, Griswold Woodward, Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, Rev. Mr. Arms of Wolcottville, and others, and also speakers from Norfolk, Hartford and many other places. They voted also, that the children of the several school districts should be encouraged to sign the pledge with the consent of their parents. The Rev. Mr. Goodman was invited to "hold religious meetings at the several school houses of the place as often as consistent, for the purpose of diffusing information on the

of temperance." In 1834, they resolved to offer the pledge through the several schools in the society, the result being securing a large number of names. At this place in the record we discover the name of Dr. E. D. Hudson who at once, settling in Tarringford, entered into this work most heartily. Next year the society passed a vote to present the pledge to a person, not now a member, for signatures. This was making work of it; and from this time meetings were held which were monthly meetings; and delegates were frequently sent to the meetings, while reports of the progress of the enterprise were regularly made at the Tarringford meetings; so that a lively interest was felt and continued from year to year. In these meetings it was a custom to call on those persons who were trying to reform as others, to report as to their success in fulfilling the pledge. There was one case as to whom there seems to have been some question and when called to make report as to whether he had drunk during the past month, gave uniformly the answer, "No more alcohol." In 1836, they discussed the duty of all temperance men to sign the total abstinence pledge, and in 1839, the pledge was revised and made a little more definite in its terms and re-signed by a hundred and thirty persons, and under this banner they worked for about four or five years.

The next form that the work took in this region was the Washington Temperance society, about the days of the so called Washingtons, or reformed drunkards. The pledge of Tarringford states that "we pledge ourselves that we will not use, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider." This pledge tried the faith of some and others went away backward to their former habits, but the Tarringford people went forward, perfectly willing to sacrifice themselves if thereby good might be secured to others, and a hundred and fifty signed this total abstinence pledge. Under this banner against wine and cider the strength and courage of the members were fully tested, and the victory was never fully proclaimed triumphant, though but for just this specific agitation there might have been hundreds of drunkard's graves filled which now must remain empty, forever.

2, another clause was added to the pledge prohibitory of intoxicating drinks, since which time various temperance organizations have been fostered and encouraged, more especially in Tarringford, where there is now one society of the sons of temperance holding regular meetings.

CHAPTER XVII.

SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY.

THE spirit and institution of African slavery were introduced to this town by the early settlers, who came from those parts where this system had been upheld and practiced nearly a century. The first slaves introduced into the colonies were sold from a Dutch vessel, which landed twenty at Jamestown in Virginia in 1620, and slavery soon came into existence in nearly every part of North America, and Indians were enslaved as well as negroes. The son of King Philip (Indian) was sold as a slave.

Slavery has existed more than three thousand years, but negro, or African slavery, as a distinctive class condition, came into existence about 1415, along the coasts of the Mediterranean sea; and after that, grew into a traffic, of kidnapping and selling for gain. And even this trade began to decrease before the discovery of America, but after the discovery there arose a demand for this kind of slaves in the tropical climate of the new world, and the traffic revived and grew to the enormous proportions acknowledged by the history of the last century. Slavery existed in Mexico before the discovery by Columbus, but it was a very mild form compared with that afterwards practiced in the United States.

In 1553, negro slaves were first sold in England, and for one hundred years slavery and the slave trade were accepted in England almost without a voice of protest. The Quakers, who arose about 1660, made the first formidable opposition to the system and to this kind of commercial enterprise. The puritans, therefore, who came to America had scarcely thought of slavery as improper or wrong, either in regard to the master or the enslaved, although they enacted severe laws against stealing men.¹ Also the laws concerning children and of apprenticeship in England, and those enacted at first in the New England colonies were not far below, in severity, the laws afterward made concerning slavery, and slavery at that day was but little

¹ "If any man stealeth a man or mankind, he shall be put to death." — *Col. Rec.*, 1, 77.

an apprenticeship.' Hence it was no great transition from apprenticeship to slavery; and they both run well together more than hundred years. It required no act to permit slavery in the state because it was thought to be an unquestioned right, if any man deemed it expedient or advantageous to exercise it.

The first act of the Connecticut court appears in 1660; "It is ordered by this court, that neither Indians nor negro servants shall be hired to train, watch or ward, in this colony."² The next law in kind was made in 1677, and provided that Indians who were in the state for service and ran away, when captured their masters might lawfully send them to be "transported out of the colony." Thus gradually, for political purpose or forethought, slavery became a practical part of the colony, so that in 1680, there were thirty persons held in bondage by it. And although increased thereafter, it was at a low ebb and never attained any considerable proportions in the state. In 1700, there were 2,759 slaves; the largest number ever attained; but in 1740 the state passed a law providing for gradual emancipation, and in 1840 there were but seventeen left in the state.

The records of the first church in Torrington show that among those who united with the church in 1756, was Phebe, colored daughter of Joel Thrall; this person was probably a slave. After her mother a slave woman was in the town held by the wives of Dea. Abner Whiting and William and Matthew Grant. These women were the daughters of their father, Mr. Foster of Meriden, gave this woman to them. In later years these families hired Jude Freeman to do the work of this woman by the year, and there was considerable talk of the propriety of turning the old woman "out to pasture" when she could do no more work. But she had a good home, for Jude Freeman was a noble man, though colored.

If any child or children above sixteen years old and of sufficient understanding, shall be found to have been whipped or smite their natural father or mother, he or they shall be put to death, unless it shall be sufficiently testified that the parents have been very unchristianly negligent in the education of such children, or so provoke them by extreme and cruel correction that they were forced thereunto, to preserve themselves from death or maiming.

If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son of sufficient years and understanding, when years of age, which will not obey the voice of his father, and that when they have chastened him, will not hearken unto them, then may his father and mother, being both living, lay hold on him and bring him to the magistrates assembled in court, and shew unto them that their son is stubborn and rebellious and will not obey their voice and correction, but lives in sundry notorious crimes, such a son shall be put to death.

Sec., I, 349.

About 1787, Abijah Holbrook came from Massachusetts and settled in Torrington as a miller. He had two slaves which he afterwards made free according to the following paper ; liberty for so doing having been secured of the town authorities at the time ; the slaves being “about twenty-eight years old,” and “desirous of being made free.”

ABIJAH HOLBROOK'S LETTER OF EMANCIPATION.

Know all men by these presents that I, Abijah Holbrook of Torrington, in the county of Litchfield and state of Connecticut, being influenced by motives of humanity and benevolence, believing that all mankind by nature are entitled to equal liberty and freedom ; and whereas I the said Holbrook agreeable to the laws and customs of this state and the owner and possessor of two certain negroes which are of that class that are called slaves for life : viz. Jacob Prince a male negro, and Ginne a female, wife of said Jacob ; and whereas the said negroes to this time have served me with faithfulness and fidelity, and they being now in the prime and vigor of life, and appear to be well qualified as to understanding and economy to maintain and support themselves by their own industry, and they manifesting a great desire to be delivered from slavery and bondage :

I therefore the said Abijah Holbrook, do by these presents freely and absolutely emancipate the said Jacob and Ginne, and they are hereby discharged from all authority, title, claim, control and demand that I the said Holbrook now have or ever had in or unto the persons or services of them the said Jacob and Ginne, and they from and after the date hereof shall be entitled to their liberty and freedom, and to transact business for themselves, in their own names and for their own benefit and use.

To witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of August A. D. 1798.

ABIJAH HOLBROOK.¹

It has been said so many times, that a multitude have believed it, that the Connecticut people freed their slaves not because of motives of humanity but for financial reasons only. This paper is a clear refutation of this saying. These slaves, healthy and “in the prime and vigor of life,” were worth, or would have been to Mr. Holbrook, one hundred and fifty dollars per year, for the succeeding twenty

¹ *Land Record*, vol. 6.

for a good three thousand dollars, above all costs. It is very true to the fair minded, therefore, that what Mr. Holbrook says is strictly and religiously true, that, "influenced by motives of duty and benevolence; believing that all mankind are entitled to liberty and freedom," I "do emancipate the said Jacob and . . ." By this emancipation paper Torrington was practically free from slavery, but the spirit was left to do its work of darkness and darkness was to come. As the terrible fire in the forests leaves only stumps and falling trees for years to come, so the touch of slavery in the land leaves nothing but blackness, and the falling of great men is a sacrifice to the violated laws of an undying humanity.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

In England the Quakers, though few in numbers, continued to oppose slavery, though unsupported by other denominations or any other public men until 1789, when Thomas Clarkson and William Lloyd Sturges began their efforts for the suppression of the slave traffic. The question had already become a topic of discussion and religious sentiment in the American colonies, and some of these colonies demonstrated against the slave trade, but the mother country opposing it, they were powerless. The first societies formed in the country were abolition, and were not confined to the northern

The first was organized in Pennsylvania in 1775, Benjamin Franklin, president. The New York society was formed in 1785, John Jay president and Alexander Hamilton his successor. Similar societies were also formed in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The anti-slavery societies, was the second movement against slavery in the United States.¹ These abolition societies continued gradually to multiply, and exerted a beneficial influence through the country. In 1827, the general convention met in Baltimore, the capital of a slave state. To this convention delegations or communications were sent from the following abolition societies; New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania with four branches, Massachusetts, West Tennessee, Ohio, Massachusetts two branches, Maryland with five branches, Loudon county Virginia, North Carolina with forty branches, and Delaware.²

It will be seen by these statements that the sentiment, both politi-

American Cyclopædia, Wm. Jay's Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery

cal and religious, of the abolition of slavery, was received and propagated, more than fifty years, by nearly the whole country, and there was no voice against it; and no one dreamed that it could be a matter of heated discussion.

In 1828, a society was organized in Virginia, as an anti-abolition society, and this was the first formal opposition to abolition exhibited in the United States. These anti-abolition sentiments soon spread through the country, especially through the southern states, and became a political power. It is frequently said that the New England states rid themselves of slavery for financial reasons, and not otherwise. It should be remembered that the subject was discussed only as a religious and moral subject more than fifty years, and that freely throughout the United States, in the pulpits and everywhere, before it became a political or financial question in any definite or general sense. Also the New England and some of the middle states had all provided for gradual emancipation before 1828, when it became a financial and hence a political question; and this indicates clearly, that the motives were those of humanity and freedom, as Mr. Holbrook of Torrington said in 1798, that the slaves were made free in these states. When this work of freedom was all completed in the north, but not in the south, then arose the question of the right to discuss the subject, because it had a political bearing; and all the pro-slavery sentiment in the north grew up, or was made to grow, in the interest of a political party, and that party working preëminently for sectional interests, in the hope of the one single end of party success. This was the definite shape this subject assumed about 1832. All sentiment in the north against free discussion was manufactured for this one end and has been continued for the same, by those who were in the secret of the managing power. Freedom, free discussion and free obedience to conscience, were the great objects for which all New England was settled, but now a demand for a radical change was made, which must if successful inevitably end all these objects, and subject the people to a worse tyranny than ever England thought of imposing.

In 1819-'20 the opponents of slavery made a strong resistance to the admission of Missouri to the Union as a slave state, and were defeated. This event was followed by a period of profound repose in regard to the whole subject. The publication, by Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker, of a small journal at Baltimore entitled *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, was almost the only visible sign of op-

to slavery until William Lloyd Garrison established *The Liberator* in Boston, January 1, 1831, that is, three years after the war began in the southern states, for the suppression of anti-slavery societies, (which were doing nothing) and the extension of the cause. On Jan. 1, 1832, the first anti-slavery society, on the principle of universal emancipation, was organized in Boston, by twelve persons, Arnold Buffum, a Quaker, being president. The American Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Philadelphia in December 1833, William Lloyd Garrison being its first president. This society and its auxiliaries expressly affirmed that congress had no right to abolish slavery in the slave states, and asked for no action on the part of the national government that had not, up to that time, been held to be constitutional by leading men of all parties in every portion of the country. They rejected all use of carnal weapons, and announced their policy to be "such only as the moral opposition of purity to moral impurity, the destruction of error by the potency of truth, and the redemption of slavery by the spirit of repentance."

In opposition to the southern demand that all discussion should cease and acquiescence to their wishes be granted, the anti-slavery cause began to multiply and send forth their publications.

This is the simplest outline of historical facts to the time when Litchfield began to take part in the subject of anti-slavery. Litchfield county, at the time, was a ruling county in the state, in several respects, and as anti-slavery principles took deepest root in the minds as well as to find a lodgment in the lesser, a number of persons in the county were invited to meet in Wolcottville in 1837, for the purpose of organizing a county society.

When the friends of the cause began to look around for a place for the meeting of the convention, they found every church, public hall, closed against them, and heard whisperings of threats against any who might have the noble daring to encounter the every element of the village and of the town. At this juncture a barn was offered for the use of the convention, and it was readily accepted, and fitted for the occasion.² It was not there that strangers found the shelter in a barn, "because there was no room in the inn." In that barn the friends of impartial liberty met, gathered in goodly numbers; some of them the most prominent and respectable citizens of Litchfield county. The barn

² This barn has since been removed, refitted, and is now owned by Dr. Wood.

was filled ; the floor, scaffolds, hay-mow and stables. It was an intense cold day in January, and there was much suffering from the severity of the weather. The convention was called to order, and Roger S. Mills of New Hartford, appointed chairman. The Rev. Daniel Coe of Winsted, offered prayer. After appointing a committee to nominate permanent officers, the convention was addressed by the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, agent of the American society, and others. The county society was then organized and the following officers appointed : president, Roger S. Mills : vice presidents, Erastus Lyman of Goshen, Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade of Washington, Gen. Uriel Tuttle of Torrington, and Jonathan Coe of Winsted ; secretary, Rev. R. M. Chipman of Harwinton ; treasurer, Dr. E. D. Hudson of Torrington. While thus peacefully engaged, though suffering with the cold, and counseling together for the relief of the oppressed and the elevation of humanity, a furious mob was collecting in the village, and elevating their courage for their deeds of violence by the intoxicating cup. A class of men from the adjoining town, as well as from Torrington, had gathered for the very purpose of disturbing this meeting if it should attempt to exercise the liberties of religious and civil citizens. This mob, after parading the streets, making hideous and threatening noises, gathered around the barn, and by their deafening shouts, the blowing of horns and the ringing the alarm of fire by the bell of the Congregational church, and the display of brute force, broke up the meeting, which hastily took an adjournment. Then the old puritan spirit was manifested by the Torrington people, who offered the use of their meeting-house to the convention, and it repaired to that place, and continued the session two days. The opposition in Torrington though violent was undemonstrative for lack of the mob element and rum ; and partially from the fact that the fury of the mob had run its race in Wolcottville. When the convention left the barn, the shouts, thumping of pans and kettles, and the furious ringing of the church bell, characterized pandemonium broken loose. When the people were leaving Wolcottville in their sleighs, the entire village seemed to be a bedlam. That good man, Dea. Ebenezer Rood, was set upon in his sleigh, to over turn him and frighten his horses. This excited his righteous indignation, and in a voice of defiance he shouted to them : " Rattle your pans, hoot and toot, ring your bells, you pesky fools, if it does you any good," then put his horses on a run and cleared himself from the gang.

When the meeting assembled in Torrington it was inspired with life, energy and courage. The beacon fires of liberty and freedom blazed much higher than they would but for the violence manifested in the village. Deacon Rood's spirit of defiance to the mob, possession of the whole company, and every man and woman, and in the cause, gloried in the name of abolitionist, and appointed for the work of preaching "deliverance to the captives and to the blind." Such was the beginning of anti-slavery agitation, and in the town where John Brown, "Ossawatimie Brown," was born.

This society, moved now, as well by the sense that despotism had come to their own doors, and threatened the very sacredness of their homes, as by the thought of freedom for the slave, proceeded to hold monthly meetings throughout the county. These meetings were held in barns and sheds, in groves and houses, and here that the people would assemble for such a purpose. It was carried on by systematic method; distributed tracts, books, and papers.

The state Charter Oak Society was organized in 1838, and employed lecturing agents, who besides lecturing, solicited subscribers to the anti-slavery papers, and scattered anti-slavery literature.

They were opposed everywhere, and yet moved on in their work though every body knew they were right. They were called all sorts of opprobrious names; were proscribed and derided, as "niggers," "disturbers of Israel." Some were unceremoniously excluded from the churches, for no crime but speaking against slavery; the very thing that many of the fathers had done for a hundred years without objection having been made. All started with anti-slavery men started with the Bible, where the question started nearly one hundred years before, and this brought the question into all the churches as well as committees. Some withdrew from the churches because they deemed it sinful to fellowship with those who voted to uphold a system, acknowledged to be guilty of more crime than any other system in the

country. The opposition had but one argument; namely, it offended the slave. Slavery was for their interest. This argument had been successfully obtaining adherents, from the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted. Before that some of the southern States was as much anti-slavery as any in the North. When the

South changed, the spirit of proscription began to rise in the North. Hence in the first meeting house in Torrington, there was no slave pew, nor *nigger pew*, but in the second one there were two. These pews were located in the gallery over the stairs, boarded up so high, that when the colored people sat in them, they could see no part of the congregation, and could be seen by no one in the assembly. Jacob Prince, after being made a freeman by his master, Abijah Holbrook, joined the church in Goshen, and then being placed in such a seat, and treated in other ways by the same spirit, refused to go to church, because, as he said, he was not treated as a brother and thereafter held prayer meetings in his own house on the Sabbath. Whereupon the Goshen church proceeded to, and did excommunicate him for neglect of duty. This same Jacob is said to have been as fine a looking man, head and features, as nearly any one in the town, except the color of his skin.

Two such pews were in the old church in Torrington, but the Rev. Samuel J. Mills (whether as a rebuke to the spirit of cast or not is not known) always seated Henry Obookiah, Thomas Hooppo, and other tawny brethren of the Sandwich Islands, when they visited him from the Cornwall Mission school, in his own pew, in the front of the congregation, quite to the dissatisfaction of some even of that congregation.

A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

In the early stages of the anti-slavery struggle, Miss Abbey Kelley, a young and educated Quakeress of superior talent, and most estimable character, "felt the spirit moving her" to take part in the public discussion of the subject, and came into Connecticut. Dr. Hudson was then the general agent for the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society, and she called on him and made known her purpose to speak whenever opportunity offered. Dr. Hudson kindly extended to her the hand of fellowship in the good cause, and welcomed her to the thorny field, and to the home of his wife Martha Turner Hudson, to whose companionship he committed her, and secured respectable audiences for her at Torrington and other places in adjacent towns. This movement was very disturbing to pro-slavery and conservative orthodoxy. It occurred after Father Mills's death and after Rev. Mr. Goodman was dismissed. From many pulpits in Litchfield county she was proclaimed as "that woman Jezebel who calleth herself a prophetess to teach and seduce my servants." The watchman of Torrington uttered a cry of distress and requested the women and

lords to meet him at the Academy, to receive his testimony and opinions concerning the sphere of woman. ("Women obey your husbands.") The assemblage was large; the women filled one side of the room, and the men the other, facing them. The minister read, and after solemn preliminaries and the reading of St. Paul's epistle, adapted to the occasion, he discoursed vehemently upon the proper sphere of woman, her proper sphere; and the unwomanly, and unbecoming work of woman as a public teacher; or to address profane audiences and thus depart from the good old ways of orthodoxy.

When he had barely closed his address, as if Providence had decreed his testimony, the decayed timbers in the deep cellar of the academy, which sustained the floor, suddenly gave way on the women's side of the house and the entire floor, and all the women precipitated into the cellar, in one general mass of tangled confusion, the whole accompanied by screams, groans, and cries; one woman exclaiming, "O Lord forgive us for having attended such a mad meeting;" a noise almost equal to that of the mob at the anti-slavery meeting at Wolcottville.

Whether the minister of the occasion concluded that the women had attained their appropriate sphere, is not related in the narrative, but the men, after the dum-astonishment had passed away, rushed from on high to drag out their wives, sisters, daughters and nieces, with bruised limbs, torn garments and dissatisfied countenances; and hastened to their homes, glad to have escaped without entering any worse sphere of action, though this was not exactly the story. What precise effect this little episode had on the minister's mind, or whether he became celebrated as defining woman's sphere, or whether he afterwards expanded that lecture into a book, is not revealed in the book of Torrington chronicles.

As to the anti-slavery agitation, the inhabitants of Torrington and Litchfield county, and the state of Connecticut as well, had received a calamitous, moral shock; a sort of æsthetic, volcanic upheaving, by an affair which occurred at the Foreign Mission school in Cornwall. This school had been established and mainly sustained by the Congregational churches, for the purpose of educating the Indians and Sandwich Islanders as missionaries to their own people. Two ladies of Cornwall, belonging to the most respectable and best educated families, became so perverted in their æsthetic tastes, as to dare and dare to marry two of the tawny brethren, with the idea of becoming missionaries among the native tribes. The effect was

quite shocking ; almost pestilential. Every class of society was thrown into spiritual convulsions. The mission school was threatened with demolition. Those sons of the forest who had been so wicked as to fascinate the belles of Cornwall and make trophies of them were compelled to depart *sans ceremonie*. The school was soon after closed or rather driven out of existence, not because it was not doing a good work, but because two of the pupils had married two girls, which girls wanted to marry them.

These items are but a faint illustration of the excitements, hard feelings, desperate threatenings and silly arguments that were entertained concerning slavery and anti-slavery. No attempt is here made to picture the contest. No human language would be equal to such a task ! If the late war of the rebellion could be fully described, there would be, in that description, some features of the terrible curse set forth somewhat appropriately ; but even then, the half would not be told. Now most people see it, and acknowledge the same. No effort is here made to sum up on this great subject. Only a few items are given as historical facts concerning the efforts on the one side in behalf of slavery, and on the other the spirit and courage of those who believed slavery to be a sin against God and humanity.

One thing is strange, that after the terrible sufferings, hardships and distresses through which the pilgrim fathers and their early descendants passed, for the one object and end of religious and political freedom, that any body should have supposed that the American people could have been compelled, by any means whatever, to put their necks under the yoke of slavery and submit to its dictates !

CHAPTER XVIII.

TORRINGTON IN WAR TIMES.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THE number of inhabitants in Torrington in 1774, was eight hundred and forty-three, of which there were only one hundred and thirty-two men, and one hundred and thirty-four women over twenty years of age, leaving five hundred and seventy-seven persons under twenty years of age, and that measure dependent on the older people for sustenance, care and protection. Besides this, the country was new, and the obtaining of food and comforts was much more difficult than it would have been under other circumstances. It is important to bear these things in mind, as we attempt to estimate the struggle through which the patriots passed in order to obtain their political independence.

Two military companies in 1774, included one hundred and thirty-seven men, or all the men in the town over twenty years of age, and thirty-seven under that age. When hostilities commenced at Lexington, in this same year, these companies were not called on to fight, but were notified to be in readiness at a minute's warning. In the autumn session of the assembly of that year, an act was passed offering a sum of money to every member of the military companies of the state that would train twelve half days in the spring of the next year; and the officers were required to report to the justices of the peace, and they to the assembly and draw the pay. The following are the reports made from Torrington. The report was made by the clerk of the company and addressed:

Captain Amos Wilson, 5th Company of the 17th Regiment in the Connecticut; and to John Cook, and Epaphras Sheldon, Esqrs., for the peace, etc.

I may certify that the following persons in pursuance of the late act of the colony, passed October last, respecting the military; each one has paid for his own person according to order as follows:

| Half days. | | | | Half days. | | | |
|------------------|---|---|-----|--------------------|---|---|-----|
| Epaphras Loomis, | . | . | 12. | Sergt. Eli Loomis, | . | . | 7. |
| Benj. Beach, | . | . | 12. | " Benj. Beach, | . | . | 12. |
| Amos Wilson, | . | . | 2. | " Joseph Blake, | . | . | 8. |

| | Half days. | | Half days. |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Corp'l Abijah Wilson, | 12. | Private Roswell Coe, | 6. |
| " Elijah Barber, | 11. | " Roger Wilson, | 12. |
| " Caleb Lyman, | 12. | " Samuel Beach, | 12. |
| " Ariel Brace, | 10. | " Shubael Cook, | 12. |
| Dr. Ebenezer Smith, | 12. | " Thomas Marshall, | 10. |
| Private William Wilson, | 12. | " Timothy Barber, | 12. |
| " Ashbel Bronson, | 7. | " Urijah Cook, | 12. |
| " Joshua Leach, | 8. | " Wm. Grant, Jr., | 11. |
| " Ashbel North, | 12. | " John Cook, Jr., | 7. |
| " Abel Beach, Jr., | 12. | " Oliver Cotton, | 11. |
| " Asahel North, | 12. | " Daniel Benedict, | 12. |
| " Asahel Wilcox, | 10. | " Daniel Loomis, | 12. |
| " Benj. Eggleston, | 8. | " Jacob Johnson, | 7. |
| " Caleb Leach, | 12. | " Joseph Thompson, | 12. |
| " Ebenezer North, Jr. . . . | 12. | " Lott Woodruff, | 12. |
| " Ebenezer Lyman, | 12. | " Noah North, Jr., | 12. |
| " Abel Thrall, | 7. | " Isaac Hull, | 12. |
| " Ambros Marshall, | 12. | " Isaiah Tuttle, | 12. |
| " Asahel Strong, Jr., | 12. | " Oliver Bancroft, | 12. |
| " Epaphras Sheldon, | 12. | " John Whiting, Jr., | 12. |
| " Elijah Loomis, | 12. | " Christopher Whiting, | 12. |
| " Ephraim Loomis, | 12. | " Joel Miller, | 12. |
| " Epaphras Loomis, Jr., | 12. | " Benoni Loomis, | 12. |
| " Elisha Smith, | 12. | " Abner Loomis, Jr., | 12. |
| " Ephraim Bancroft, | 12. | " Charles Thrall, | 12. |
| " Friend Thrall, | 12. | " Abel Stannard, | 3. |
| " George Miller, | 12. | " John Miner, | 12. |
| " George Allyn, | 12. | " Ephraim Loomis, Jr., | 12. |
| " Joseph Eggleston, | 11. | " Joseph Drake, Sr., | 12. |
| " Joseph Thrall, | 9. | " Solomon Agard, | 12. |
| " John Curtiss, | 11. | " Roger Loomis, | 12. |
| " John Beach, | 12. | " Ebenezer Leach, | 3. |
| " Josiah Whiting, Jr., | 5. | " David Alvord, | 9. |
| " Israel Averitt, Jr., | 12. | " Joseph Holmes, | 12. |
| " James Leach, | 12. | " Daniel Murry, | 4. |
| " John Youngs, | 12. | " Pardon Thrall, | 4. |
| " James Beach, | 12. | " Remembrance Loomis, | 4. |
| " Joseph Beach, Jr., | 7. | " Aaron Marshall, | 4. |
| " Levi Thrall, | 12. | " Richard Loomis, | 4. |
| " Noah North, | 11. | " John Richards, | 4. |
| " Noah Fowler, | 12. | " Joseph Taylor, | 4. |
| " Noah Thrall, | 12. | " Daniel Grant, | 12. |
| " Noadiah Bancroft, | 12. | " Joel Roberts, | 8. |
| " Noah Beach, | 12. | | |

DANIEL GRANT, Clerk.

JOHN COOK, } *Justices of the peace.*
 EPAPHRAS SHELDON, }
 Amount £24 6s. 6d.

Received payment Hartford, July, 1775.

Capt. AMOS WILSON.

EPAPHRAS SHELDON."

THE TORRINGTON COMPANY.

Capt. John Strong of the 9th Company of the 17th Regiment.

| | Half days. | | Half days. | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|---------------------|-----|
| Jesse Cook, | 12. | Private | John Birge Jr, | 11. |
| Charles Mather, | 11. | " | Stephen Taylor, | 12. |
| Augustus Haydon, | 12. | " | Isaac Austin, | 11. |
| Isaac Goodwin, | 12. | " | Nathaniel Barber, | 5. |
| Zachariah Mather, | 12. | " | Elisha Kelsey, | 12. |
| Daniel Stow, | 12. | " | Asaph Atwater, | 9. |
| Daniel Hudson, | 10. | " | David Norton, | 9. |
| Daniel Dibble, | 10. | " | Daniel Winchell, | 12. |
| Roswell Olmstead, | 7. | " | Return Bissell, | 12. |
| John Gillett, | 4. | " | John Marsh, | 11. |
| Timothy Soper, | 11. | " | Jesse Spencer, | 12. |
| Abraham Filley, | 4. | " | Ebenezer Rood, | 9. |
| Ulysses Fyler, | 11. | " | Hesekiah Bissell, | 11. |
| Nathaniel Frisbie, | 10. | " | Jonathan Kelsey, | 10. |
| Benj. Bissell Jr., | 12. | " | Ichabod Stark, Jr., | 3. |
| Samuel Austin, | 12. | " | Levi Austin, | 11. |
| Cyrenus Austin, | 12. | " | Samuel Averitt, | 9. |
| Joseph Gaylord, | 12. | " | Thomas Matthews, | 12. |
| Elisha Bissell, | 11. | " | Timothy Kelsey, | 12. |
| Nathaniel Austin, | 12. | " | John Standcliff, | 12. |
| Abel Clark, | 12. | " | Oliver Bissell, | 12. |
| Comfort Standcliff Jr., | 12. | " | John Spencer, | 12. |
| Asa Loomis, | 12. | " | Seth Coe, | 12. |
| Joseph Austin, | 12. | " | Simeon Birge, | 12. |
| Thomas Goodman, | 9. | " | Joseph Loomis, | 12. |
| Dan Austin, | 12. | " | Samuel Kelsey Jr., | 12. |
| Silas White, | 10. | " | Andrew D. Austin, | 10. |
| Timothy Gillett, | 10. | " | Daniel Kelsey, | 12. |
| Timothy Loomis, | 12. | " | Benj. Gaylord, | 12. |
| John Burr Jr., | 12. | " | Job Curtiss, | 8. |
| Cotton Mather, | 9. | " | Amos Miller, | 6. |
| Ebenezer Bissell, | 11. | " | John Squire, | 3. |
| Eliphas Bissell, | 12. | " | Samuel Austin, 2d, | 7. |
| Ezekiel Bissell Jr., | 12. | " | Abner Ives, | 6. |
| Roger Sheldon, | 12. | " | David Soper, | 3. |
| Reuben Burr, | 12. | " | Michael Loomis, | 12. |
| Enos Austin, | 12. | " | Nehemiah Gaylord, | 12. |

DE, } Justices of the Peace. Amount £19, 6s. 6d.
SHELDON.

Received payment,
JOHN COOK,
EPAPHRAS SHELDON.

. SHUBAEL GRISWOLD, as captain, was in the war of the Revolution, as early as 1775, in the northern campaign, as the follow-

ing receipts will show. These receipts are preserved in the pocket of the book in which he kept his journal in the French war, and which he used many years afterwards, as an account book.

“Crownpoint, July 4, 1775.

Elisha Andrus: Sir. Please to let Benjamin Gaylord have five shillings, lawful money worth of your stores. SHUBAEL GRISWOLD, *Capt.*”

“Crownpoint, July 26, 1775. Mr. Andrus, Suttler, Sir: Please to let Edward Fuller have of your stores, three shillings lawful money, by order of SHUBAEL GRISWOLD, *Capt.*”

“Crownpoint, August 4, 1775. To Mr. Bemus, Suttler: Please to let Edward Fuller, have of your stores six shillings, lawful money.

SHUBAEL GRISWOLD, *Capt.*”

“Crownpoint Sept. 28, 1775.

Received of Mr. Jothem Bemus, sixteen shilling and three pence, york money, which I desire Capt. Griswold to pay out of my wages, and you will oblige, Sir Your's BUSHNIEL BENEDICT.”

“To Capt. Shubael Griswold: Sir. This is your order to pay Elisha Frisbie of Torrington, two pounds money, out of what is due to me for my wages in last year's campaign, it being for value received.

Dated, Farmington the 13th day of March, 1776.

DAVID HAYDON.”

James Cowles.

It is quite evident that a number of Torrington men were in this campaign with Capt. Griswold.

The following paper found in the State Library explains itself, to the credit of Torrington:

“To John Lawrence, Esq., Colony Treasurer for the State of Connecticut: Sir, these are to certify that there were forty-one soldiers, that went into the service out of the town of Torrington, in the year 1775, whose heads were all put into the common lists and county rates made thereon, 18s per head, which by a late act made and provided, they are all abated; therefore Sir, we desire that the same may be credited to our collector, Elisha Smith, the whole thereof amounts to the sum of thirty-six pounds, 18s lawful money, etc.

These from your most humble servants.

Dated, Torrington 7th of April 1777.

JOHN COOK,
EPAPHRAS SHELDON. } *Justices of the Peace.*
JOHN STRONG.

AMOS WILSON,
EPHRAIM BANCROFT, } *Selectmen.*”

In 1775, Goshen sent thirty-nine soldiers, New Hartford fifty-five, Cornwall twenty-nine, Harwinton thirty-two.

Early in August 1776, the aspect of affairs at New York was so threatening, that at the urgent request of General Washington, the governor and council of Connecticut, ordered the whole of the

g militia, west of the Connecticut river, with two regiments east side of the river, to march to New York city. This ordered two companies from this town.

In year the militia of the state were called out five times. Defence of New London was met by the eastern part of the and that of the western boundary in the autumn, by the west-wns. Therefore the Torrington companies may not have more than in the call to New York.

At the comfort of the militia, when they should go into the service the assembly directed that each town should provide one tent for £1,000 on the list, and Torrington standing £5,816.15s, was ordered to provide five, if not six tents. Hence, Dea. John Cook, town treasurer, paid one order to the widow Mary Birge, by and of her son John Birge, for tent cloth, amounting to five pounds and six shillings, and also, paid Capt. John Strong, one of selectmen, seven pounds and sixteen shillings lawful money, for cloth.

May 1776, the necessity for regular soldiers who should remain in the army became more apparent, and the assembly made the regulation of a private forty shillings, and that of corporals and musicians four shillings, and sergeants forty-eight. In December of the year, to raise an army for the following two years, ten pounds was offered as a premium or bounty, and the same pay continued; in 1779, the authorities of this town paid as high as thirty pounds to a soldier, for three years or during the war.

1. EPAPHRAS SHELDON, of this town, was appointed captain of the second, of the six battalions ordered in June 1776, to be raised and marched directly to New York, and there join the Continental army." The other officers of this company were 1st lieutenant, John Rockwell; 2d lieutenant, Abner Wilson; ensign, John Goodwin. In this company were probably two of the sons of captain viz:

1. EPAPHRAS, aged twenty years, served his time, returned home, and many years removed to Hannibal, Oswego county, N. Y., where he died in 1850, ninety-four years of age.

2. EMBRANCE, nineteen years of age, was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington; was poisoned by the water and died in 1777.

3. JOHN, son of Capt. Epaphras, served in the war, and must have joined the army when fourteen or fifteen years of age; returned to this town and died in 1849, aged eighty-four years.

The captain lived in this town until 1809, when he removed to Winchester, where he died in 1812, aged eighty years.

ELIJAH LOOMIS, son of Ichabod, was probably in this company and died a prisoner.

Capt. SHUBAEL GRISWOLD was appointed captain in December, 1776, with the following officers in his company: Jonathan Mason 1st lieutenant; Theodore Catlin, 2d lieutenant; Jesse Buell ensign. The men were enlisted from Tarringford, Litchfield and Cornwall. The pay roll of this company is reported, in the state library, as lost; yet Capt. Griswold made an extra roll, which he placed in the pocket of his journal, where it remained to the present, in spite of three generations of children, and more than a hundred years of wear and tear. It is well preserved, and beautiful to behold, except some hawk-eyed pictures, which have been scribbled on it either by soldiers in the army, or those of the household.

The company marched to Sawpits where it joined the army.

The Marching Roll of Capt. Griswold's Company, March 4, 1777.

From Torrington.

John Burr,
Seth Coe,
Charles Roberts,
Ambrose Fyler,
Jonathan Miller,
Asaph Atwater,
John Birge,
Isaac Filley,
Timothy Loomis,
Ebenezer Bissell,
Return Bissell,
Daniel Winchell,
Frederick Bigelow,
Cotton Mather,
Benjamin Frisbie,
Thomas Skinner,
Nathaniel Barber,
Timothy Kelsey,
Thomas Matthews,
Stephen Rossiter,
Elisha Kelsey.

From Litchfield.

Stephen Smith,
Gideon Philips,
Abel Catlin,
Simeon Ross,
Timothy Gibbs,
Benjamin Stone,
Ashbel Catlin,
Calvin Bissell,
Benjamin Palmer,
John Way,
Abner Baldwin,
Philemon Wilcox,
Solomon Linsley,
John Woodruff,
Enoch Sperry,
Dyer Cleaveland,
Enos Bains,
Solomon Hurson,
Harris Hopkins,
Timothy Linsley,
Joel Taylor,

John Bissell,
Solomon Woodruff,
Philo Woodruff,
Simeon Gibbs,
Belah Benton.

From Cornwall.

John Mebbins,
Samuel Burton,
Josiah Hopkins,
Asahel Leet,
Solomon Johnson,
Henry Philemor,
Samuel Emmons,
Israel Dibble,
Thomas White,
Elisha Damon,
Jernas Wadsworth,
Joshua Hartshorn,
Noah Harrison,
Asa Emmons,
Jonathan Bell,
Simeon North.

The Tarringford and Cornwall men marched eighty-five miles, and the Litchfield men seventy-five, before reaching the army, on which account the former received seven shillings and one pence, each, and the latter six shillings and three pence, as traveling ex-

tradition says this company was in the northern campaign, down point and Montreal, taking Fort St. Johns, and re- the winter, and this agrees with the reports preserved by

EDAD HILLS was appointed captain in December, 1776, his company from Goshen, Torrington and Winchester, following officers: Timothy Stanley, lieutenant; and John sign. Capt. Hills resided in Goshen, near the Torrington celebrated for the guns which he made during the war for the battles he fought; for the reason that his guns seen more than his battles have been heard of, although have and honored soldier. He is said to have been in com- vo companies at the taking of New York city, by the Brit- have conducted himself and men to the honor of his that perilous time.

veral volunteer companies of the state this year, were put regiment and the assembly appointed Noadiah Hooker, col- ies Root, lieut. col., and Medad Hills, major. Mr. Hills vards appointed colonel.

following persons being detached [drafted] in 1777, and paid each, five pounds of money:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1 Wilcox, | Samuel Beach, |
| 1 Taylor, | William Wilson, |
| Tuttle, | George Baldwin, |
| Loomis, Jr., | Moses Loomis, for his son, second time, |
| as Loomis, Jr., | George Baldwin, 2d draft, |
| Wilson, | Noadiah Bancroft, |
| m Loomis, | Pardon Thrall, |
| as Marshall, | Ashbel North, |
| Fowler, | [Samuel] Cummings, |
| Brace, | Benjamin Beach. |

ion to these, Capt. Epaphras Loomis reported the fines of in 1777. Twenty-three others gave their notes for these paid the notes in 1779, £115, amounting in all to two hundred pounds. These funds were used by the town in giving to those who did go, and in hiring other soldiers. Capt. Loomis's company received of this, forty-six pounds.

in Phelps, in January, 1779, "paid two hundred dollars for his son Jonathan, being detached and not going; £60." the town treasurer paid the following sums for men as

"Paid Samuel Roberts for his service in the army £6, 10s. Paid an order in favor of Noah North for his hiring a man in the service, £10; to Capt. Amos Wilson for his hiring a man, etc., £10; to Urijah Cook for his hiring a man, etc., £10; to Ebenezer Leach for his service in the army, £10; to Daniel Grant for money paid for clothing £43, 7s, 6d; to Samuel Kelsey for his service in the army; to Bushniel Benedect for cartouch box, £4, 4s; to Daniel and Abraham Loomis for their hiring a man into the army £10; to Jabez Gillett for two soldier's blankets, £18; to Daniel Waller for his hiring a man etc., after he was detached, £10; to Dea. Miller for two blankets for the soldiers £16; to Daniel Dibble for a soldier's blanket, £9; to Ambrose Fyler, a continental soldier, £13; to Jabez Gillett for a pot detached for the state use £12, 12s; to Abner Loomis, to hire John Dear to go into the service in Phelps's boy's room, who paid his fine, £60."

In 1780, the treasurer received fines as follows: By Col. Sheldon, from Ulyses Fyler, Samuel Clark, Clement Tuttle, William Wilson, and James Ferguson \$216. By Maj. Strong, a fine from Stephen ———, \$240.

In 1781, the following moneys were received. By several notes given for fines by those who were detached £5 each, £35. Also by Ebenezer Bissell as fine £10. Sundry other notes, £5, 17s.

In 1781, the treasurer of the town paid the following for services in the army.

| | £. s. d. |
|--|-----------|
| " To Jesse Whiting for three months tour, | 10, 8, 0 |
| " George Baldwin for cloth blankets, pork, etc., | 4, 9, 6 |
| " Nehemiah Gaylord, Jr., for hiring Brigadore Loomis a tour, | 34, 10, 0 |
| " Elisha Kelsey for six months tour, | 34, 10, 0 |
| " Eliphalet Hough, six months tour for Sam. Cummings, | 29, 5, 6 |
| " Roger Marshall for six months tour, | 10, 8, 0 |
| " Timothy Loomis for hiring a man six months tour, | 20, 0, 0 |
| " Andrew Ely for six months tour, | 37, 4, 0 |
| " Benjamin Gaylord for a six months tour, | 20, 0, 0 |
| " Asahel Strong conductor of teams, | 18, 0, 0 |
| " Stanley Griswold for part of three months tour, | 10, 0, 0 |
| " Capt. Noah Wilson for wheat for the soldiers, | 2, 5, 0 |
| " John Ellsworth for service as a soldier, | 5, 14, 0 |
| " Nathan Sanders for his apprentice in service one summer, | 37, 4, 0 |
| " Barber Moore for a six months tour, | 30, 12, 0 |
| " Elijah Bissell for six months tour, | 36, 0, 0 |
| " Ebenezer North for one iron pot for service, | 1, 8, 0 |
| " Nathaniel Kelsey, Jr., for part of three months tour, | 10, 0, 0 |
| " Elisha Smith and Samuel Austin, receivers and packers of beef and other provisions, | 38, 2, 0 |
| " Zachariah Mather, Wait Beach and Abijah Wilson for clothing and transporting to New Milford, | 25, 3, 6 |
| " John Standcliff for a six months tour, | 20, 0, 0 |
| " John Ellsworth for part of a six months tour, | 20, 0, 0 |

| | £. s. d. |
|--|-----------|
| Palmer for part of a three months tour, | 5, 14, 8 |
| North for hiring a six months tour, | 20, 0, 0 |
| Whiting [Benj.] for part of three months tour, | 8, 8, 0 |
| Shubael Benedict was voted, | 20, 00, 0 |

The following are some of the actions taken in town meeting in the year of the Revolution ;

1777. "Voted that Abner Marshall, Capt. Noah Wilson, Mr. Ebenezer Coe, Sargt. Aaron Austin, and Capt. Shubael Griswold shall be a committee to look into the matter, in respect to fines and to do justice and equity in that were fined."

"Voted that Capt. Abel Beach, Capt. Ebenezer Coe, Capt. Noah Wilson, Aaron Austin, Capt. Benjamin Bissell and Lieut. Nehemiah Gaylord, shall be a committee to get clothing for the Continental soldiers according to an act of Congress, and that the committee give prizes as they judge just and reasonable."

At a meeting of the town held Jan. 6, 1778, "to try the minds of the town, whether they would approve and adopt the articles of association." "Voted article by article and adopted the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th articles, and approved the same by a very clear majority."

"Voted the 8th article upon condition that if that article is to be understood to mean that our lands and buildings, etc., are to be estimated according to their value for a rule to proportion the United States by and to find what it ought to pay and then left with each state legislature to have liberty to do as the people in their own way to raise such sums of money as may be necessary from time to time by congress, then we are in the affirmative, but if it be understood that our taxes are to be raised by lands and buildings and poll-taxes only and that must be the mode, then we are in the negative by a very clear majority."

This point of objection was well taken and indicates the sensitive feeling of the fathers, as to the authority of the general government to lay taxes directly upon the people. This was one cause of the war with England, and was one great cause of the American Revolution, and the people were too thoroughly educated on the subject to take this authority from one party (the king of England) and put it into the hands of another (the American congress). Politics of those days meant something. They were not mere party questions, but questions of law, government and freedom.

The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth, are approved by a very clear majority."

"Voted that the selectmen let those families, whose husbands are in the army, have what salt they judge reasonable." "That the widow Preston be allowed to her gratis one bushel of salt, when it comes, as a free gift from the town."

“ Voted that Nathaniel Barber Jr., Samuel Kelsey Jr., Clerk Roberts, Ambros Fyler, Ebenezer Scovill, Ebenezer Leach, who are now in our service to fill our quota, and all those men who will enlist or are detached, have given them twenty shillings a month for each month they are in the service, until the first day of January next, except those who take the benefit by law provided to support their families.”

“ Voted that Lieut. Ebenezer Miller and Ensign Elijah Gaylord, Capt. Abel Beach, and Mr. Caleb Lyman be a committee to divide to each family the town salt according to the number of inhabitants in the town.”

In March 1778, they “ voted that Capt. Noah Wilson, Capt. Abel Beach, Capt. Ebenezer Coe, Capt. Benjamin Bissell, Mr. Aaron Austin and Lieut. Nehemiah Gaylord, shall be a committee to provide for those families that are left and whose husbands are in the army, as the law directs.” “ Voted to appoint a committee to provide the clothing for our quota, and that the committee divide into six districts, and that each district provide their equal proportion, and that Lieut. Ebenezer Miller, Mr. Daniel Hudson, Mr. Asahel Strong, Mr. Abner Loomis, Ensign Daniel Grant and Mr. Ashbel North be a committee to divide and procure their equal proportions of clothing.”

In December, 1778, another committee was appointed to procure clothing, consisting of George Baldwin, Dr. Elkanah Hodges, Ens. Benjamin Whiting, John Wetmore, Ezekiel Bissell Jr., and John Birge.

In September, 1779, a special town meeting was called for the purpose and they directed the select men with the committee, to borrow money if necessary, to provide clothing and provisions for soldiers' families.

In the next December, at the regular meeting they decided that “ Daniel Dibble, Reuben Burr, Noah Wilson, Jr., and Ens. Wait Beach, be a committee to take care of the soldiers' families the year ensuing.” And at the same time they appointed Nehemiah Gaylord, Jr., Michael Loomis, Elisha Smith, Caleb Lyman, Hewit Hills, Eli Richards, a committee to procure clothing for the soldiers for the year ensuing.

On December 4th, 1780, when war matters were looking gloomy, and further call had been made for soldiers, the town appointed Lieut. Jesse Cook, Ens. Daniel Grant, Lieut. John Burr, Sergeant Benjamin Beach, Mr. David Soper, and Mr. Ashbel North, a committee to procure men for three years, or during the war to fill one quota of the Continental army ; and to leave the matter with the committee now appointed, to get the men as reasonable as they can

for whatever they do the town will be responsible, and will their contract with those they hire, and satisfy all reasonable uses."

this year and in 1781, it required a great effort to procure the number of men required of the town, and the votes passed were of a stringent and thorough character so as to meet the demands; extra taxes were levied; authority to borrow money given; and Grant was kept in the saddle collecting taxes almost the year round; three special town meetings were held in 1781, the town divided into classes or districts and every district must furnish men adjudged to be its proportion; and the very language in the acts are expressed indicate the extremity to which they were driven. Their town meetings were like councils of war rather than any thing else; and on one occasion continued (June 2), in the Torrington meeting house until after dark and they adjourned to the house of Ephraim Bancroft to have light to see to record the proceedings. The great question was how to get men without oppression and injustice, for they say to the committee, "to make out our own quota, in the most equitable way and manner as they possibly can, to do equal justice," for the drafts fell so heavy that there was danger of rebellion, and if not who could be found to arrest a man to take him from his already suffering family and drag him into military service. One resolution has the ring of defiance! "voted that it is the duty of militia officers neglect to detach three weeks (against the order) that the town will defend from cost that may arise therefrom." That was not all; when the men were procured, the demands for provisions must be met. "Voted that the civil authority and selectmen divide the town into four equal classes by the lists and draw from each class shall pay the first month's beef, and so on for the next months." This means that the authorities took a man's ox or whether he would or not, and sent it to the army, that those sons of others already there might not starve. For any such thing the town always paid a full price, but every ox and cow was killed in the town and were not for sale.

The year 1782 came, and with it another call for men from this town the number being eleven.

Resolved that the four classes as set out last year be assigned to procure eleven men for one year as follows, viz: that the first class be divided into three

classes, each to procure one man ; the second class remain as they were last year, to procure two men ; the third class to be divided into three classes, each to procure one man ; the fourth class to remain together to procure three men ; and that the selectmen first divide and set out by the list of 1781, into four classes or equal parts, as set out last year, and then divide as aforesaid."

These eleven, were state men, and others must be procured.

"Voted that the committee above mentioned be a committee to hire what men are wanted to fill our quota aforesaid of the Continental army as well as the state men."

This was the last draft they had to meet and well it was, for they could not have procured many more soldiers, unless the women had volunteered.

In all the votes of the town there appeared no hesitancy, but great cheerfulness in meeting all requirements, as to the army and the care of the soldier's families at home, in hope of final and lasting success in freedom.

Not an intimation is given on the town records of any person being disloyal to the American cause, and as far as can now be judged those who took the oath of fidelity to this cause, beginning in 1777, include all the voters in the town at that time, and onward as they became of age or came into the town. That list is a noble showing for the town.

Epaphras Sheldon, as colonel, entered complaint against Matthew Grant Sen., in May 1777, as an officer in the militia, that he neglected and hindered in the exercising of the militia, and he was summoned before the assembly, but he took the oath in the next September.

TAXES DURING THE REVOLUTION.

They were very high, and on account of the scarcity of money extremely difficult to pay ; and the actual suffering, consequent, was very considerable.

The town tax in 1775 amounted to £27, 1s, 7½d for the west side, and £14, 3s, 2d, for the east side, or both, £41, 4s, 9½d. In 1777, the two assessments made amounted to £181, 12s, 10d ; or more than four times that of 1775. In 1779, they amounted to £308, 4s, 3d. In 1780, the amount in figures was £3054, 1s, 10d, which they could not have paid if the figures represented hard money, but they meant Continental money, which was abundant, but worth very little. In 1781, the two assessments amounted to £506, 5s, 3½d, in state money, which

was then becoming the reliable currency, gold and silver being unknown, practically.

In the collection of these taxes, Daniel Grant became a celebrated, most indispensable man, because of his success in obtaining the money, and also in making it as easy as possible for the people. In cases where the persons could not raise the money, it being entirely beyond their ability. Mr. Grant would take a cow, sell it according to its value, buy it himself; leave the cow with the family, taking a note for one or two years, at the expiration of which time he was to receive the cow with the first calf. This was a great favor to these helpless people. Mr. Grant is said to have made some money in this manner, but if so it was well earned. He was the banker of the town. He accepted wheat and clothing for the army, and attended to the claims, by which the claims for money were satisfied by others, and when others could not raise the money needed, he did not take such property (lands or goods) as could be spared; and he worked with such remarkable equity, that the town by vote in a meeting, committed almost the whole matter to him during the four years of the war. No higher praise could be bestowed on a man under like circumstances. At the first there were other men appointed, especially one for the east side; toward the last he was the only one appointed, and in the collection of money for the war by congress, through the state, he was chosen "grand collector," showing the confidence placed in him and his ability to manage the matter to the satisfaction, and as far as could be, to the benefit of all.

Finally, many of the notes he took for property were never redeemed, and in his last will he gave a farm to the town for the purpose of schooling (see his biography).

THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

Many stayed at home. Ah, did not their hearts go with their sons and husbands to the battlefield, for seven long years? Did they not share in their anxieties, sympathies and privations at home as the men in the field? What meant the gathering of the women every week at the taverns of Col. Epaphras Sheldon and Capt. Ben-issell to get some news from the war, but that, there was suffering and hard fare at home? But this was not all. In 1780 when the two militia companies were called away in August, they gathered the crops during the next two months? The women

and the children, for the men were nearly all gone; one aged lady who heard much of these times said lately, "every body went." Who was it that did without tea, and cooked the dinners without salt, and made pies without sugar, or even molasses, except they themselves obtained it from the maple trees of the forest, but the women whose hearts were growing sadder every year, and many of them, were those whose eyes were dim already, because they should see no more those sons, some of them were mere children in years, who had gone to the war never to return? Who was it but the mother of Noah Beach's children who for weeks during the war had no bread in the house for herself and children, but griddle cakes made of buckwheat bran, of which her son said years after, "if they were baked from morning until four o'clock in the afternoon they would be so sticky that he could not swallow them?"

Who spun the wool and wove the cloth, made into the blankets, for which the town was credited nine and ten pounds each, in money by the state, but the wives of Deacon Miller, Jabez Gillett, Daniel Dibble, and many others of the same noble heart and courage? Who pulled the flax, beat off the seed, spun the linen and wove the cloth to make the soldiers' tents but such women as widow Mary Birge and fifty others who were as patriotic as any general in the army.?

In the early part of 1781, the French army passed through this town on their way to join Washington's army near New York, and encamped on Tarringford street.¹

There was a company of troopers or soldiers on horses, formed in this town in 1779 or 80, who took active part in the revolutionary service, as the records show that they received pay for such service in the same proportion as the other militia companies. Two horse pistols are still preserved, and are in the hands of Mr. George Allyn, that were a part of the equipment of this company. They were made by Medad Hills, and bear his inscription.

¹ Jeremiah Spencer, born in Bolton, Ct., February 5, 1770, was taken by his parents with five other children to Wyoming. In the summer of 1776, the father died of small pox. The two older sons were killed in the battle of Wyoming July 3, 1778, and the mother and four surviving children fled from the scene of desolation, on foot for Bolton, where they arrived at the end of five weeks, Jeremiah then in his ninth year, making the whole journey on foot, without hat, coat or shoes. He removed to Tarringford about 1803, where he lived until his death. He joined the church on profession, July 4, 1858, in his eighty-ninth year, and died Oct. 22, 1863, in his ninety-fourth year.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

EPAPHRAS SHELDON was lieutenant under Col. Oliver and afterwards was made major, colonel and general after

SHUBAEL GRISWOLD was lieutenant in two campaigns in each war in 1758 and 9, and was captain in two campaigns in the Revolution.

JOHN STRONG was captain of the militia and was probably in three campaigns.

AMOS WILSON enlisted a company, went to the war but was killed by sun stroke and returned home.

EPAPHRAS LOOMIS, probably, was elected to Capt. Amos's position, in the commencement of the war, and as captain of the Torrington company was in several campaigns with the militia, and afterwards appointed captain of an enlisted company.

NOAH WILSON was the first captain of a military company in Torrington, and he resigned and his brother Amos was elected in his place, and as near as can be ascertained, Amos resigned soon after the commencement of the war, and was not in the service long.

AMOS WILSON may have gone in the call for the militia in 1775.

DAVID LYMAN served in the army some time, was honorably discharged, and then went to run a grist mill in New Hartford for the supply of the regular troops; resided in Torrington a number of years before the war. He is said to have been known by the name of General

JABEZ GILLET was in the service.

AMOS DAY, of Torrington, was appointed surgeon's mate in the army of Col. Webb, in 1777.

OLIVER BANCROFT was in the army.

ABRAHAM HODGES was probably in the army with the militia on free terms when they were called out, as he received pay as a soldier.

MUEL WOODWARD was in the army, but probably with the militia.

ETHAN COE was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting when the war began, and remaining through the war, and was probably made a sergeant during the war.

WATSON was at Danbury when it was burned by the British.

WATSON was in the state service, which he entered at

the age of fifteen, and joined the Continental army when but nineteen.

SHUBAEL GRISWOLD JR., was an officer in his father's company in the Revolution, and afterwards became general of the militia at East Hartford.

PARDON ABBOTT, from Rhode Island, was a soldier in the Revolution ; drew a pension many years ; lived in the old house on the little hill below the nickel furnace in Torrington hollow.

ASAHEL STRONG was conductor of teams.

The following persons are known to have been in the Revolution for various lengths of time ; some in the militia and some of them in the regular army :

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Oliver Coe, | Ambrose Fyler, | Epaphras Loomis Jr., |
| Oliver Coe Jr., | Benjamin Whiting, | Wait Loomis, |
| Dr. Oliver Bancroft, | Benjamin Gaylord, | Elijah Loomis, |
| Nathaniel Barber jr., | Jesse Whiting, | Richard Leach, |
| Bushniel Benedict, | Stanley Griswold, | Ebenezer Leach, |
| Daniel Benedict, | Henry Whiting, | Roger Marshall, |
| Simeon Birge, | Shubael Griswold Jr., | Barber Moore, |
| Elijah Bissell, | Eliphalet Hough, | Jared Palmer, |
| John Dear, | Joseph Hoskins Sen., | Abel Roberts, |
| Noah Drake Sen., | Samuel Kelsey, | Samuel Roberts, |
| Andrew Ely, | Elisha Kelsey, | Clerk Roberts, |
| John Standcliff, | Nathaniel Kelsey, | William Williams, |
| John Ellsworth, | Samuel Kelsey Jr., | Stephen Rowley, |
| Ebenezer Scoville, | David Lyman, | John Williams. |

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The flag of the Union was fired on at Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861, and on the 21st of the same month this town issued a call for a special meeting to be held on the 27th following, "for the purpose of making an appropriation from the treasury of the town to furnish arms and clothing to those who might volunteer and be mustered in at the call of the president of the United States." At the appointed time the meeting voted the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars, to be drawn and appropriated to the designated end by a committee, the following named persons being that committee : Bradley R. Agard, Francis N. Holly, William R. Slade, Thomas A. Miller, and Harvey L. Rood.

Such was the prompt, decided and substantial manifestation of the town in favor of sustaining the Union of the United States, and the principles of national freedom. At the annual meeting in the next

er, they made further provisions for soldiers' families, and for persons who should enlist ; and on Monday July 28, 1862, at a meeting the town voted one hundred dollars bounty to each accepted in the service from the town, before the twentieth of the next August. Before that time expired another meeting was held and the sum of one hundred dollars continued ; and an additional fifty dollars offered to those who should enlist, under the call for 100,000 men for nine months. On the thirtieth of August, of the same year, after a draft had been ordered the town offered two hundred dollars bounty to those who should enlist from the town to meet the necessity of carrying the draft into effect, and \$7,000 were appropriated for this end.

On the 27th day of July, 1863, a meeting was held, called for the purpose of voting three hundred dollars bounty to "such of the citizens of this town who may be drafted," but no vote to this effect passed, and two subsequent meetings were held before a final decision was reached in regard to certain matters of interest, when a vote passed to pay every man who should be drafted two hundred dollars, and every man who should be drafted and furnish a substitute, one hundred and fifty dollars, and the selectmen directed to hire so much money as should be necessary to execute the vote.

When five hundred thousand men were called for in July, 1864, the town voted five thousand dollars to fill the required number of men, and in the next month the town gave authority for the selectmen to borrow so much money as might be necessary for the purpose of meeting the quota of the town, and gave them power to "use said money in such measures as they shall deem best for the object." Before the selectmen were entrusted with nearly the whole matter, this indicates the very great confidence of the town in them, and the great pressure the drafts were making upon the people of the

town. It may be thought to be well enough and that when men are going to get out of the fight themselves they can afford to surmount a little money to accomplish that end, but this town showed a noble spirit of honor when, after the war closed, they voted one hundred dollars to those soldiers who had not received a bounty, or to the wives and widows of such soldiers who had been taken prisoners or had died in the service.

This is an outline of the acts of the town for the purpose of sustaining the nation's honor in the hour of severe and very great trial, and of perpetuating to the generations to follow the great boon

of liberty for which the fathers in the Revolution struggled so marvelously and successfully, but, to portray the real character of the late war as it affected the people of this town as well as others, and follow the desolations, privations and sorrows consequent upon the misfortune of those who by the calamities of war "crossed the dead line," would require a book of itself, and such a book, even, would be only a faint echo of the past. Were it proper and consistent with the circumstances of the author of this book, he would most gladly give a month's time, to secure some significant memorial to the noble men of this town, who left all, risked all, suffered much, and especially those who laid down their lives, for their homes, their friends, and their country ; but he is compelled to leave the matter in the one effort of trying to make the catalogue of names as complete as it is in his power of doing.

First Regiment Heavy Artillery, C. V.

Sanford H. Perkins, capt., Co. I, May 23, 1861 ; promoted maj., 14th C. V., June 7, 1862.
 Albert F. Brooker, 1st lieut., Co. I, May 23, 1861 ; promoted capt., Co. B, May 23, 1862.
 Edward H. Mix, 2d lieut., Co. I, " " " 1st lieut., Co. C, resigned Feb. 6, 1862.

Collis S. Hough, sergt., Co. I, May 23, 1861 ; re-enlisted as veteran, Dec. 17, 1863.
 David W. Smith, corporal, Co. I, May 23, 1861 ; discharged May 23, 1864, term expired.
 King Walbridge, " " " " " " " " " "
 Charles Huxford, " " " " " " " " " "
 Frank R. Brooker, private, " " " " " 21, " " "
 Wilbur W. Birge, " " " " " disability, Sept. 23, 1861.
 Edward C. Castle, " " " " " May 23, 1864, term expired.
 Clement Griffin, " " " " died, Nov. 23, 1862.
 Asahel C. Johnson, " " " " re-enlisted as veteran, Feb. 5, 1864.
 James H. Mott, " " " " discharged May 23, 1864, term expired.
 Hayden D. Palmer, " " " " re-enlisted as veteran, Dec. 30, 1863.
 Eber N. Stocking, " " " " discharged, disability, Sept. 23, 1861.
 Elisha J. Steele, private, " May, 23, 1861 ; re-enlisted as veteran, Dec. 30, 1863.
 Charles W. Smith, " " " " " " " Nov. 16, 1863.
 Henry M. Stocking, " " " " " " " " "
 Lambert W. Steele, " " " " " " Dec. 10, 1863.

Recruits, Company I.

John Keaton, private, Co. I, April 12, 1862 ; re-enlisted as veteran, April 19, 1864.

Second Regiment Heavy Artillery C. V.

Dr. Jeremiah W. Phelps, 1st ast. surgeon, Sept. 5, 1862 ; resigned, Sept. 15, 1862.
 Jonathan A. Wainwright, chaplain, Sept. 8, 1862 ; resigned, Jan. 20, 1863.
 Wilbur W. Birge, sergt. maj., July 28, 1862 ; promoted to 1st lieut., Co. F, Feb. 6, 1864.
 William T. Spencer, 1st lieut., Co. C, July 22, 1862 ; promoted capt. of Co. K, Aug. 11, 1863.
 Morris H. Sanford, 2d lieut., Co. C, July 21, 1862 ; promoted 1st lieut., Aug. 11, 1863.
 George K. Hyde, sergt., Co. C, Aug. 25, 1862, promoted 2d lieut., Co. G, Feb. 6, 1864.

Tyler, sergt. Co. C, Aug. 9, 1862; promoted 2d lieut., Co. I, Feb. 6, 1864.
 Mason, corporal, Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862.
 Berry, corporal, Co. A, Aug. 4, 1862; died in Va., April 14, 1864.
 Up, corporal, Co. C, July 28, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
 Ed, corporal, Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862.
 Hyde, corporal, Co. C., July 24, 1862; discharged, disability, Aug. 8, 1863.
 Co. A, died from wounds, June 16, 1864.
 Crooker, Co. A, died from wounds, Oct. 12, 1864.
 , musician, Co. C, July 28, 1862.
 Workman, musician, Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862.
 er, private, Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862; discharged, disability, April 18, 1864.
 com, " " " " " died, wounds Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Balcom, private, Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862.
 Keeler, " " " July 28, 1862.
 well, " " " Aug. 11, 1862.
 ac, " " " " " died, Alexandria, Va., April 1, 1863.
 oke, " " " " " "
 Im, " " " " " " died at home, disease contracted in
 Dunbar, " " " " " "
 nder, " " " " " "
 Evans, " " " " " " died, Feb. 28, 1863.
 2, " " " Aug. 6, 1862.
 Hammond, " " " July 24, 1862; discharged, Nov. 9, 1862.
 l. Hills, " " " Aug. 11, 1862.
 Harr, " " " " " " died in hospital, Va., June 24, 1864.
 Johnson, " " " " " " died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23,
 2, " " " " " "
 wry, " " " " " " honorably discharged.
 rphy, " " " " " "
 Millard, " " " Aug. 4, 1862.
 m, " " " Aug. 7, 1862.
 Morse, " " " Aug. 11, 1862.
 orth, " " " Aug. 14, 1862.
 th, " " " July 25, 1862.
 borp, " " " " " " killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1865.
 Thompson, " " " July 23, 1862.
 urtherhouse, " " " July 28, 1862.
 Woodruff, " " " Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital, N. H., July 22, 1864.
 Whiting, " " " Aug. 4, 1862.
 'hitney, " " " " " "
 3, " " " Aug. 12, 1862; died in hospital, May 14, 1865.
 Mason, private, Co. B, July 30, 1862.
 Tuttle, " " " Aug. 6, 1862.
 corporal, Co. K, Aug. 12, 1862.
 Perkins, private, Co. K, Aug. 7, 1862; died, wounds.
 tell, " " " " " " honorably discharged, June 1, 1864.
 Warhurst, " " " Aug. 6, 1862.
 ick, " " " " " " honorably discharged.

Co. C Recruits.

Newton A. Calkins, private, Co. C, Dec. 9, 1863.
 John Delowry, " " " Jan. 2, 1864.
 William H. Hart, " " " Dec. 28, 1863.
 Andrew Harris, " " " Dec. 23, 1863.
 James M. Hayes, " " " Dec. 15, 1863; died in Va., July 24, 1864.
 Patrick Kenedy, " " " Feb. 11, 1864.
 Lewis A. Luddington, " " " Jan. 5, 1864.
 Jeremiah McCarthy, " " " Dec. 28, 1863; killed Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Patrick O'Conner, " " " Dec. 15, 1863.
 Henry W. Ostrum, " " " Dec. 28, 1863.
 George W. Pierce, " " " Dec. 15, 1863; killed, Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
 Albert M. Scoville, " " " Dec. 28, 1863; died, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Horace A. Thompson, private, Co. M., Feb. 12, 1864.
 George H. Wheeler, private, Co. M, Feb. 12, 1864.

Second Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Henry G. Colt, private, May 7, 1861; honorably discharged Aug. 7, 1861.
 George M. Evans, " " " " " " " "

Third Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Allen G. Brady, lt. colonel, May 14, 1861; honorably discharged Aug. 12, 1861.
 William G. Brady, sergt. major, May 14, 1861; " " Aug. 12, 1861,
 Joseph P. Reed, private, May 14, 1861; Rifle Co. F, honorably discharged Aug. 12, 1861.
 George M. Evans, private, Nov. 2, 1861; Cav. Co. D, re-enlisted as vet., Dec. 17, 1863.

First Regiment Cavalry Recruits, Co. G.

Nelson Hodges, private, Nov. 30, 1863.
 Cornelius Horgan, " Dec. 22, 1863.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, Co. C.

Henry H. Riggs, corporal, Sept. 25, 1861.
 Thomas J. Hubbard, corporal, Oct. 5, 1861; re-enlisted veteran, Dec. 24, 1863.
 William H. McCarty, private, Sept. 25, 1861; discharged, disability March 4, 1863.
 John Collins, private, Co. F, Sept. 4, 1863; substitute or drafted.
 James Churchill, private, Co. I, Sept. 4, 1863; " " "
 John Hern, " Co. F, Sept. 4, 1863; " " "
 William Matice, " Co. I, Sept. 4, 1863.
 Frank Miller, " Co. A, Mar. 29, 1864.
 Henry C. Woodward, private, Co. I, Feb. 25, 1864.

Tenth Regiment.

Simon Lathrop, Co. A., killed N. C., Dec. 14, 1862.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry, C. V. Recruits.

John C. King, private, Mar. 30, 1864; not taken upon the rolls June 30, 1864.
 Lewis Dayton, Co. D, killed Sept. 17, 1862.
 Thomas Lackey, private, Co. H, Mar. 30, 1864.
 James McGrath, " Apr. 1, 1864.
 George Sinclair, " Co. K, Apr. 1, 1864; trans. U. S. navy, Apr. 29, 1864.

Michael Welch, private, Co. K, Mar. 30, 1864.
 Henry Williams, " Co. K, Apr. 1, 1864.
 Lewis E. Walling, " Co. E, died during the war.

Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Hurlburt C. Hayes, corporal, Co. B., Jan. 11, 1862.
 Charles F. Cleaveland, private, Co. B, Dec. 22, 1861; died Apr. 8, 1862.
 Edward M. Dunbar, " " " Dec. 2, 1861; discharged, disability, June 30, 1862.
 Edward A. Foot, " " " Jan. 11.
 Frederick E. Hawley, " " " Dec. 22, 1861; discharged, disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Dennis Hegany, " " " Dec. 22, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran, Feb. 8, 1864.
 George E. Hewlett, " " " Dec. 22, 1861; transf. to 1st. La. Regt., Aug. 8, 1862.
 Edward Murphy, " " " Feb. 20, died Apr. 7, 1862.
 Michael Higany, " " " Feb. 20, re-enlisted as veteran, Feb. 29, 1864.
 Henry A. Hurlbut, Co. G., honorably discharged.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V. Co. C.

William Bradshaw, Co. A, died Aug. 16, 1864.
 Edward Carroll, private, July 8, 1862; deserted April 30, 1863.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, C. V. Recruits.

Frederick Cheever, private, Co. D, Sept. 17, 1863; substitute or drafted.
 Nicholas Deane, " Co C, Sept. 7, 1863; " " " supposed prisoner.
 Feb. 6, 1864.
 Ferdinand Grossloff, " Co. D, Sept. 17, 1863; deserted to the enemy April 30, 1864.
 John Fitzpatrick, " Co. E, " " " honorably discharged.
 Thomas Rumble " Co. A, Sept. 11, 1863; supposed prisoner Oct., 1863.
 George Smith 2d, " Co. H, Sept. 8, 1863.
 John Suffang, " Co. C, Sept 8, 1863.

Sixteenth Regiment.

Christopher C. Johnson, Co. E, died in Andersonville prison.

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Allen G. Brady, major, Aug. 29, 1862; discharged, disability, Oct. 21, 1863.

Twenty-Second Regiment Infantry, Co. E.

Riley Dunbar, private, Sept. 20, 1862; honorably discharged July 7, 1863.

Twenty-Third Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Henry Barber, Co. A, honorably discharged.
 John Deloury, private, Co. A, Aug. 30, 1862; honorably discharged Aug. 31, 1862.
 Andrew Barrett, " Co. H, Aug. 22, 1862; " " Aug. 31, 1863.

Twenty-Eighth Regiment Infantry C. V.

Lucius E. Bissell, corporal, Co. F, Sept. 1, 1862.
 Lafayette Bailey, private, " " Aug. 21, 1862; honorably discharged Aug. 28, 1863.
 Erwin W. Curtiss, " " " Sept. 1, 1862; died May 27, 1863.
 Lewis E. Dailey, " " " Sept. 1, 1862; honorably discharged Aug. 28, 1863.

Twenty-Ninth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Henry S. Freeman, private, Co. H, March 2, 1864.

Edward Freeman, Co. C, died in Texas Oct. 13, 1855.

George Wright, private, Co. I, Dec. 31, 1863.

Thirtieth Regiment Infantry, C. V.

Thomas W. Browne, private, Co. F, March 28, 1864; not taken on the rolls June 30, 1864.

Colored Drafted Men and Substitutes, assigned to Fourteenth Regiment R. I. Heavy Artillery.

Richard Harrison, private, Co. D, Sept. 9, 1863.

Nelson Harrison, " Co. D, Sept. 9, 1863.

Hannibal Randall, " Co. D, Aug. 22, 1863; died place unknown.

John N. Smith, Co. B, 21st Mass., died during war.

Harvey F. Bellamy, Co. B, 21st Mass.

Russell P. Fellows enlisted at Bristol in Co. K, 16th regiment early in the war, was taken prisoner April 20, 1864.

Harvey Fellows enlisted in Co. C, 25th regiment, was taken prisoner but was exchanged.

CHAPTER XIX.

THINGS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN LEFT OUT.

AMUSEMENTS have been sought by young and old in all generations and nations; the only difference being simply as to the kind indulged in. Among the sports engaged in for many years in Torrington, were hunting bees; in which the animals and birds killed were counted at a rate and the side which counted the less number were obliged to pay for a good dinner, and treat all round. On one occasion there was a hunt and the count was to be on the heads of the animals killed. Miles Beach being on one side, went into the corn-field and caught one or two hundred mice and brought the heads, saying that a head was a head, and should be counted. In this occasion, whether he was much of a sportsman or not, he demonstrated that he was a good mouser.

On another occasion of a hunt, the tails of the animals were to be counted. One man shot at a squirrel, cut off his tail and carried it to the rendezvous, where it counted all the same, while the squirrel went on his way in new fashion.

WILD CATS.

These animals seem to have exercised the minds of either the young men or the old men or the children, to an extent quite surprising. During some years before 1800, the town voted fifty cents for a wild cat's head, and at that rate the treasurer of the town paid for a considerable number of them, but, either to keep the lazy fellows hunting, so as to keep them from worse employment or to make believe there were wild cats, or to put the real cats out of the way, so that the young fellows would not be idle in going home nights after seeing the girls, the town offered in 1802, one dollar a head bounty, and in 1806, it offered two dollars a head.

A little above Daytonville, on the road to Newfield, east of the town, is a strange looking hollow called Wild Cat hollow, and it is well known if the name indicates a place where wild cats could hide.

The formation is by the upheaval of the rocks, and large stones thrown in according to no rule of masonry.

A PROSECUTION FOR PROFANITY.

“To Ebenezer Norton, Esq., his majesty’s justice of the peace, for Litchfield county in Conn.

Benjamin Whiting, grand juror for said county of Litchfield for the time being, and other informing officers for said town and county, on their oath, in the name and behalf of our sovereign lord the now king ; complaint and information make against Matthew Grant of Torrington in said county for breach of law, for that he, the said Matthew, being at the dwelling house of Epaphras Sheldon Esq., and at Mr. Ebenezer Coes, in Torrington, on or about the 21st day of January last, past, and several of his majesty’s subjects being present, the said Matthew did at the aforesaid place, in a very tumultuous and angry way and manner, did with a loud voice swear, by God vainly, rashly and in a passion and profanely, and used those vain words following, viz: ‘The south end of Torrington is as bad as hell, and that the Wilsons would all go to hell, and that they would go to the devil,’ and many other rash and profane words, did then and there express in a very wicked way and manner ; all which the complainers say, was contrary to the peace of our sovereign lord the king, and the law of this colony ; and pray that the said Matthew Grant may be proceeded with as the law directs, made and provided in such cases.

Dated at Torrington this 5th day of March, 1773.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Joseph Allen, | } Evidence for the king. | Benj. Whiting, | } Grand jury. |
| Joseph Tanter, | | Noah Wilson, | |
| Benjamin Beach, | | Isaac Goodwin, | |
| | | Ephraim Bancroft, | } Constables. |
| | | Jabez Gillett, | |

of Torrington.”

On the back of this paper is written the order for Mr. Grant’s arrest, dated September 23, 1773, or six months after the complaint was made, by which time the hot excitement had probably cooled down a little.

Items taken from Mr. William Whiting’s account book :

“Memorandum. Be it remembered that in August, in the old of the moon, and the sign in the heart, is the time to cut bushes to kill them and not fail.”

“Memorandum of the day that Mr. Nathan Gillett set out for New Connecticut [Ohio] to the town of Morgan.” [Year 1801.]

In those days when a family removed to the then far west, it was a topic of general conversation, and prayers were offered for them in church, and many persons noted the day the family started, and for fifty years could tell the day, without having made any memorandum. But about 1815 to 20, such removals became so common that memory failed to note the day every one started. One woman

living, remembers seeing the emigrant wagons on Litchfield pike, day after day, moving on slowly toward Litchfield and the there being some times half a dozen of these wagons in company, covered with white canvas; old fashioned lumber wagons, no springs; some drawn by horses, some by oxen, some mules. Hundreds of families were on the road from six to eight weeks in going from Connecticut to Ohio.

Memorable day this 8th day of May 1803. There was a snow midleg. Peach trees were all in bloom. It froze very much two nights. Some men say it will kill the fruit, old men say it will not, and now we wait for time to bring forth."

As to the result we are not informed, which is much to be regretted.

List for the year A. D. 1797. Six acres plough land; fifty-five acres of mowed pasture, twenty-seven acres of bush pasture; forty acres of wood land."

This is very much in proportion, as many farms are at the present time after the changes of eighty years.

February 20th, A. D. 1802. This day Ira Loomis took a cow for three years and at the end of three years is to return the cow and the oldest calf."

SQUABBLE HILL.

At the foot of a certain hill lived a family long ago, in a house, all gone, which family had so much trouble within itself, so many squabbles, that the hill has been known ever since by the name of Squabble hill, and as in all such cases is a steep hill to climb.

LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. John Alvord, possessed a somewhat remarkable character, for industry and wealth, but as having read up, surprisingly, the sayings of the ancient philosophers, and as having a great admiration for those ancient worthies. While living in Winsted the following correspondence transpired between him and Doctor Woodward of New Britain:

John Alvord,

Sir: In looking over my old notes, I find one signed, John Alvord, dated 1808; ten years ago last January. You sir, are one of the philosophers of these times, one of the wise men of the day. I ask if it is not time to pay it. If you conclude it, I must be compelled to submit the matter to other wise men.

Yours,

SAM WOODWARD."

“Dr. Saml. Woodward,

SIR : I this day recd. a line from you, stating that you held a note against me, etc. You was also pleased to rank me with the ‘philosophers and wise men’ of the day. I esteem it a high honor to be ranked with the philosophers and wise men even of the present day, which fall far short of the philosophy of ancient times. We do not expect to wear the ring of Guyges, or the cap of Fortunatus at the present day. Philosophy is good, and wisdom is profitable to direct, but neither will pay debts without money. I have three or four times this summer been invited into the company of those wise men you speak of, which has drained me of every cent in money I had, and almost every resource, and what to do in the present case I cannot tell.

If sir, you are determined ‘to submit the matter to the wise men’ you spoke of, I think there is no need of crossing the *Styx* in search of such ancient worthies as Minos, Aeacus and Rhadamanthus, they were judges of higher matters. But there are a number of the sons of your old friend and honored master, Aesculapius, who I think may be ranked with the wisest of men at the present day. There is one resides in this place. As you pass by the forge of Vulcan, you go a little beyond the leather mill, and just at the left hand of A. B. C. college, resides one who I think may be ranked with the wisest of men at the present day. If sir, you will leave your note with him, or any of his brethren in office, I will pay it as quick as I can, and confess judgment if you desire it.

Yours,

JOHN ALVORD.”

THE WHIPPING POST.

This method of penalty was continued to a later day in Torrington, than in some other towns, but was resorted to largely, in cases of stealing. Mr. Israel Coe, as constable, whipped two men about the years 1817 and 18 ; one for stealing a piece of broadcloth at the woolen mill, the other for stealing a silver spoon at Capt. Samuel Bradley’s.

“At a justice court holden at Torrington in the county of Litchfield, on the 15th day of January, 1830, in presence of R. C. Abernethy, justice of the peace for said county holding the same, Nelson Fyler of said Torrington was brought before said court by virtue of a warrant issued by the said R. C. Abernethy, * * on complaint of Luther Cook, grand juror of said Torrington, charging the said Nelson Fyler that on the 14th day of January, 1830, at Torrington aforesaid, did feloniously take, steal and carry away one certain gold finger ring with a stone set therein of the value of five dollars, the proper estate of Ransom Hine of said Torrington, against the peace and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and the said Nelson Fyler being put to plead, for plea says he is not guilty in manner and form as in such complaint is alleged. And this court having heard the evidence, as well on the part of the state as of the said Nelson Fyler, find that the said Nelson Fyler, is guilty in manner and in form as in said complaint is alleged, and also find that the said ring was, when stolen, of the value of two dollars fifty cents. It is therefore considered and adjudged that the said Nelson Fyler pay a fine of five dollars to the treasurer of the town of Torrington, together with the costs

prosecution, taxed at nine dollars and thirty cents, and also pay to the ansom Hine, seven dollars and fifty cents, being treble the value of said olen, as aforesaid, and the said Nelson Fyler neglecting and refusing to id fine and costs, shall be punished by whipping four stripes on his naked and pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till this judgment plied with. *RUSSELL C. ABERNETHY, Justice of the Peace.*"

ie warrant for execution granted and delivered to William a constable the same day; but tradition says the prisoner was ed, but on his way to prison escaped from the constable. is is said to have been the last case of whipping in the town.

WASPS.

omas Marshall, living near Winchester in Newfield, while ring hay in the field usually worked without his pantaloons, ng on only one garment, the old fashioned frock. In raking e old man frequently scolded his sons for leaving the hay, and l gather such as they left. One day the boys discovered a s nest, and threw some hay on it and left it. Mr. Marshall pass-ar it saw it, and going to it put both arms around it and began lk away. The wasps made war on his legs with great vigor io amount of fleetness, or persuasive influences could dispell until they had nearly killed him.

is was not the end of the matter, for he proclaimed that if he find who did it he would whip, him severely. After some he obtained this information, but finally gave the boy his choice e a severe whipping or pay a fine of five dollars by doing the ing of their large dairy, at ten cents a churning, until the whole d be paid. The son knowing too well already, his father's y to use the whip, chose to do the churning on the terms pre-d, although it took him nearly six months to pay the bill.

HONEST OXEN.

nuel Beach was a peculiar man, never answering a straight for-question, but talked shy in regard to everything. He lived of Wolcottville, half a mile. On a certain occasion, he sold a of oxen to Mr. Jerome of New Hartford, as honest and orderly and Mr. Jerome paying him for them, left them until he d come for them. After he had sold them Mathew Grant along, and Mr. Beach told him he had sold his oxen. "How did you get?" In reply Mr. Beach told him. Mr. Grant

said, "you sold them too cheap, I would have given ten dollars more." "I'll be boun for it," said uncle Sam, that's too bad. Well if Mr. Jerome don't take them you may have them." Upon this Mr. Beach made two great pokes and put them on the oxen. When Mr. Jerome came for them he inquired: "How is this Mr. Beach, you sold the oxen as orderly." "Well," said uncle Sam, "I'll be boun for it, they wear masa great pokes, masa great pokes; and if you don't want them you can have the money." Mr. Jerome took his money, and Mr. Grant had the cattle.

This same Mr. Beach sold some pork in Goshen, agreeing that the hogs when dressed should weigh two hundred pounds. When he delivered them they weighed a little over a hundred each, and he was asked, "how is this Mr. Beach, your pigs were to weigh two hundred a piece." "I said, take one *with* another, they would weigh two hundred."

Under no questioning or remarks could any one get a straight answer from him, as efforts were made upon bets to that effect. The summer of 1816, was very cold and the hay crop was very light, and in the spring of 1817, there was much anxiety about getting the stock through until grass should grow. In the midst of this anxiety uncle Sam Beach was taken quite ill, and sent for Doctor "Ban" who after examining him said; "Well, uncle Sam, I can do you no good, you will have to go now." His quick reply was; "I'll be boun for it, I've got hay enough to carry my cattle through."

A minister stayed at his house one night and in the morning asked him, if he had any request for which he desired prayers. Yes, said uncle Sam, "pray that I may get the Castle lot;" a lot of land he had long desired to get.

SUPPORT THE CHURCH OR GO TO JAIL.

"To Phineas North of Torrington in the county of Litchfield collector of society taxes in the first society in said Torrington Greeting.

By authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded forthwith to levy and collect of the persons named in the annexed list or rate bill herewith committed to you, each one his several proportion as herein set down of the sum total of such list, being a tax of assessment granted and agreed upon by the inhabitants of the said first society of Torrington, regularly assembled on the 15th day of August A. D., 1791, being a tax of one cent and five mills on the dollar, on the list of said society in the year 1790; the other being a tax granted and agreed upon by the said inhabitants regularly assembled on the 7th day of November, A. D., 1791, being a tax of three pence on the pound on said list of 1790. Said taxes were granted and agreed upon for the purpose of defraying the necessary charges arising in said society, and to deliver the sums

shall so levy and collect unto the committee of said first society of Torrington on or before the first day of March next, and if any person or persons neglect or refuse to make payment of the sum or sums whereat he or they respectively assessed and set in said list or rate bill, you are to distrain the goods or chattels of such person or persons and the same dispose of as the law directs, returning the overplus (if any be) to the owner or owners, and for the value of goods and chattels whereon to make distraint you are to take the body of the persons so refusing and him or them commit unto the keeper of the jail of said Litchfield county within the said prison who is hereby commanded to receive and safely keep him or them until he or they pay and satisfy said sum or sums assessed on him or them as aforesaid, together with your fees unless the said assessment or some part thereof be legally abated. Witness my hand at Torrington the 25th day of January, A. D., 1792.

ELISHA SMITH, *Justice of the Peace.*"

A SLEIGH RIDE IN THE SUMMER.

Joshua Leach, being a little eccentric, agreed to work through hay for Raphael Marshall, at a certain price, on condition that Mr. Marshall should take him in his sleigh to the meeting house green, a distance of about two miles, when they were done haying; to which he agreed. Accordingly Mr. Marshall put his fine horses before a fine sleigh, and several strings of bells on his horses, and sat on the front seat bundled in over coat, mittens and buffaloes, and Mr. Leach sat on the back seat with overcoat and mittens on, and bundled in buffalo skins. It being a warm day, many people came to see the ride, and there was much amusement on the occasion, and that day it has been repeated with much interest as a ridiculous performance done for amusement.

WEDDINGS.

Weddings were often occasions for noisy, rude, and tumultuous proceedings, and sometimes the proceedings became destructive to morality, and disgraceful to civilization and a Christian community, generally when the proceedings were extreme, the matter was looked upon because there were so many respectable or influential men engaged in it. On such occasions, men, younger and older, would be out about the house in the night at nine, ten and twelve o'clock, by blowing of horns, rattling of pans, and firing of guns, make a noise as to be heard two and three miles, and such as to make the night hideous, and the home wretched with fear; and such kind of merriment was sometimes continued until the company were treated round or two, or three of brandy, and until window lights were

broken, and the people of the house glad to sacrifice almost anything out of fear, to be relieved from the presence of such a company.

When Ezekiel Appley was married several dozen men gathered about the house with usual noises. The provisions for the wedding guests were on the table in the back kitchen until the ceremony should be over when they were to be placed on the table in the front room. During the marriage ceremony some of the men crept in at the window and passed all the provisions out, and the men out doors carried them into the woods at some distance and there ate them, leaving not so much as a crumb for the guests in the house. This they called sport, and a good joke. And it is customary to speak of those men who did such things as having been brought up so well and as having such good manners !

When Asa Loomis of Tarringford was married in June 1778, the young men banded together to steal the bride and carry her away and keep her until the bridegroom should pay for a supper and brandy all round. The day of the marriage Mr. Loomis was to take his bride home, on horseback, the usual method of traveling. After starting with his bride, he was overtaken, by one after another, of young men on horseback, until a dozen or two had collected about him as if to accompany him on his journey. On a given signal, the horses were put into the utmost confusion in front of, and about the one the bridal pair were riding. Just then Trumbull Ives, having been appointed, seized the bride, drew her to the saddle of his own horse, and rode away with all possible speed. The bridegroom was a little too expert, in tangles, and escaped the net laid for him and gave chase for his bride, while the multitude followed with the purpose of aiding the man with the bride to make his escape ; but their plans failed in part, for the bride was not taken out of Tarringford, but to the tavern, where supper and liquors were ordered and the bride detained until the bridegroom paid the bill. This was not the end of the matter ; Mr. Loomis sued the whole company, a long lawsuit followed ; all the individuals were fined, and it was many years before all the fines were paid and the matter ended.

JOKES.

Many of the early settlers possessed intellectual qualities corresponding to their manly forms and vigor of physical constitutions, and for want of literary attainments and occupation of the mind, their intellectual vigor took the form of oddities, jokes and daring feats of

ical endurance. They prided themselves in their witty sayings, their muscular toughness, and in how much work they and their sons and children could do and not break down.

His spirit of glory, made them venturesome in the storm, in the cold and heat, in places and times of danger, and very often they subjected themselves to needless hazard and endurance for the sake of gaining renown, and distinction. They would not indulge in dress, that to their minds would be a sin, but would encourage double or treble proportion in human muscle and think it quite decent. It is said that one mother wove an immense number of yards of tow and linen cloth, the summer before her son was born, the wonderful exhibition of this power of endurance, has been known of until this day, with honor to the woman, although it nearly cost her her life, and her husband thought he might well glory in the marvelous strength of his dearly beloved ; all the dearer because she could weave a thousand yards a year and receive the money for it. Another illustration is given by the Rev. Grant Powers in his Centennial Address in Goshen in 1838. "There arose a spinning match among the young married ladies, at the house of Nehemiah Lewis. The trial was at the foot-wheel, in spinning linen. The conditions were previously defined, and agreed to, viz : They might spin during the whole twenty-four hours if they chose. They were to have their distaffs prepared for them, and their yarn reeled by others. Upon the first trial, at Lewis's house many did well. The wife of Stephen Tuttle spun five run, which was equal to two and a half days' labor, for hire. Several others spun four run each ; but Mrs. Tuttle came off victor. But this aroused the ambition of some of the married ladies, and Lydia Beach, the daughter of Dea. Edmund Beach of East street, was the first to come forward, and take up the distaff. She spun from early dawn to nine o'clock in the evening, and had her distaffs prepared, her yarn reeled, and her food put into her mouth. She spun in this time, seven run ; three and a half days' labor, and took the wreath from the brow of Mrs. Tuttle. Upon the hearing of the exploit of Miss Beach, the wife of Capt. Isaac Pratt, of the south part of the town, came upon the arena. Between early morning and the setting of the sun, she had actually spun six run, but at this moment, her husband interfered, and peremptorily forbade her spinning further. She sat down, and wept like a child, when she ought to have rejoiced, that she had such a husband, in whose eyes

her future health and happiness were more precious than the brief applause which might arise from success in that contest.

“The hand of Miss Lydia Beach was sought in marriage by the young and aspiring Jesse Buell, son of Capt. Jonathan Buell, and she was led to the hymenial altar, while her garland was yet fresh upon her brow ; but the doting husband was destined to see it wither down to the grave, for Lydia never enjoyed health from the hour of her triumph.”

The testimony concerning this breaking down of young people by hard work, is ample and fully verified by the oldest people now living, and much of it was through pride, or ambition to gain renown by physical endurance.

Two young men in Torrington looking out of doors about nine o'clock in the evening in the winter, when the snow was nearly two feet deep and the weather severely cold, proposed to go to Harwinton meeting-house and back, barefooted, and they performed the journey, a distance of three or four miles, and then retired for sleep.

DEAR POSTAGE.

It is said that when postage on a letter was twenty-five cents, to be paid by the receiver, a man traveling through Wolcottville stopped at a tavern, fed his horse and procured dinner. The dinner did not suit him, consisting as he thought of too large a proportion of pork and beans. Some two weeks after the landlord received a letter, paying for it twenty-five cents, and opening it found only the words : “pork and beans.” Some two weeks after he received another, for which he paid an equal sum, while it contained the same words. After about two weeks more a third came in the same handwriting, whereupon he concluded to let Uncle Sam keep his “pork and beans.”

There having been formal complaint entered against the signer of the following paper, he saw fit to make the humble and gracious reply as follows :

“To the Church of Christ in Torrington.

As a complaint is against me, and as I understand that there is more entered for being a contentious person, I reply.

As it respects intemperance I do not wish to palliate or deny that I have given occasion to it. As to the other charge, I am innocent of the crime with which I am charged. I ask brethren and sisters to cast a mantle of charity over my failings ; and I ask your forgiveness.

In return I pledge you my continued prayers.

WM. MARSH.”

ESTIMATE OF MONEY.

A man called Old Whitney was at the raising of the Baptist church Newfield, and when the men were putting up the timbers in the of the frame a pike pole fell with the end having the pointed iron, first, and this iron grazed Whitney's nose so as to split it; making quite a wound in the end of it. Whitney looked up and cried in a somewhat excited manner: "You can't be too damn careful up there, I would not run such a risk again for *five dollars*."

Levi Holmes was a blacksmith at Newfield four corners. He was six feet tall, large frame, and was a powerful man. A stranger inquiring his shop one day inquired the way to Goshen. Mr. Holmes gave him the directions very definitely as to the different roads to be taken, so that he could go without further directions. After talking a while, the man started down the road towards Winsted. After going on some distance, Mr. Holmes started after him, and stepped into the road before the man said: "You inquired the road to Goshen." "Yes," said the man, "I wanted to know which way went to Goshen, that's all." "Well," said Holmes, "you inquired the way to Goshen, and now you shall go to Goshen, or I'll drop you." The man considered the road to Goshen the safest just then.

Uncle Ben Eggleston, as he was called, was a character in Newfield. On one occasion he went to the saw mill a little below this same bridge, one evening while the Marshall boys were sawing lumber, and as he came into the mill, which had a floor of only loose boards with wide spaces between, the old man began to repeat with emphasis to the boys; "Be careful boys, be careful; dangerous place here, dangerous place." Scarcely had he uttered the words of caution to the boys before down he went, through the floor into the water, close to the water wheel. One of the men called to the other, "shut the gate quick, or uncle Ben will never make any more hob nails." The gate was shut and the men took the lantern and went down to see what the result was and as they came near the wheel uncle Ben was just scrabbling up the bank, dripping with water; and in a very confidential resolute tone said: "Say nothing boys; say nothing more!"

He went to hear a Universalist minister preach in Newfield, and took his seat directly in front of the preacher, and while the minister was preaching, he kept moving nearer and nearer, and looking him steadily in the face. When the minister had become quite engaged

in setting forth his doctrine uncle Ben addressed him in a very serious manner: "Do you believe what you preach?"

At another time a Baptist minister was preaching, and became very much in earnest portraying the wickedness of the people, when uncle Ben remarked: "Lay it on heavy, we are a wicked people here."

Ethan Eggleston, son of uncle Ben, was a great hunter and not much of a worker. He would stand along the brook and watch a muskrat hole all day as patiently as any monument, and with as little motion, to get a shot at the animal, and he was a dead shot, too.

On a certain day he did not get up as usual, but his sisters knowing the rule that he must not be disturbed, let him lie until nearly twelve o'clock, when one of them ventured to open the door to his room, when lo, there he was lying at full length on the bed, with his old musket in one hand and a horse pistol in the other, both aimed at a rat hole in the corner of the room where he had seen a rat early in the morning. But few men possess such patience and bravery!

MARRIAGE A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Mr. Increase Grant, also called deacon, lived in the edge of Litchfield, and became a member of the Torrington church about 1786, and not far from that time (perhaps a few years sooner) married Mindwell (Lyman), widow of Jacob Strong. A jointure was signed by them before marriage by which she was to acquire none of his property, and he none of hers; only he was to have the use of her's and she was to have her living; which at the present date seems to have been a sharp bargain on his part. After a few years she left him and went to her home, and after a time, they both being members of the same church, the matter became a topic of much discussion, and finally a charge was brought against her, because she did not live with her husband, for this and nothing else.

Upon this Samuel Everitt, son-in-law to Mindwell, testified under oath, that while Mr. Grant lived with his wife in her house, they seemed to live in harmony, but soon after they removed to his house, Mr. Grant told him that he was uneasy with his wife, on account of her being too free to treat her grand children when they came to his house, with victuals and drink. This complaint he made several times before he heard any complaint from his mother-in-law. Upon this Mr. Everitt purchased flour and put it in her house, agreeing to keep her in flour as she might need to make her grand children cakes and the like, in hope that that would end the

culty. Living in Colebrook, he had no opportunity to know how Mrs. Grant's health went, until he heard his mother-in-law was in a very low state of health, alone at her own house, where he made her a visit, and by the use of medicines and care several days she revived so as to be able to go with him to see Mr. Grant. The interview was peculiar; he seemed anxious only to get rid of her, and wanted Mr. Everitt to take her to his house in Colebrook (far away) but she seemed anxious to remain near him "where she could attend him if he should be sick, and where he could do something for her if she should be sick."

Finding how the matter stood Mr. Everitt bound himself in writing to see his mother-in-law taken care of, and Mr. Grant bound himself to pay a certain sum towards her support. It was after this, while her health was very poor that the complaint was made against her before the church. He was a member of the same church, but no complaint was entered against him.

The church took action in the matter and withdrew fellowship from her, which only made the matter worse, because some good people could not see that she had done wrong. The church then sought advice of the Rev. Ami R. Robbins of Norfolk and Rev. Daniel J. Mills of Torrington as a committee, or council, and their report was rendered September 18, 1794, and as this report reveals a number of prevailing religious notions of that day, it is here given full. And it is important to remember that probably there could have been selected, two men of larger benevolence and good will towards the erring or unfortunate than these, and therefore the report is liberal as the times would possibly allow.

to the Church of Christ in Torrington.

BELOVED BRETHREN: We the subscribers, being invited by you to hear and see in a matter of discipline, respecting Mrs. M. Grant, a sister in your church; after duly attending to the case, find it peculiarly complicated and difficult. We think you do well to seek for counsel and assistance in a matter uncommon and delicate. We feel in some measure, embarrassed what advice to give. But according to the light we at present have, and unless we should obtain further knowledge and light in the affair, it appears to us that the Mrs. Grant, notwithstanding her peculiar trials, cannot be fully justified; has departed from that meekness and Christian spirit which becomes the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus; particularly in indulging angry and passionate conduct and expressions, tending to irritate and provoke her husband, that however unjustifiable his conduct may be, yet that does not wholly exonerate her. We think that it would be proper, and suitable for her to make humble reflections; acknowledge she hath given occasion to her brethren and sisters of the church, of stumbling and to be dissatisfied. And upon her man-

ifesting a becoming spirit, and desiring to walk with this church, in fellowship, we think they may and ought to restore her with meekness and love. But if she should refuse to make such reflections, and in all respects justify her conduct, we think the church cannot consistently receive her; and considering the matter so peculiar and extensive in its operations we feel rather incompetent, without further light, to advise any further, but are of opinion that it is the duty of the church, to call in the aid and assistance of an ecclesiastical council, for 'in the multitude of councillors is safety,' and thereby endeavor to obtain further advice and direction as to their duty in this unusual and difficult affair.

A. R. ROBBINS.

SAMUEL JOHN MILLS."

At this stage of the case, Rev. Mr. Gillett, as her pastor, asked Rev. Samuel J. Mills to see Mrs. Grant and learn what course to pursue, and give him advice. Mr. Mills's letter is preserved, and is a good representation of the ideas of those days concerning the responsibilities of church relations, and is, therefore, here given:

"Rev. and dear Brother: I have had opportunity with Mrs. Grant and find that her leaving the deacon at the time she did was conceived by her to be real duty; that her recovery turned upon it under providence. That had she not done it, she would [have] been wanting to herself and criminally negligent. That she did not then foresee the consequences that such a step which then she thought to be duty, and still thinks so, was to issue in a total separation. She supposed her retiring for a short time was no breach of the marriage covenant; that she might still perform the duties of a wife, after all, and he the duties of a husband; that the fault is not on her side, that things are now circumstanced as they are. She feels not however that she is free from fault. She is sorry that she threatened to sue the peace against him, and is willing to humble herself for it. She supposes no provocation ever so great would justify it. She is greatly grieved at being the occasion of grieving the church and giving an handle to any whereby to reproach the cause of Christ. She begs the compassion of God's church and people, and stands ready publicly to reflect on herself so far as she can be convinced she ought to do it. I feel unable to direct or advise further in the matter than I already have. The cause of religion, the honor of the Christian church you are very sensible is of more consequence than the honor or peace of any individual. If such a settlement can be made as may secure religion from suffering, it must be an object to be desired. If such settlement cannot be made, which on the whole may give tolerable satisfaction, then further measures must be pursued.

Sensible of the embarrassments you, and the church labor under, and desirous to contribute my mite I use this freedom.

This from your affectionate Brother,

To Rev. Mr. Gillett,

SAML. J. MILLS.

To be communicated if you
think expedient.

Torrington, Sept. 20, 1794."

In the effort to have this matter settled Rev. Father Mills wrote a sort of confession, which is preserved in his hand writing, which

thought might be something like what might answer under circumstances. This Mrs. Grant accepted, and also added in own hand writing more than was suggested.

I, the subscriber, Mindwell Grant, a member of the church of Christ inington, sensible that the church are dissatisfied with me on account of the action that has taken place between Dea. Grant and myself, and that they apprehensive that I have not been innocent as to measures which have led to this unhappy event, whereby religion is wounded, and the peace of the church disturbed; take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge myself a poor, imperfect creature, and to own that under my weak state of body, and weakness of mind, with which I was attended at one time and another, I no doubt manifested on certain occasions an unsuitable temper of mind; said and did things which under other circumstances I should not have said or done. I am far from justifying myself in all my conduct, or supposing that I can be excused from blame. Particularly would I reflect on myself for that expression in relation to swearing the peace against Deacon Grant; and for whatever else I said or done, whereby I have given just occasion for offense to any."

The following was added in her own hand.

I ask the forgiveness of God and this church, and of all others who are aggrieved, and request the prayers of my Christian brethren and sisters to God, I henceforth conduct as a true and faithful disciple of Jesus Christ, and in the solemn vocation by which I have been called.

MINDWELL GRANT.

I B. I stand ready also to return again to my husband as soon as a suitable opportunity opens for that purpose

M. GRANT."

The above confession made and accepted Sept. 28, 1794.

Test. ALEX. GILLET, *Pastor.*"

Whether right or wrong, the time has gone by when a wife may swear the peace against her husband however dangerous a character he may be, without incurring the censure of the church and good people; and the time is also gone when the church is held responsible for not settling every little or great difficulty, that it is impossible for human beings to settle; but what seems very strange is that it does not seem to have occurred to any of the people at that time, that there was a duty for the church to stand by a defenceless and helpless victim, if such might have been the case, and take reproach, if reproach should come by defending the right. If this man's life was endangered, which is not questioned in any of these papers, then the church should have protected her to the extent of ability in a civilized country. It is not stated that Deacon Grant is a brutal man, but a paper is preserved with a number of names of citizens attached, attesting to his good character, but life may be endangered by neglect, which when known to the person, in a

Christian view is equally criminal with overt acts, and it is very evident that she thought her life in danger, and Father Mills does not seem to have doubted it.

There was a disposition in those days in men to lord it over their wives and families and many a woman has had double work, and stinted allowance of food dealt out to her by her lord who growled about the house like a bear ; and perhaps the matter was so common that it was judged to be right.

A certain man in this town, well known as having but little energy to provide for his family while his wife worked like a slave, was often complaining of his dyspepsia and feeble state of health, and his frequent remark to his wife was in the morning after breakfast : “ Now Betsey you need not cook but a small piece of pork for dinner, for I am feeling very poorly and cannot eat much,” and then at dinner he would eat all the pork himself, leaving his wife and children to do the best they could on potatoes and broth. According to the very best authorities, tyranny in the family, by the lord thereof, was a common vice for ages in New England as well as in Old England. The claim that the husband is the head of the wife in government, is generally met at the present day with silent disgust, while the idea that he is the head to provide for, to care for, to protect and defend, is commonly accepted and honored.

Another case in this town affords some illustration of the old ideas of matrimony and the arbitrary conduct of the husband.

Thomas Marshall, the first of the name in the town, married Elizabeth Tudor Oct. 9, 1725 ; she being of French descent and of a wealthy family, brought quite a sum of money to Mr. Marshall, when he was married. They lived very unhappily many years, and in 1762, agreed to a separation, Mr. Marshall giving a certain bond to Dea. John Whiting, binding himself to pay to his wife, “ twenty-six shillings quarterly” for her support.

In 1766, she brought a complaint of non-fulfillment of this bond, and a petition, to the assembly, to authorize the collection of the money inasmuch as he had paid only five pounds and three shillings in the four years. The legislature ordered that the specified sums should be paid to her and that Mr. John Whiting should prosecute to obtain said sums if they were not paid ; the arrearages amounting at that time to over fourteen pounds.

In 1767, another petition was prepared by Epaphras Sheldon in her behalf, a copy of which, being sent to John Whiting, according to

is preserved, and which shows that only four pounds had been during the previous year; and asking that some other man be appointed in the place of John Whiting as he wholly neglected the matter. In this matter Dea. John Cook and Epaphras Sheldon were witnesses before the assembly, and among other things Mrs. Marshall testified: "A nice little sum I brought him when I was married." When Mr. Marshall found that the matter was likely to go into other hands for collection than Mr. Whiting's he changed his course entirely, and certified to the legislature that he would not pay the money only on condition that his wife should return to her home and duty; and upon his manifesting a willingness to have her return, the legislature rescinded their former decree, and let the woman do whatever she might choose, go home or starve in old age. Here, this woman was, really, sent out of her home, and kept out, her husband, who enjoyed all the comforts of that home, much of which had been secured by her money, and during five years or more she worked in various ways to obtain a living, she being nearly seventy years of age, and then was left by the legislature to go back to the place where she proved she had been most shamefully treated. But what could she do, the laws then, and they are but little better now, protected the husband in most arbitrary assumptions and tyrannical rule in the home, and the public sense was against any rights of a wife except submission to the rule of her husband. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many women of the best and best mental qualities rejected the relations of married life and thereby retained their money and independency.

GOVERNMENT IN THE FAMILY.

It is customary to make invidious comparisons between the government of the family in the olden time and at the present day, and to conclude that the world is growing worse, at least in this respect, instead of better. The manners taught children in the public schools are frequently repeated as testimony to the superior training of those of the past over the present. Now, it was a very proper thing, and fortunate that those who received no training at home, but "sit in the corner and keep still," and "be seen and not heard" and whose wills had been broken," so they were mere mummies, and who had been taught to "keep their mouth shut" except when they said, "what? yes! no! Mam! Dad! old man! old woman!" besides

the nick-names all round, should be taught so much as to take their hats off when meeting people on the highway.

It is well known that a large proportion of the men were so timid and bashful, for want of a little training in manners, and how to behave in good society that they sought to keep out of such society, and to find a lower kind, where they would not be laughed at, and where oddities and doggerel words and language brought a premium.

One of the great lawyers of this nation, tells the story that he was taught when a boy in the yankee part of the nation, that he wasn't any body ; he should be "seen and not heard," and sit in the chimney corner ; that when through college and his law studies, he was so diffident from the effects of this teaching that he could scarcely muster courage to commence his professional business, and that he had suffered untold distress, thousands of times, even through all his life from this same cause ; and yet his name has gone all through the land, in honor, as a lawyer. •

One of the Christian laymen, who became celebrated in New Haven county, from 1800 to 1830, wrote in his journal, that he "had been kept under so at home that when twenty-one years of age, he did not dare to speak to any body of his very great desire to obtain a liberal education," that if he could have done so, some way would probably have opened for that end, and he should not have suffered as he did all his life, the mortification of the want of such education.

Much of the civilities between young women and young men (they did not have young ladies and young gentlemen, but "gals and boys"), were of the rudest kind, and such as they picked up of themselves, and as a whole were rather demoralizing than elevating, as the consequences fully reveal, much of which is far beyond the delicacy to be retained in a book. A young man in Torrington, about the time of the Revolution, invited a young lady to go with him to a party ; she declined the invitation, and some years passed until she and the same young man met at an evening party, and at the close of the entertainment the young lady had no way to return home, and the young man offered to take her home on his horse, which offer she accepted. When they had journeyed about half the distance, the young man dropped his riding whip, and proposed to alight and get it, the young lady said she could obtain it with less trouble than he, and jumped from the horse with much politeness to pick it up and remount, but as soon as she was safely landed, the

g man threw the pillion she rode on to her, and putting his on a run left her to travel home in the snow, some mile or thus settling the account of the mitten some years before. might be that this transaction occurred before the young people taught such excellent manners in public schools.

We have heard so much about the well trained and well governed men of seventy years ago that we are poorly prepared to learn it was some forty or more of those same model young men who in the window at Ezekiel Appley's wedding, and stole all the sions prepared for the occasion, and took all into the woods and ; having, to be sure, the very great politeness of returning the s the next day ; and the family were thankful that they did no er damage. And it was some thirty of these model fellows in ingford, who stole Asa Loomis's bride and attempted to escape the town with her but failed, and went to the tavern, and had a l supper and liquors and refused to give up the bride until the groom should pay the bill. How is it now ? On the third day ctober 1877, a marriage occurred in Wolcottville, and was held e church, and by voluntary good will an elegant audience was aiting ; the organ played its sweet music (instead of horsefiddles, muskets and the like, of olden time) ; the house was decorated magnificent style with the flowers of numberless gardens and ervatories from far and near, making the occasion one of beauty, and happiness. On the eleventh day of the same month another ding occurred in the Episcopal church, the first being in the gregational, and the house was decorated in most beautiful style, he voluntary good will of a score of young people, and the nts to the bride were such as to make the occasion a joy as long r remembrance continues. And these are not isolated cases, he like of which occurs frequently in very humble cottages, in most rural parts of the country, only on a less extensive scale. ut it is said the children do not conduct as they used to do. ed they do not.

here lived a family in this town about sixty years ago, that was a ly of good standing, of considerable property and energy of acter, and the children have performed very honorable parts in since. The story is told as a real fact that on a certain morning, e the father was on his knees praying, the old bunting ram came to door, which was standing open, and the boys seeing him, made in motions to him which always provoked his fury, and the animal

made for the old man and hit him a solid bunt. This took the old gentleman rather by surprise, and he sprang from his knees as if electrified, and remarked, "damn that ram," then kneeling again, finished his morning prayers. It would be no risk to venture a thousand dollars that no family could now be found in the town, that would treat a father, and religion, with such disrespect.

At Torrington center, or green, fifty years ago, some of these model boys who could take off their hats in the highway, and keep still in the house in the presence of company, used to exhibit some of the perfection of those days around the old academy (new then) during singing school nights, where year after year it was almost impossible to conduct the school. During one season, after a variety of enterprising, ingenious tricks for disturbance, they one evening arranged to give the singers pretty thorough attention. Hence during the day the windows were all nailed down with a purpose. When the audience was well in the exercises of the evening some very long goosequills filled with wet and dry powder for the purpose, were placed under the door and set afire. They went into the house, and around the house, everywhere filling the house with powder smoke and perfumes; and they kept coming, one after another, as if intelligent and yet knowing nothing, but to dash on, here and there and everywhere, and at the same time red pepper was thrown down the stove pipe hole on the stove, which created much suffering in the effort to breathe. A rush was made, for the door, but it was braced shut by great benches and logs outside, which it was impossible to remove from the inside. Then gasping for breath they flew to the windows only to find them nailed down, and no refuge was left but to smash the window glass and get breath.

In Goshen the same thing was done in the presence of the selectmen of the town, the society's committee, the constables and justices of the peace, who were all assembled to protect the singing school, and yet it was broken up and no body could be found who did it.

If anything half so annoying were to take place to-day, the state militia would be called out at once if needed to put an end to it.

The difference between the past and the present methods of family government seems to be, less, much less of the rod; more love for children and parents, and hence, more respectful and heartfelt obedience, instead of slavish dread of the lash, and hence many more young people now become devoted to religious life, benevolent enterprises, and moral culture. The oft repeated complaint about the

eneracy of family government in the present age is a scare-crowd bug of the stupidest kind.

Deacon Guy Wolcott's sons were among the most intelligent, surprising, and industrious in the town, but were celebrated for being the most sedate and quiet at home, while abroad, or out in company, they were as full of sport and enjoyment as any body. At home they were not allowed to have such enjoyment, being trained in the strictest manner, and therefore they made up lost time when they escaped the watch of the parental eye, and where was there a family of any *snob* in them, but that did the same under like circumstances. And there was another deacon's family still more unfortunate than Guy Wolcott's.

In early times when there were few carts in the town Priest Mills went to Dea. Gaylord's to borrow a cart, and making his request known, the deacon said, he would consent if Miah [his son Nehemiah] would, but he guessed it wanted a *band*. Nehemiah said he would consent, if Jo would, but he guessed it wanted a *gripe*, and Joseph said he would consent if his father would, but he guessed it wanted a *spike*. Mr. Mills went home without the cart, and meeting a neighbor said: "I've been to Deacon Band's, Miah Gripe's, Jo Spike's to get a cart, but I could not get one." Ever after the deacon and his sons were called Deacon Band, Miah Gripe, and Jo Spike. But it is hazardous to enter upon the list of nicknames, for they are so many, and some of them of such a character as to ruin the reputation of any book, to say nothing about the reputation of the town, that the most discreet part of the battle is to retire from the field of observation, and suffer oblivion, if the old town would but do it, to hide forever, the stars of speech, that have been the sport of generations, now all gone.

Nothing was the people of this town peculiar, so far as is known, they followed in the spirit of education, customs, manners, fashions, and the various uses of language and citizenship in a free country, as the people of other parts of the state, and New England; as city fashions and manners and customs are the style at the present time, the next historian of the town may have the pleasure of recording the peculiarities of city life for the amusement and knowledge of country people.

CHAPTER XX.

LISTS OF NAMES.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

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| 1762, May. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | 1773, May. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. Mr. John Cook. |
| Oct. | Mr. Jonathan Coe. One vacancy. | Oct. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. |
| 1763, May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. | 1774, Jan. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. |
| Oct. | None from Torrington rec. | May. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. |
| 1764, May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Jonathan Coe. | Oct. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. Mr. Noah Marshall. |
| Oct. | Mr. Jonathan Coe. One vacancy. | 1775, March. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. Mr. Noah Marshall. |
| 1765, May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Jonathan Coe. | April. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. Mr. Noah Marshall. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | May. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. Mr. Noah Marshall. |
| 1766, May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Noah Wilson. | July. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. One vacancy. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. |
| 1767, Jan. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | Dec. | None from Torrington. |
| May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Noah Wilson. | 1776, May. | Mr. Ephraim Bancroft. Capt. Shubael Griswold. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | June. | No representatives recorded. |
| 1768, May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Noah Wilson. | Oct. | Capt. Shubael Griswold. Mr. Ephraim Bancroft. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | Nov. | Mr. Ephraim Bancroft. Capt. Shubael Griswold. |
| 1769, Jan. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | Dec. | Mr. Ephraim Bancroft. Capt. Shubael Griswold. |
| May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Noah Wilson. | 1777, May. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. Capt. Shubael Griswold. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | Aug. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. Capt. Shubael Griswold. |
| 1770, May. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Noah Wilson. | Oct. | Mr. Abner Marshall. Mr. John Cook. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | 1778, Jan. | Mr. Abner Marshall. One vacancy. |
| 1771, May. | Mr. John Cook. One vacancy. | Feb. | Mr. Abner Marshall. One vacancy. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Noah Marshall. | May. | Mr. Abner Marshall. Mr. Aaron Austin. |
| 1772, May. | Mr. Ephraim Bancroft. Capt. Amos Wilson. | Oct. | Capt. Shubael Griswold. Mr. Aaron Austin. |
| Oct. | Mr. John Cook. Mr. Ephraim Bancroft. | Dec. | Capt. Shubael Griswold. Mr. Aaron Austin. |
| | | 1779, Apr. | None given from Torrington. |

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| May. | Mr. Noah North. | 1790, Dec. | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. |
| | Mr. Abner Marshall. | 1791, May. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. |
| Oct. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. | | Mr. Shubael Griswold. |
| | Mr. Noah North. | Oct. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. |
| Jan. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. | | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. |
| | Mr. Noah North. | 1792, May. | Doct. Elkanah Hodges. |
| Apl. | Col. Eliphaz Sheldon. | | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. |
| | Mr. Noah North. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| May. | Capt. Shubael Griswold. | | Mr. William Battle. |
| | Mr. Noah North. | 1793, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| Oct. | Mr. Noah North. | | Mr. Shubael Griswold. |
| | Capt. Shubael Griswold. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| Nov. | Capt. Shubael Griswold. | | Mr. Shubael Griswold. |
| | One vacancy. | 1794, May. | Mr. Seth Wetmore. |
| Feb. | Mr. Noah North. | | Mr. William Battle. |
| | Capt. Shubael Griswold. | Oct. | Mr. Seth Wetmore. |
| May. | No representatives recorded. | | One vacancy. |
| Oct. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. | 1795, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | One vacancy. | | Mr. William Battle. |
| Jan. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Mr. Abner Marshall. | | Mr. William Battle. |
| May. | Mr. Abner Marshall. | 1796, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Mr. Aaron Austin. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| Oct. | Mr. David Grant. | Oct. | Mr. Epaphras Sheldon. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| , Jan. | No representatives recorded. | 1797, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| May. | Mr. Noah North. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| Oct. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| | Doct. Samuel Woodward. | 1798, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| , Jan. | Col. Epaphras Sheldon. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| | Doct. Samuel Woodward. | Oct. | Mr. Wait Beach. |
| May. | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | 1 | Mr. Ebenezer Miller. |
| Oct. | Mr. Noah North. | 1899, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Capt. Jabez Gillett. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| , May. | Mr. Daniel Grant. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Mr. David Soper. | | Mr. Nathaniel Austin. |
| Oct. | Gen. Epaphras Sheldon. | 1800, May. | Mr. Wait Beach. |
| | Mr. Samuel Woodward. | | Mr. John Gillett. |
| i, May. | Capt. Amos Wilson. | Oct. | Mr. Phineas North. |
| | Doct. Samuel Woodward. | | Mr. William Battle. |
| Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | 1801, May, | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Doct. Samuel Woodward. | | Mr. William Battell. |
| 7, May. | Mr. Noah North. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | | Mr. William Battell. |
| Oct. | Capt. Amos Wilson. | 1802, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Capt. Shubael Griswold. | | Mr. William Battell. |
| 8, May. | Gen'l Epaphras Sheldon. | Oct. | Mr. Phineas North. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | 1803, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| 9, Jan. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | | Mr. Jabez Gillett. |
| May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | 1804, May. | Mr. Phineas North. |
| | Capt. Shubael Griswold. | | Mr. William Battell, Jr. |
| Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. |
| | Doct. Samuel Woodward. | | Mr. William Battell, Jr. |
| 10, May. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | 1805, May. | Phineas North. |
| | Doct. Samuel Woodward. | | William Battell. |
| Oct. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | Oct. | Elisha Hinsdale. |
| | Mr. Eliphalet Eno. | | William Battell. |
| Dec. | Mr. Elisha Smith. | 1806, May. | Elisha Hinsdale. |

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| 1806, May. | William Battell, Jr. | 1822. | Samuel Woodward. |
| Oct. | Elisha Hinsdale. | 1823. | Levi Munsell. |
| | William Battell, Jr. | | John Gillett, Jr. |
| 1807, May. | Elisha Smith. | 1824. | Levi Munsell. |
| | Norman Griswold. | | Isaac H. Dibble. |
| Oct. | Elisha Smith. | 1825. | Russell C. Abernethy. |
| | William Battell. | | Isaac H. Dibble. |
| 1808, May. | Elisha Smith. | 1826. | Erastus Hodges. |
| | William Battell. | | Uriel Tuttle. |
| Oct. | Elisha Smith. | 1827. | Erastus Hodges. |
| | William Battell. | | William Battell. |
| 1809, May. | Elisha Smith. | 1828. | Russell C. Abernethy. |
| | William Battell. | | William Battell. |
| Oct. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1829. | Noah Drake, Jr. |
| | John Gillett, Jun. | | Horace Gillett. |
| 1810, May. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1830. | Noah Drake, Jr. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Horace Gillett. |
| Oct. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1831. | Asaph Gillett. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | Griswold Woodward. |
| 1811, May. | Elisha Smith. | 1832. | Erastus Hodges. |
| | Norman Griswold. | | William Battell. |
| Oct. | Elisha Smith. | 1833. | Martin Webster. |
| | William Battell. | | Levi Munsell. |
| 1812, May. | Elisha Smith. | 1834. | Noah Drake. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | Cicero Hayden. |
| Aug. | Elisha Smith. | 1835. | Ralph Deming. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | Noah Drake, Jr. |
| Oct. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1836. | Zaccheus W. Bissell. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | Giles Whiting. |
| 1813, May. | Erastus Hodges. | 1837. | Giles Whiting. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | John Gillett. |
| Oct. | Erastus Hodges. | 1838. | Lorrain Thrall. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Israel Holmes. |
| 1814, May. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1839. | Elkanah H. Hodges. |
| | Wm. Battell. | | Anson Colt, Jr. |
| Oct. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1840. | Luman Munsell. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Anson Colt, Jr. |
| 1815, Jan. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1841. | Uri Taylor. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Luman Munsell. |
| May. | Abel Hinsdale. | 1842. | Uri Taylor. |
| | Uriel Tuttle. | | No other recorded. |
| Oct. | Russell C. Abernethy. | 1843. | Griswold Woodward. |
| | William Battell. | | Asaph Gillett. |
| 1816, May. | Russell C. Abernethy. | 1844. | Asaph Gillett. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | Griswold Woodward. |
| Oct. | Russell C. Abernethy. | 1845. | Lyman W. Coe. |
| | Thaddeus Griswold. | | Dennis Coe. |
| 1817, May. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1846. | Lorrain Hindsale. |
| | William Battell. | | Nelson Roberts. |
| Oct. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1847. | Lorrain Hindsale. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Nelson Roberts. |
| 1818, May. | Lyman Wetmore. | 1848. | Jannah B. Phelps. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Frederick P. Whiting. |
| Oct. | Abel Kinsdale. | 1849. | Jannah B. Phelps. |
| | William Battell. | | Homer F. Thrall. |
| 1819. | Elihu Cook. | 1850. | Albert Bradley. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | Henry S. Barbour. |
| 1820. | Elihu Cook. | 1851. | Lewis Whiting. |
| | John Gillett, Jr. | | John W. Cooke. |
| 1821. | John Gillett, Jr. | 1852. | Edmund A. Wooding. |
| | Abel Hinsdale. | | Leverett Tuttle. |
| 1822. | Matthew Grant. | 1853. | Noah Drake. |

L. Thompson.
Noah Drake.
Henry Hopkins.
N. Roberts.
C. A. Winship.
George P. Bissell.
Lewis A. Thrall.
George P. Bissell.
Lewis A. Thrall.
Thomas A. Miller.
Samuel J. Stocking.
Thomas A. Miller.
Andrew Roberts.
Harlow Fyler.
Francis N. Holley.
Harvey L. Rood.
George L. Whiting.
B. R. Agard.
Roderick Bissell.
Alonzo Whiting.
Henry G. Colt.
Lauren Wetmore.
James Ashborn.
Henry S. Barbour.
Elijah Woodward.

1866. O. R. Fyler.
W. H. Barber.
1867. Roger C. Barber.
Elisha Turner.
1868. Joseph F. Calhoun.
Thomas A. Starks.
1869. Charles Hotchkiss.
Edward B. Birge.
1870. J. W. Phelps.
Luther Bronson.
1871. E. C. Hotchkiss.
John M. Burr.
1872. F. J. Seymour.
Wait B. Wilson.
1873. Charles McNeil.
James Alldis.
1874. Charles McNeil.
Charles F. Church.
1875. Charles F. Brooker.
Edward C. Hotchkiss.
1876. Charles McNeil.
John W. Gamwell.
1877. Levi Hodges.
Achille F. Migeon.

TOWN CLERKS.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| John Cook, | 1740 to 1779, 38 yrs. | Russell C. Abernethy, | 1837 to 1838, 1 yrs. |
| Epaph. Sheldon, | 1779 to 1795, 15 " | John Gillett, | 1838 to 1844, 6 " |
| Elisha Smith, | 1795 to 1813, 18 " | Francis N. Holley, | 1844 to 1850, 6 " |
| Gillett, | 1813 to 1823, 10 " | Giles A. Gaylord, | 1850 to 1851, 1 " |
| Will C. Abernethy, | 1823 to 1827, 4 " | Henry S. Barbour, | 1851 to 1870, 19 " |
| Gillett, | 1827 to 1831, 4 " | Gideon H. Welch, | 1870 to 1877, 7 " |
| Will C. Abernethy, | 1831 to 1835, 4 " | Fred. F. Fuessenich, | 1877. |
| Gillett, | 1835 to 1837, 2 " | | |

SELECTMEN.¹

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|---|---|
| 1. Epaphras Sheldon. Amos Wilson. Ephraim Bancroft. Shubael Griswold. Elijah Gaylord. | 1781. Epaphras Sheldon. Abner Loomis. Amos Wilson. Jesse Cook. Jabez Gillett. |
| 2. Noah Wilson. Shubael Griswold. Abner Loomis. Noah North. Jabez Gillett. | 1782. Amos Wilson. Jabez Gillett. Abner Loomis. Shubael Griswold. Daniel Grant. |
| 3. Ephraim Bancroft. John Strong. Noah North. | 1783. Amos Wilson. David Soper. Noah North. Jabez Gillett. Abner Loomis. |
| 4. Epaphras Sheldon. Abner Loomis. Daniel Hudson. Noah North. David Soper. | 1784. Elisha Smith. David Soper. Daniel Grant. |

In consequence of the loss of the First Book of Records of the town meetings, the before 1777, could not be given. The record of town clerks before that date was obtained from the town treasurer's book.

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| 1784. | Austin Haydon. Abijah Wilson. | 1797. | Joseph Phelps. |
| 1785. | Amos Wilson. Austin Haydon. Elisha Smith. David Soper. Thomas Marshall. | 1798. | Guy Wolcott. Nathaniel Austin Phineas North. Michael Loomis. Noah North. |
| 1786. | Elisha Smith. David Soper. Austin Haydon. Thomas Marshall. Elkanah Hodges. | 1799. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Noah North. |
| 1787. | Elkanah Hodges. Zachariah Mather. Abijah Wilson. Samuel Austin. Stephen Fyler. | 1800. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Noah North. |
| 1788. | Abijah Wilson. Zachariah Mather. Caleb Lyman. David Soper. Stephen Fyler. | 1801. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1789. | Wait Beach. Jabez Gillett. Asahel Miller. | 1802. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1790. | Wait Beach. Daniel Dibble. George Miller. | 1803. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1791. | Elkanah Hodges. William Battell. Seth Wetmore. John Gillett. Ebenezer Lyman. | 1804. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1792. | Elkanah Hodges. William Battell. Seth Wetmore. John Gillett. Ebenezer Lyman. | 1805. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1793. | Elkanah Hodges. William Battell. Seth Wetmore. John Gillett. Ebenezer Lyman. | 1806. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1794. | Elisha Smith. Nathaniel Austin. Seth Wetmore. Joseph Gaylord. Phineas North. | 1807. | Elisha Smith. John Gillett. Phineas North. |
| 1795. | Seth Wetmore. Joseph Gaylord. Nathaniel Austin. Elisha Smith. Phineas North. | 1808. | Elisha Smith. Phineas North. Thaddeus Griswold. |
| 1796. | Elisha Smith. Daniel Dibble. Phineas North. Joseph Gaylord. Stephen Fyler. | 1809. | Phineas North. Thaddeus Griswold. Lyman Wetmore. |
| 1797. | Elisha Smith. Daniel Dibble. Stephen Fyler. Jabez Gillett. | 1810. | Lyman Wetmore. Thaddeus Griswold. William Whiting. |
| | | 1811. | Lyman Wetmore. Thaddeus Griswold. William Whiting. |
| | | 1812. | Lyman Wetmore. Thaddeus Griswold. William Whiting. |
| | | 1813. | Matthew Grant. Norman Griswold. Elihu Cook. |
| | | 1814. | Matthew Grant. Norman Griswold. Elihu Cook. |
| | | 1815. | Matthew Grant. Norman Griswold. Elihu Cook. |
| | | 1816. | Elihu Cook. Norman Griswold. Matthew Grant. |
| | | 1817. | Elihu Cook. Daniel G. Humphrey. |

- Noah Drake, Jr.
 Elihu Cook.
 Daniel G. Humphrey.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Elihu Cook.
 Daniel G. Humphrey.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Isaac H. Dibble.
 Aaron Smith.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Benjamin Phelps.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Asaph Gillett.
 Isaac H. Dibble.
 Asaph Gillett.
 Isaac H. Dibble.
 Benjamin Phelps.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Asaph Gillett.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Benjamin Phelps.
 Uriel Tuttle.
 Benjamin Phelps.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Levi Munsell.
 Uriel Tuttle.
 Levi Munsell.
 Benjamin Phelps.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Uriel Tuttle.
 Levi Munsell.
 Uriel Tuttle.
 Russell C. Abernethy.
 Uri Taylor.
 Russell Abernethy.
 Uri Taylor.
 Griswold Woodward.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Uri Taylor.
 Martin Webster.
 Griswold Woodward.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Demas Coe.
 Martin Webster.
 Griswold Woodward.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Martin Webster.
 George Bissell.
 Griswold Woodward.
 Erastus Hodges.
 Martin Webster.
 Levi Munsell.
 Demas Coe.
 Horace Gillett.
 Erastus Hodges.
 Demas Coe.
 Levi Munsell.
 Erastus Hodges.
 Horace Gillett.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Demas Coe.
1834. Trumbull Ives.
 Russell C. Abernethy.
 Griswold Woodward.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 1835. Noah Drake, Jr.
 Trumbull Ives.
 Edmund A. Wooding.
 Cicero Hayden.
 1836. Griswold Woodward
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Cicero Hayden.
 Edmund A. Wooding.
 1837. Griswold Woodward
 Lorrain Thrall.
 Milo Burr.
 Marcus Munsell.
 1838. Lorrain Thrall.
 Uri Taylor.
 Marcus Munsell.
 Jannah B. Phelps.
 1839. Frederick P. Whiting.
 Uri Taylor.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 Jannah B. Phelps.
 1840. Uri Taylor.
 Frederick P. Whiting.
 Jannah B. Phelps.
 Noah Drake, Jr.
 1841. Barzillai Hudson.
 Uri Whiting.
 1842. Barzillai Hudson.
 Uri Whiting.
 1843. Barzillai Hudson.
 Uri Whiting.
 1844. Barzillai Hudson.
 Nelson Alvord.
 Asaph Gillett.
 1845. Barzillai Hudson.
 Asaph Gillett.
 Nelson Alvord.
 1846. Barzillai Hudson.
 Nelson Alvord.
 Frederick P. Whiting.
 1847. Barzillai Hudson.
 George P. Bissell.
 Frederick P. Whiting.
 1848. Barzillai Hudson.
 George P. Bissell.
 Frederick P. Whiting.
 1849. George P. Bissell.
 Anson Colt.
 1850. Frederick P. Hills.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 1851. Barzillai Hudson.
 Frederick P. Hills.
 Harmon Cook
 1852. Frederick P. Hills.
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Harmon Cook.
 1853. Frederick P. Hills
 Barzillai Hudson.
 Harmon Cook.

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| 1854. Barzillai Hudson. Frederick P. Hills. Ephraim Fellows. | 1866. Bradley R. Agard. Roger C. Barber. Alonzo Whiting. |
| 1855. Harmon Cook. Horace Loomis. Elijah Woodward. | 1867. Bradley R. Agard. Roger C. Barber. Alonzo Whiting. |
| 1856. Harmon Cook. Horace Loomis. Elijah Woodward. | 1868. Bradley R. Agard. Alonzo Whiting. James G. Woodward. |
| 1857. Frederick P. Hills. George P. Bissell. Elijah Woodward. | 1869. Bradley R. Agard. Julius Wooding. John M. Burr. |
| 1858. Harmon Cook. Levi Hodges. Clark B. Downs. | 1870. Bradley R. Agard. Julius Wooding. John M. Burr. |
| 1859. Harmon Cook. Levi Hodges. Charles Hotchkiss. | 1871. Bradley R. Agard. John M. Burr. Lyman R. Pond. |
| 1860. Levi Hodges. Harvey L. Rood. Harmon Cook. | 1872. Lyman W. Coe. Edward B. Birge. Julius Wooding. |
| 1861. Bradley R. Agard. Alonzo Whiting. Harvey L. Rood. | 1873. Samuel Brooker. Wait B. Wilson. Edward B. Birge. |
| 1862. Bradley R. Agard. Alonzo Whiting. Harvey L. Rood. | 1874. Bradley R. Agard. Joseph Newbury. John W. Gamwell. |
| 1863. Bradley R. Agard. Alonzo Whiting. Harvey L. Rood. | 1875. Bradley R. Agard. Joseph A. Newbury. John W. Gamwell. |
| 1864. Bradley R. Agard. Alonzo Whiting. Harvey L. Rood. | 1876. Bradley R. Agard. Joseph A. Newbury. John W. Gamwell. |
| 1865. Bradley R. Agard. Alonzo Whiting. Harvey L. Rood. | 1877. Bradley R. Agard. Elijah Woodward. Joseph A. Newbury. |

FREEMEN.

“ A list of the names of persons admitted to be freemen of the state of Connecticut, in the town of Torrington, with the time when they were respectively sworn, after the Declaration of Independence of the United states ” (town record).

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|---|--|
| 1777. Epaphras Sheldon. Ashbel North. Abner Loomis. Noah Gleason. Elisha Smith. Bushniel Benedict. Epaphras Sheldon, Jr. Benjamin Bissell. Joel Loomis. Ebenezer Lyman. Amos Wilson. John Cook, Esq. Joseph Drake. John Cook, Jr. Shubael Cook. Jabez Gillett. | 1777. Matthew Grant. Noah Fowler. Benjamin Whiting. Abel Beach. Levi Thrall. Shubael Griswold. Jotham Ives. John Birge. Simeon Richards. Jonathan Coe. Abner Marshall. Benjamin Phelps. Ebenezer North. Samuel Beach. Ebenezer North, Jr. Ebenezer Coe. |
|---|--|

- Elijah Barber.
 John Wetmore.
 Moses Loomis.
 John Whiting.
 Benjamin Beach.
 Joseph Beach.
 Abraham Loomis.
 Abel Beach, Jr.
 Abijah Wilson.
 John Curtiss.
 Salmon Agard.
 Asahel Strong.
 Ephraim Bancroft, Jr.
 Elkanah Hodges.
 Issachar Loomis.
 Epaphras Loomis.
 Nathan Kelsey.
 Eli Loomis.
 Peter Parker.
 David Soper.
 John Strong.
 Caleb Lyman.
 Ephraim Bancroft.
 Daniel Hudson.
 Asahel Wilcox.
 John Burr, Jr.
 Noah Wilson.
 James Bacon.
 Noah North.
 Timothy Loomis.
 Noah Wilson, Jr.
 Joseph Allyn.
 1. Daniel Dibble.
 Asaph Atwater.
 Asa Foot.
 David Norton.
 1. Jonathan Kelsey.
 Michael Loomis.
 Roger Wilson.
 William Wilson.
 Noah Beach.
 Fitch Loomis.
 Thomas Matthews.
 Daniel Winchel.
 Samuel Cummins.
 Elisha Bissell.
 Seth Coe.
 Joseph Frisbie.
 Simeon Birge.
 Joseph Loomis.
 Silas Fyler.
 Pardon Thrall.
 George Frazier.
 Ambrose Marshall.
 John Stancliff.
 David Goff.
 Ephraim Loomis.
 Thomas Ellsworth.
 Andrew Austin.
 Urijah Cook.
 Richard Leach.
 Elisha Frances.
1779. Caleb Leach.
 Asahel North.
 Aaron Marshall.
 Isaiah Tuttle.
 Bela Camp.
 Thomas Marshall.
 John Richards.
 William Grant, Jr.
 Samuel Cummins.
 George Baldwin.
 Elijah Hurlbut.
 1780. Stephen Taylor.
 Asa Loomis.
 Richard Loomis.
 Oliver Bissell.
 William Phelps.
 1781. Seth Wetmore.
 Eliphalet Austin.
 Asahel Miller.
 Jedidiah Cummins.
 Samuel Woodward.
 Simeon Moore.
 Moses Loomis.
 Elihu Cook.
 Joseph Phelps.
 1782. Richard Leach, Jr.
 Daniel Deming.
 Benoni Hills, Jr.
 1783. Joseph Taylor.
 Joseph Holmes.
 William Whiting.
 Daniel Thrall.
 1784. Penfield Goodsell.
 Benoni Leach.
 Norman Griswold.
 William Pierpont.
 1785. John Fyler.
 Samuel Wetmore.
 Ebenezer Miller, Jr.
 Nathan Kelsey, Jr.
 1786. Guy Wolcott.
 Harvey Whiting.
 Elijah Bissell.
 Joel Loomis.
 Epaphras Loomis.
 1787. John Strong, Jr.
 Return Bissell.
 Raphael Marshall.
 Rozel Wilson.
 1788. Ashbel Bronson.
 Seth Holmes.
 Jonathan Phelps.
 Lemuel Loomis.
 Elihu Barber.
 Eli Barber.
 1789. Noadiah Bancroft.
 1790. Phineas North.
 1791. David Leavenworth.
 Jabez Beardsley.
 Charles Dix.
 Abner Coe.
 William Shattuck.

1794. Nehemiah Gaylord.
John Brooker.
Roger Marshall.
Remembrance North.
Stephen Hart.

1795. Russell Burr.
Thaddeus Griswold.
Lyman Wetmore.
David Williams.
Oliver Coe.
Harvey Palmer.
Eli Loomis.

1796. Daniel Potter.
Alexander Loomis.
Miles Beach.
Pomeroy Wetmore.
Ira Loomis.
Joseph Allyn, Jr.
Giles Whiting.
James Yale.
Roger Loomis.
Barzillai Blake.
Ebenezer Stoddard.
Roger Foot.
Samuel Foot.
Augustus Humphrey.
John Barber.

1797. William Battell.
Daniel C. Hudson.
Caleb Johnson.

1798. Anson Stone.
Elijah Strong.
Timothy Humiston.
George Miller.
Ambrose Potter.
Nathaniel Hayden.
Henry Miller.
Seymour Bradley.
Philo Eggleston.
Jesse Blake.
Rozel Loomis.

1799. Luke Hayden.
Zacheus P. Gillett.

1800. Hezekiah Durand.
John Gillett, Jr.
Aaron Loomis.
William Bostwick.
Oliver Allyn.
Cyrus Loomis.
Seth Treadway.
Ephraim Loomis, Jr.
Solomon Loomis.
Bildad Loomis.
Elias Loomis.
Samuel Rowley, Jr.
William Reynolds.
Benjamin Phelps.
Pomeroy Leach.

1801. Job Coc.
Curtiss Eggleston.
Benjamin Agard.
Isaac Edgerton.

1801. Abel Beach, Jr.
Wait Loomis.
Elisha Bissell.
Moses Richards.
Elijah Gaylord.
Horace Gillett.

1802. Daniel Richards.
David Eggleston.
David Miller.
Jeremiah F. Miller.
Allen Burr.
Timothy Loomis, Jr.
Uriel Tuttle.

Thomas White.
Amasa Ives.
Elijah Goodwin.
Ira Grant.
Nathan Gillett, Jr.
1803. Salmon Burr.
Chester Loomis.
Orange Soper.
Jedediah Eggleston.
Amos Wilson, Jr.
Samuel Beach, Jr.
Isaac Bellows.
Willard Hodges.
Erastus Hodges.
Erastus Ives.
Norman Fowler.
Benjamin Lindsley.

1804. Levi Munsell.
Artemas Phillow.
Asaph Gillett.
Bela Hinman.
Moses Rood, Jr.
Thomas Hurlbut.
Shelburn Ives.
Hezekiah Eno.
James Eggleston.
1805. Elisha Loomis.
Anderson Cone.
John Rood.
Abel Roberts.
James Rowley.
Ebenezer Rood, Jr.

1806. Isaac H. Dibble.
Aaron Rood.
Elihu Moore.
Luman Loomis.
Moses Drake.
Lazarus Ball.
Robert Hurlbut.
Ormel Leach.
Elijah Pond.
Ethan Eggleston.
Ezekiel Apply.

1807. Levi Beach.
Aaron Smith.
Rolland Wilson.
Harmon Wilson.
John Beach, Jr.
Charles Richards.

Jannah Phelps.
 Julius Beach.
 William Wilson.
 Gilbert Allyn.
 Ebenezer Turrell.
 Benjamin Cowles.
 Nathaniel Gaylord.
 Luther Cook.
 Peter M. Bissell.
 Anan Beach.
 Miles Spencer.
 Asa Shattuck.
 Elisha Bissell.
 David Shattuck.
 Selah Whiting.
 John Cook, Jr.
 Aranda Birge.
 Bassett Dunbar.
 Russell Dayton.
 Uri Whiting.
 Hezekiah Hayden.
 George Lyman.
 Leverett Birge.
 Nathaniel Smith.
 Uri Taylor.
 George Bissell.
 Abiel Taylor.
 Lemuel North.
 Joel Atkins.
 Catlin Bissell.
 Pelatiah Bissell.
 David Birge.
 Clement Carr.
 Cicero Hayden.
 Alvan Loomis.
 Allyn Loomis.
 Noah North.
 Levi Shepard.
 Charles Andrus.
 Elijah Woodward.
 Griswold Woodward.
 Homer F. Thrall.
 Ariel North.
 George W. Thrall.
 Willard North.
 Linus Sage.
 Alpheus Hodges.
 Norris Coe.
 Demas Coe.
 Norman Wilson.
 Daniel Tuttle.
 Giles Gaylord.
 Chester Birge.
 Asa Loomis.
 Abijah Osbon.
 James Wolcott.
 Henry E. Hodges.
 Rodney Brace.
 Joseph Miller.
 Abijah Monn.
 Samuel Seymour.
 Samuel Fyler.

1816. Fitch Bissell.
 Lewis Austin.
 Stephen Fyler, Jr.
 Prescott Pond.
 Ambrose Fyler.
 William H. Whiting.
 Cyrus Bissell.
 Anson Loomis.
 Elias Gillett.
 George Roberts.
 Reuben Fyler.
 1817. Warren Loomis.
 Alanson H. Kimberly.
 Harlow Fyler.
 Jubal Fyler.
 Orlen Loomis.
 Hiram Loomis.
 George Chase.
 Elisha Apley.
 Lewis Murray.
 Henry Roberts.
 Harlem Brace.
 Henry Dayton.
 Anson Colt, Jr.
 Truman Brace.
 Riley Griswold.
 Arthur Loomis.
 Allyn Miller.
 Edwin Bissell.
 Pelatiah Cadwell, Jr.
 Elizur Wolcott.
 Elijah M. Gaylord.
 David Winchell.
 Moses Bancroft.
 Thomas Hurlbut.
 Hezekiah Drake.
 Rufus Drake.
 Israel Coe.
 Horace Loomis.
 Julius Watkins.
 1818. Michael Loomis, Jr.
 Leverett Tuttle.
 Newton Rossiter.
 Daniel C. Humphrey, Jr.
 Riley Lyman.
 Horace Bancroft.
 Trumbull Ives.
 Joseph Tolls.
 Hiram Winchell.
 Ira Parker.
 Stephen Griswold.
 Henry Gaylord.
 Chester Clark.
 Samuel Addis.
 Ebenezer Winchell.
 Phelps McCoe.
 Horace Mather.
 Chester Bancroft.
 Joseph Holcomb.
 Reuben Loomis.
 Riley Cook.
 Martin Webster.

1818. John Ellsworth.
 James Leach.
 Samuel Thrall.
 Luman Hinman.
 Marvin Barber.
 Augustus Grant.
 Joseph Eggleston.
 Myron Leach.
 Rial Burr.
 Milo Burr.
 Jeremiah Bown.
 William Leach.
 Porter Bissell.
 Henry F. Osborn.
 Ira Mason.
 John Cook, 4th.
 Joseph Lewis.
 Austin Moses.
 Alfred French.
 Henry Wattles.
 Rufus Moses.
 Horace Loomis.
 Dudley Sullivan.
 Erastus Bancroft.
 John Cook, 3d.
 Chester Johnson.
 Ira Hoyt.
 Christopher Pierce.
 Amasa Scoville.
 Randal Covey.
 Abijah Coe.
 Elijah Pond, Jr.
 Silas White.
 Ransley Birge.
 Samuel H. Foot.
 Matthew Grant.
 Samuel Deliber.
 Warren Bancroft.
 Eaton Ellsworth.
 Nathan Thrall.
 Sylvanus Cook.
 Julius Scoville.
 Sylvester Coe.
 Curtis Tuttle.
 Levi Holmes.
 Benjamin Curtiss.
 John Taylor.
 Luman Carr.
 Ambrose Thorp.
 Roderick Bissell.
 Spencer Garrett.
 Samuel Bartlett.
 Truman Seymour.
 1819. Amos Northrop.
 Heman Childs.
 Asa Hull.
 Curtiss Tomlinson.
 Sanford Palmer.
 William H. Hurlbut.
 Elihu Barber, Jr.
 Israel Gross.
 James Grant.

1819. Pelatiah Roberts.
 Grandison Loomis.
 Timothy Cotton.
 Levi Dutton.
 Joshua Leach.
 1820. Truman Merrill.
 Elisha Loomis.
 Leonard Bissell.
 Welcome Clemence.
 Jeremiah Page.
 Benjamin Eggleston.
 James H. Seymour.
 Artemas Rowley.
 Cyrus North.
 James Whiting.
 Charles Woodward.
 George O. Jarvis.
 1821. Horatio Grant.
 Leverett Scott.
 Asahel Coe.
 Frederick P. Whiting.
 Dennis Hart.
 Frederick Rowe.
 Albro Cowles.
 Roswell Birge.
 Christopher Perkins.
 Jabez Gibbs.
 Chauncey Shattuck.
 Joel Wright.
 Reuben Smith.
 Miles Beach, Jr.
 Leonard Griswold.
 Rufus Patchen.
 Lauren Roberts.
 Daniel Richards.
 Uriel Johnson.
 Ralph Dunbar.
 Abner Loomis.
 Henry Allyn, 2d.
 Luther Birge.
 William E. Russell.
 1822. Asahel Howd.
 Joshua Thrall.
 George D. Wadhams.
 Marcus Munsill.
 Willard Barber.
 Lucretius Moore.
 Miles Apley.
 Henry Trowbridge.
 George Beach.
 Abram Loomis.
 Lorrain North.
 Lemuel Loomis, Jr.
 Seth Smith.
 Hiram Phelps.
 David White.
 Andrew Kingsley.
 1823. Marvin Henderson.
 Norman Coe.
 Truman Baldwin.
 Eben M. Hills.
 Lorrain Hinsdale.

Alvan Loomis.
 John Grant.
 Henry Deary.
 John Ostrum.
 William Greer.
 Jonah Dayton.
 Lyman Baldwin.
 De Witt C. Dickinson.
 James H. Hubbard.
 Thomas Cook.
 William H. Masters.
 Minard Van De Bogert.
 Albert Bradley.
 Noel Merrill.
 Joel Ball.
 Harry Bissell.
 Ira Johnson, Jr.
 Abel S. Leach.
 Frederick Spencer.
 Elizur Johnson.
 Phineas North.
 Chauncey Allyn.
 Herman Wilson.
 Hiram J. White.
 Lauren Wetmore.
 Jedediah Munn.
 Martin Sage.
 5. Ralph P. Judd.
 Randall Shattuck.
 Lyman B. Squires.
 Darius Moore.
 Harvey Goodwin.
 John H. Tuttle.
 Charles Pierpont.
 Hiram Burr.
 Amos Ward.
 Charles M. Lines.
 Charles Clark.
 William Bissell.
 George Boothe.
 Enoch Sperry.
 Frederick North.
 5. Harvey Ford.
 Samuel Scott.
 Ansel Cook.
 David Fletcher.
 Elijah I. Cummins.
 Theodore Leach.
 Heman Wadhams.
 Elkanah Barber.
 Wm. W. Munson.
 Gilman Hinsdale.
 Edmund Phillow.
 Henry Thompson.
 Lewis Miller.
 Converse Clark.
 Thomas More.
 Benjamin Dealing.
 Addison Palmer.
 Hiram Barber.
 William Baldwin.
 H. Alvord.

1827. Lorrain Moss.
 Garwood H. Beckwith.
 Abner W. Jenkins.
 Leonard H. Goodwin.
 George P. Bissell.
 Wells Fyler.
 Alanson Mitchel.
 Edward Calkins.
 Joshua Brad.
 Albert Grant.
 Ira Thrall.
 Eliphalet Smith.
 Luke Thrall.
 Norman Leach.
 Eber Coe.
 Nathaniel Birge.
 Stephen Smith.
 William Phipany.
 Jairus Case.
 1828. Emery Taylor.
 Luman Munsell.
 Norman Apley.
 Rufus Burr.
 John C. Barber.
 Eber Gibbs.
 Stirling Woodruff.
 Otis Burnham.
 Allyn Roberts.
 Edward Denny.
 Harman Cook.
 Harry Miller.
 Hiram A. Pettibone.
 Samuel Spencer.
 Tudor Pease.
 Russell Brooker.
 Thomas A. Miller.
 Henry Colt.
 Elisha S. Abernethy.
 Levi Loomis.
 Horace C. Gillett.
 James Perry.
 Sebo Beach.
 1829. Aurora Morey,
 Hiram Rustin.
 Justus Loomis.
 Rufus Eggleston.
 Charles Johnson.
 Orson Barber.
 Allyn Burr.
 Willard Birge.
 Bennett Palmer.
 Ranson P. Ellsworth.
 Anson Williams.
 1830. Frederick B. Wadhams.
 Homer Fowler.
 Sheldon Barber.
 James Harris.
 Nelson Alvord.
 George M. Goodwin.
 Marcus Eggleston.
 Asa E. Perkins.
 Simeon Loomis.

1830. Giles L. Gaylord.
Lorrain Smith.
Augustus J. Taylor.
Horace Rowley.
Chester Bristol.
Lemuel Munson.
Linus Johnson.
Lewis Whiting.
Seth S. Treadway.
William R. Gould.
Riley Dunbar.
1831. David Evans.
Lewis Sperry.
Anson Hine.
Sylvester Hurlbut.
Robert Pelton.
William Durand.
Silas D. Spaulding.
Nelson Allyn.
Henry Hungerford.
1832. Samuel A. Groves.
Henry Judd.
James F. Harding.
Miletus Huxford.
Charles Smith.
Hiram Munsell.
Hiram Bronson.
Caleb Cone.
William B. Spencer.
Dennis Dudley.
John Frisbie.
Joseph Allyn, 2d.
Wait B. Wilson.
Orrin Hillard.
Edwin Hodges.
James Raymond.
1833. Luther Miller.
Joel Hall.
Harvey H. Gross.
Charles Treadway.
Henry D. Denison.
Merritt White.
George Watson.
David Davids.
Joseph A. Newberry.
Elkanah Fox.
Ebenezer W. Beach.
Oliver E. Gross.
Levi Hurlbut.
Elkanah H. Hodges.
Lucius Dunbar.
Tullius C. Hayden.
Russell Tiffany.
1834. Ebenezer Sexton.
Oliver Hamlin.
Lucius Leach.
Alfred G. Morgan.
Asa G. Adams.
Aaron S. W. Goodwin.
Charles S. Church.
Arvid Dayton.
George L. Whiting.
1834. Lewis A. Thrall.
Shaylor Fyler.
David Tallmadge, Jr.
Albert Loomis.
James O'Brian.
Prosper Merrills.
John L. Bissell.
Jesse York.
Horace Thompson.
Stephen York.
Harmon Dayton.
Dennis Phillow.
Abel K. Hinsdale.
Richard Sperry.
1835. William Wedge.
Henry H. Newell.
Philo A. Loomis.
Timothy W. Loomis.
Charles M. Munson.
Ephraim Loomis.
Benj. F. Waugh.
Levi T. Munsell.
Ransom A. Dunbar.
Asa R. Hamlin.
Milo Winchell.
Alonzo Whiting.
Starr Holcomb.
John W. Scoville.
John Clark.
Julius Daily.
1836. Elijah Starkweather.
Alpha Rood.
Edmund Wooding.
Eber Rinck.
Lucius Bissell.
David W. Pond.
Joseph Barrett.
Hart H. Belding.
Nelson Caul.
Lewis Carrington.
Nelson Roberts.
Calvin Rood.
Henry A. Peet.
Collins Holcomb.
Joseph C. Hall.
Frederick Phelps.
John M. Thompson.
Alexander McKenzie.
Nathan B. Phelps.
Lorrain B. Rood.
Spencer A. Terrel.
Jerome A. Johnson.
George W. Gross.
George Canfield.
Fitch R. Babcock.
Linus Scovill.
George Scovill.
James Walling.
Thomas M. Starks.
Rufus Cone.
George Leach.
Alexander A. Gillett.

Richard W. Griswold.
 Oliver S. Hills.
 Charles H. Judd.
 Joel Scoville.
 Gilbert Mason.
 Joel Loomis.
 Ebenezer Edmons.
 Frank L. Whiting.
 George H. Birge.
 Lorrain Tibbals.
 Joseph Scott.
 Samuel Winchell.
 George Dunbar.
 Larandus Beach.
 Lyman Andrews.
 B. William F. Hungerford
 Elias E. Gilman.
 Edward Mott.
 William H. Pond.
 Charles S. Mason.
 Lucius H. Foot.
 Frederick L. Taylor.
 Stanley Griswold.
 Henry Jackson.
 Charles Mansfield.
 Frederck W. Brown.
 Wolcott Cook.
 Ansel Cartright.
 William B. Wilson.
 Peleg Elmore.
 Samuel Bradley, Jr.
 Levi Hodges.
 Julius J. Phelps.
 William H. Leach.
 William F. Foot.
 9. William W. Waugh.
 Roswell C. Loomis.
 David W. Carrington.
 John M. Cook.
 Buel Austin.
 George H. Mason.
 Lewis Cook.
 Reuben B. Cook.
 Giles M. Smith.
 William S. Pond.
 Allyn A. Clark.
 Timothy E. Miller.
 Nelson Hart.
 Caleb Daniels.
 David N. Lyman.
 o. Harvey L. Rood.
 Horatio Wilson.
 Henry Hayden.
 Milton Huxley.
 Emory Morris.
 Daniel Robertson.
 Luman Chapman.
 Addison Johnson.
 Emory Loomis.
 William F. Strong.
 Smith A. Harris.
 James H. Perry.

1840. James H. Tuttle.
 Samuel W. Squires.
 John F. Balkner.
 Charles T. Daniels.
 Elliot C. Tallmadge.
 Jonah Allyn, 2d.
 Lester K. Gains.
 George P. Cowles.
 George W. French.
 James Scofield.
 George W. Pond.
 Aaron Penniston.
 Herbert F. Combs.
 Aralzaman Carr.
 Lyman L. Clark.
 Ira Mott.
 Erastus Lyman.
 George Addis.
 Hyman Buel.
 David Combs.
 James Grant.
 Charles Cooper.
 James Gardner.
 Patrick Dellahant.
 1841. Edwin C. Drake.
 George F. Seymour.
 Albert M. Westlake.
 Miles Grant.
 Richard Hennissee.
 1842. Ransom W. Castle.
 James Dunwell.
 Nathan Tubbs.
 Bishop Squires.
 George Waugh.
 Charles L. Clark.
 Peter Ranney.
 Joseph L. Morris.
 Gerry Winchell.
 Martin Dunbar.
 William W. Webster.
 Lucius Andrews.
 Willam Chapman.
 1843. Rollin Fyler.
 Uri C. Burr.
 Charles T. Bancroft.
 Walter M. Hungerford.
 Joseph Eaves.
 Frank R. Ensign.
 Warren R. Curtiss.
 Charles F. Scofield.
 George H. Bowne.
 William B. Jones.
 William A. Grant.
 Justus Dayton.
 Matthew H. Grant.
 Daniel A. Grant.
 Crawford Ladd.
 Chester Cadwell.
 Ralph Palmer.
 Benjamin H. Morse.
 George Woodward.
 Joseph Huntington.

1843. Larenson Wilson.
Horace Cook.
Cornelius D. Cook.
Samuel Day.
Marshall Grilley.
1844. Chester R. Adkins.
Warren Roberts.
Charles Dayton.
Scott Baker.
Charles Hollis.
Lucius B. Follett.
William D. Aldrich.
Thomas Long.
Lewis W. Thrall.
Samuel Sperry.
Luther L. Leach.
John W. Rood.
Chester Smith.
Corridon L. Dutton.
Francis M. Hale.
George W. Church.
Elijah Woodward.
Philander P. Humphrey.
Rufus Rood.
Nelson Alvord, 2d
Stephen Gladding.
Samuel Weeks.
Samuel Burr.
Amos Parsons.
William L. Boughton.
James B. Tallmadge.
Henry B. Baker.
William La Fogg.
Hiram Lyman.
Ira Hoyt, Jr.
Theodore Robbins.
Edward Hubbard.
Daniel Brown.
Julius R. Pond.
Lorrain Curtiss.
Homer Johnson.
Austin N. Hungerford.
Albert Sedgwick.
Midian N. Griswold.
1845. Harvey Dayton.
Chester Drake.
Hiram Cobb.
John R. Sedgwick.
Henry Hurlbut.
William O'Rourke.
Ariel North.
1846. Charles G. Pond.
William Cooper.
Asa Wattles.
Eli B. Barnes.
George O. Smith.
Jerome Webster.
Elijah Witherell.
Frederick J. Seymour.
Frederick Perkins.
James C. Hayden.
Daniel Burness.
1846. Frances King.
George N. Blakeslee.
Newton Morse.
Giles W. Smith.
Ira Brasee.
Andrew E. Hull.
Gaylord G. Bissell.
Hermon Loomis.
John Youngs.
Edward Hill.
Corydon Shepard.
William R. Loomis.
Edward Curtiss.
Elias H. Rood.
1847. James G. Woodward.
Samuel T. Seelye.
Lorenzo E. Gore.
Daniel Kerby.
Rufus W. Gillett.
Ashbell G. Bradford.
Cornelius Winship.
Henry P. Ostrum.
Julius F. Blakeslee.
Henry L. Smith.
Albert P. Barber.
Edward H. Tuttle.
Charles Gale.
Anson B. Rice.
Orrin Potter.
Lathrop Messenger.
Ambrose Curtiss.
Charles Pilgrim.
Charles Catlin.
Edward Root.
William H. Moore.
McKenzie Millard.
Robert Wright.
Warham Curtiss.
Francis Burr.
James Green.
Harlem W. Brace.
1848. Joseph F. Calhoun.
George W. Loomis.
Sheldon Beach.
Charles N. North.
Giles D. Aden.
Cornelius Skiff.
Benjamin Warner.
Cyrus Hubbard.
David Beach.
George A. Hubbell.
Henry Davis.
William M. Bennett.
Lucius Burr.
James Roberts.
John G. Titus.
Oliver Titus.
Charles Grant.
Russell Perkins.
Rodman O. Pilgrim.
Lemuel E. Coe.
Chauncey Porter, Jr.

LISTS OF NAMES.

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| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alphens H. Chickering. | 1849. Eli S. Cheeseborough. |
| Mahlon W. Bancroft. | Stephen Chase. |
| Luke Barber. | 1850. Nathan Benjamin. |
| John N. Whiting. | Jeremiah W. Phelps. |
| Truman Barber. | Joseph B. Whiting. |
| John Bennett. | Edward Rice. |
| John C. Gillett. | Lewis S. Smith. |
| Marcus Dayton. | Harvey E. Bailey. |
| Joseph Rood. | Frederick Bailey. |
| Dana L. Hungerford. | Franklin Abbott. |
| Abiel Taylor. | William Moses. |
| Isaac M. Simons. | Henry Kimberly. |
| Gillett Burr. | James Birge. |
| Warren C. Clark. | Eli Welden. |
| George Platt. | Fayette Smith. |
| Lyman R. Pond. | Charles W. Cook. |
| Martin V. Drake. | Benjamin N. Beardslee. |
| Squire Scoville. | Alfred Brown. |
| John A. McKinstry. | Moses Weed. |
| Russell Millard, Jr. | John Scoville. |
| John Parker. | William Busby. |
| Jesse B. Rose. | Norman Goodwin. |
| Albert H. Smith. | Willard O. Barber. |
| Edward Thorp. | Samuel J. Stocking. |
| George Hurlbut. | Alfred Starr. |
| Henry P. Johnson. | Alexander Francis. |

MARRIAGES.

Recorded by Rev. Nathaniel Roberts.

| | |
|---------|---|
| d, | Abigail, to Joshua Parsons of Farmington, April 29, 1762 |
| | Elizabeth, to Benoni Hills, Oct. 28, 1773. |
| | Hezekiah, of Litchfield, to Abigail Damon, Dec. 17, 1751. |
| | Mary, to Oliver Coe, Oct. 7, 1762. |
| | Sarah, to Friend Thrall, Nov. 23, 1774. |
| rd, | David, to Elizabeth Wetmore, Sept. 8, 1774. |
| roft, | Ephraim, to Jemima Loomis, Nov. 2, 1775. |
| | Esther, to Roswell Coe, April 22, 1766. |
| π, | Elijah, to Mary Hills, July 10, 1766. |
| | Thomas, of Goshen, to Jerusha Loomis, Oct. 24, 1754. |
| | William, Jr., to widow Brown, June 16, 1768. |
| olomew, | Sarah, to Zacharia Leach, Sept. 4, 1769. |
| 1, | Abel, Jr., to Esther Peck, March 12, 1774. |
| | Benjamin, to Abiah Loomis, Aug. 31, 1763. |
| | Hannah, widow, to Daniel Webb, Nov. 9, 1761. |
| | Juel of Winchester, to Abiah Filley, Oct. 18, 1757. |
| | Joseph, Jr., to Ede Cook, Jan. 4, 1776. |
| | Margaret, to Abijah Wilson, Oct. 5, 1767. |
| | Rebecca, to Samuel Hurlbut, Dec. 1, 1768. |
| | Wait, of Goshen, to Huldah Loomis, July 9, 1767. |
| , | Joseph, to Marana Grant, Aug. 27, 1767. |
| , | Ariel, to Deborah Loomis, Oct. 15, 1772. |
| 2, | Widow, to William Barber, June 16, 1768. |
| 7, | Sarah, to Joseph Frisbie, Oct. 8, 1767. |
| | Eunice, to Joseph Hoskins, Jr., Aug. 20, 1761. |
| | Jerusha, to John Lucas, of Goshen, Dec. 5, 1763. |
| | Mary, to Asahel Wilcox, Sept. 13, 1762. |
| | Oliver, to Mary Agard, Oct. 7, 1761. |
| | Robert, to Chloe Thrall, Dec. 26, 1764. |
| | Roswell, to Esther Bancroft, April 22, 1766. |
| | Thomas, to Lois Cowles, Oct. 23, 1755. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| Cook, | Edee, to Joseph Beach, Jan. 4, 1776. |
| " | Rachel, to David Soper, Jan. 26, 1764. |
| Cowles, | Amasa, to Lucy North, Feb. 26, 1766. |
| " | Eunice, to Job Curtiss, Jan. 31, 1769. |
| " | Jerusha, to Ebenezer North, Feb. 16, 1769. |
| " | Lois, to Thomas Coe, Oct. 23, 1755. |
| " | Martha, to Thomas Curtiss, Jan. 7, 1762. |
| " | Mindwell, to Timothy Judd, Jan. 15, 1767. |
| " | Samuel, to Sibyl North. |
| Damon, | Abigail, to Hezekiah Agard, of Litchfield, Dec. 17, 1751. |
| Eno, | Abigail, to Martin North, April 2, 1760. |
| Everitt, | Samuel, to Mindwell Strong, May 27, 1762. |
| Filley, | Abiah, widow, to Joel Beach of Winchester, Oct. 18, 1757. |
| " | Mary, to John Curtiss, June 5, 1769. |
| " | William, to Dinah Preston, of Winchester, Jan. 13, 1759. |
| Fowler, | Mary, to Issachar Loomis, Dec. 10, 1765. |
| " | Noah, to Rhoda Tuttle, Feb. 10, 1774. |
| Frisbie, | James, of Litchfield, to Mary Gillet, May 1, 1754. |
| " | Joseph, to Sarah Celsey, Oct. 8, 1767. |
| Gaylord, | Suse, to Zechariah Mather, April 20, 1769. |
| Gillet, | Mary, to James Frisbie, May 1, 1754. |
| Grant, | Martha, to David Jewell, Dec. 6, 1773. |
| " | Marana, to Joseph Blake, Aug. 27, 1767. |
| " | Sarah, to Abner Loomis, July 29, 1757. |
| " | Zerviah, to Amos Wilson, Oct. 18, O. S., 1722. |
| Hills, | Benoni, to Elizabeth Agard, Oct. 28, 1773. |
| " | Mary, to Elijah Barber, July 10, 1779. |
| Hosford, | Isaac, of Litchfield, to Mindwell Loomis, July 8, 1747. |
| Hoskins, | John, of Litchfield, to Mary Loomis, Dec. 10, 1765. |
| Hurlbut, | Joseph, Jr., to Eunice Coe, Aug. 20, 1761. |
| " | Samuel, to Rebecca Beach, Dec. 1, 1768. |
| " | Phebe, to George Miller, June 29, 1775. |
| Jewell, | David, to Martha Grant, Dec. 6, 1773. |
| Judd, | Timothy, to Mindwell Cowles, Jan. 15, 1767. |
| Kent, | Elizabeth, to Ebenezer Moss, June 10, 1760. |
| Leach, | Hezekiah, to Sarah Bartholomew, Sept. 14, 1769. |
| Lee, | Joseph, of Goshen, to Prudence Curtiss, Jan. 8, 1750. |
| Lewis, | Nehemiah, of Goshen, to Esther Lyman, Dec. 30, 1767. |
| Loomis, | Abiah, to Benjamin Beach, Aug. 31, 1763. |
| " | Abner, to Sarah Grant, July 29, 1757. |
| " | Deborah, to Ariel Brace, Oct. 15, 1772. |
| " | Dorothy, to Eli Loomis, Nov. 18, 1762. |
| " | Eli, to Dorothy Loomis, Nov. 18, 1762. |
| " | Hannah, to Caleb Lyman, Sept. 28, 1768. |
| " | Huldah, to Wait Beach, July 9, 1767. |
| " | Isabel, to Benjamin Phelps, Oct. 16, 1755. |
| " | Issachar, to Mary Fowler, Dec. 10, 1765. |
| " | Jemima, to Noah North, March 25, 1756. |
| " | Jemima, to Ephraim Bancroft, Nov. 2, 1775. |
| " | Jerusha, to Thomas Barber, of Goshen, Oct. 24, 1754. |
| " | Lucy, to Elisha Smith, Nov. 23, 1773. |
| " | Mary, to John Hoskins, Dec. 10, 1765. |
| " | Mindwell, to Isaac Hosford, July 8, 1747. |
| " | Sarah, to Josiah Whiting, Nov. 2, 1775. |
| Lucas, | John, of Goshen, to Jerusha Coe, Dec. 5, 1765. |
| Lyman, | Caleb, to Hannah Loomis, Sept. 28, 1768. |
| " | Ebenezer, to Ann Young, Oct. 20, 1774. |
| " | Esther, to Nehemiah Lewis, Dec. 30, 1767. |
| " | Lydia, to Stephen Tuttle, March 23, 1768. |
| " | Ruth, to Asahel North, Jan. 26, 1757. |
| " | Sarah, "the younger," to Joel Wetmore, Nov. 23, 1763. |
| Mather, | Zachariah, to Suse Gaylord, April 20, 1769. |

Ambrose, of Litchfield, to Elizabeth Taylor, Oct. 30, 1754.
 Thomas, Jr., to Desire Tuttle, Jan. 30, 1764.
 George, to Phebe Huribut, of Wethersfield, June 29, 1775.
 Ashbel, to Ruth Lyman, Jan. 26, 1757.
 Ebenezer, Jr., to Jerusha Cowles, Feb. 16, 1769.
 Lucy, to Amasa Cowles, Feb. 25, 1766.
 Martin, to Abigail End, April 2, 1760.
 Noah, to Jemima Loomis, March 25, 1756.
 Sibyl to Samuel Cowles, April 14, 1756.
 Joshua of Farmington, to Abigail Agard, April 29, 1762.
 Esther, to Abel Beach, Jr., March 12, 1774.
 Benjamin, to Isabel Loomis, Oct. 16, 1755.
 Dinah, of Winchester, to Wm. Filley, Jan. 13, 1759.
 Rev. Nathaniel, to Margaret, dau. of Rev. J. Marsh of Windsor, Nov. 23, 1743.
 Rev. Nathaniel, to Esther Loomis, Nov. 7, 1848.
 Eunice, to Jesse Wilkinson, May 17, 1771.
 Mary, to Daniel Thrall, March 11, 1773.
 Elisha, to Lucy Loomis, Nov. 25, 1775.
 David, to Rachel Cook, Jan. 26, 1764.
 Timothy, to Deborah Stark, June, 1766.
 Deborah, to Timothy Soper, June, 1766.
 Asahel, Jr., to Mary Young, Dec. 2, 1773.
 Mindwell, to Samuel Evert, May 27, 1762.
 Elizabeth, to Ambrose Marsh of Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1754.
 Chloe, to Robert Coe, Dec. 26, 1764.
 Daniel, to Mary Sheffield, March 11, 1773.
 Elizabeth, to Joseph Thrall, March 23, 1758.
 Friend, to Sarah Agard, Nov. 23, 1774.
 Joseph, to Elizabeth Thrall, March 23, 1758.
 Levi to Mary Whiting, Nov. 15, 1770.
 Desire, to Thomas Marshall, Jr., Jan. 30, 1764.
 Rhoda, to Noah Fowler, Feb. 10, 1774.
 Stephen, of Goshen, to Lydia Lyman, March 23, 1758.
 Daniel, to widow Hannah Beach, Nov. 9, 1761.
 Joel, to Sarah Lyman the younger, Nov. 23, 1763.
 Elizabeth, to David Alvord, Sept. 8, 1774.
 Josiah, to Sarah Loomis, Nov. 2, 1775.
 Mary, to Levi Thrall, Nov. 15, 1770.
 Asahel, to Mary Coe, Sept. 13, 1762.
 Jesse, to Eunice Roberts, May 17, 1771.
 Amos, to Zerviah Grant, Oct. 16, O. S., 1732.
 Abijah, to Margaret Beach, Oct. 5, 1767.
 Noah, Jr., to Hannah Young, Nov. 24, 1763.
 Ann, to Ebenezer Lyman, Oct. 20, 1774.
 Hannah, to Noah Wilson, Nov. 24, 1763.
 Mary, to Asahel Strong, Dec. 2, 1773.

Rev. Alexander Gillet.

Benjamin, to Rhoda Loomis, April, 7, 1796.
 Ezekiel, to Sally Rood, Feb. 28, 1803.
 Joseph Jr., to Sarah Loomis, Mar. 18, 1801.
 Oliver, to Lucy Loomis, May 7, 1801.
 , to Polly Kimberly of Winchester, May 31, 1795.
 Samuel, Goshen, to widow Mary Loomis, June, 1792.
 Abijah, to Mary Loomis, March 19, 1795.
 Abel, to "Rocksey" Taylor, March 30, 1797.
 Jesse, to Merlla Loomis, Nov. 29, 1798.
 Salmon, to Mary Wheaton, both of Winchester, Oct. 3, 1800.
 Gladding, to Sarah Judd, in winter of 1792.
 Two, Jan. 21, 1799.

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| Coe, | Abijah, to Sibyl Baldwin, of Goshen, Oct. 18, 1792. |
| " | Job, to Lois Richards, Feb. 24, 1801. |
| Deming, | Ichabod, of Bristol, to Rebecca Loomis, April 4, 1797. |
| Drake, | John Eason, to Prudence Miner, Dec. 22, 1796. |
| Eggleston, | Edward, to widow Dinah Judd, of Winchester, March, 1802. |
| Fay, | Thaddeus, to Esther Lucas, both of Winchester, Oct. 17, 1793. |
| Foot, | Jared of Goshen, to Anne Wilson, June 19, 1797. |
| Gillet, | Nathan, Jr., to Aoigail Wolcott, May 26, 1803. |
| " | Timothy P., Rev., to Sally Hodges, Nov. 29, 1808. |
| " | Zacheus Phelps, to Clara Humphrey of Goshen, Dec. 27, 1798. |
| Hall, | David M., of Wallingford, to Mindwell Beach, Oct. 30, 1799. |
| Hills, | Seth, to Amy Lucas, both of Winchester, Nov. 28, 1798. |
| Hodges, | Erastus, to Laura Loomis, Jan. 5, 1809. |
| Hudson, | Daniel Coe, to Mary Loomis, Feb. 16, 1797. |
| Hurlbut, | Joseph, of Vt., to Rhoda Lyman, Feb. 14, 1803. |
| Johnson, | Caleb, to Polly Beach, Dec. 20, 1798. |
| Kimberly, | Jacob Jr., of Goshen, to Nancy Pond, June 11, 1797. |
| Loomis, | Alexander, to Submit Spencer, June, 1792. |
| " | Asa, to Margaret Loomis, May, 15, 1799. |
| " | Isachar, to Hephziba Loomis, May 6, 1802. |
| " | Ira, to Polly Thrall, July 25, 1793. |
| " | Joel, to Prudence West, May 23, 1792. |
| " | Wait, to Sarah Stone, Nov., 1796. |
| Lyman, | Ebenezer, Jr., to Clarissa Loomis, Nov. 4, 1802. |
| Marshall, | Levi, to Polly Gridley, April 19, 1795. |
| Miller, | David, to Hannah, Nov. 29, 1794. |
| Munsell, | Levi, to Rachel Marshall, Dec. 8, 1799. |
| Phillow, | Artemus, to Louisa Loomis, Dec. 11, 1800. |
| Richards, | Moses, to Naomi Hurlbut, Jan. 1, 1800. |
| Smith, | Theodore, of Goshen, to Rhoda Wilson, March, 18, 1795. |
| Stone, | , of Harwinton, to Sarah Hurlbut, Dec. 30, 1800. |
| " Stor " | Anson, to Phebe Miller, April 26, 1796. |
| Strong, | Josiah, to Patty Green, of Sharon Mountain, Sept. 29, 1793. |
| Thorp, | Samuel, Southington, to Jane Loomis, Oct. 14, 1792. |
| Thrall, | Augustus, to Sibyl Taylor, Feb. 19, 1795. |
| Watson, | Thomas, New Hartford, to Mele Wetmore, Jan. 1, 1797. |
| Welton, | Jesse, Jr., of Goshen, to Olive Wilson, Jan. 6, 1801. |
| Wilson, | Capt. Amos, to widow Hannah Loomis, March 20, 1793. |
| " | Amos, Jr., to Sabrah Griswold of Winchester, Mar. 25, 1801. |
| Wright, | Timothy, of New Hartford, to Triphena Bancroft, May 31, 1798. |

Marriages Recorded on Town Records.

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| Sept. 28, 1820, | Webster Martin and Permela North, by Lyman Beecher. |
| Nov. 16, " | Elkannah Ingraham, of Norfolk, and Highla Turrell. |
| Oct. 12, " | Gaylord Hayes and Mary Humphrey. |
| Oct. 18, " | Cyrus Hubbard, Harwinton, and Aurania Eggleston. |
| Oct. 21, " | Rufus Curtiss and Ursula Fowler. |
| " 23, " | Jeremiah Bowne and Hannah Ball. |
| Dec. 5, " | John Hungerford, Jr. and Charlotte Austin. |
| " " | Cyrus North and Lavinia Holmes. |
| Feb. 14, 1821, | Thomas Sparks and Betsey Granger. |
| Feb. 6, " | Chester Barber, Harwinton, and Marilla Birge. |
| Mar. 11, " | Rufus Patchin, Derby, and Clarissa McKenly. |
| Oct. 31, 1820, | Daniel G. Humphreys and Eliza Burr. |
| Nov. 20, " | Willard North and Lucinda Pelton. |
| " 27, " | Orlean Loomis and Ruba North. |
| " 23, " | Ira Cole, Kent, and Lavina Thrall. |
| " 29, " | Hiram Griswold, Goshen, and Harriet Whiting. |
| " 30, " | Chauncey B. Mix, Northfield, and Lucinda Freeman. |
| Dec. 13, " | Amos Wilson and Elizabeth Birge. |

- 13, 1820, Uriel Burr and Esther Curtiss.
 21, 1821, William Brown and Polly Hubbard.
 29, " Hiram Loomis and Abigail Ward.
 27, " Chester Johnson, Harwinton, and Maria Gates.
 21, " James Jones and Nancy Freeman.
 14, " Minard Van De Bogert and Hilpah Tuttle, Barkhamsted.
 25, " Rial Johnson, Harwinton, and Flora Willey.
 6, " Norman Griswold and Laura Birge.
 18, " Josiah Miller and Harriet Moore.
 6, " Sylvester Spencer and Lucinda Phelps.
 2, " Darius Willson and Clarrissa Treadway.
 19, 1822, Midian Griswold and Lucy North.
 5, " Abel S. Leach and Caroline Gillet.
 " " Thaddeus Griswold and Margaret T. Gaylord.
 9, " Samuel Thrall and Harriet Wilson.
 28, " George Beach and Mary Deliber.
 28, " John Watkins and Nancy Bissell.
 25, " Pitts Goodwin and Jerusha Fyler.
 1, 1823, Salmon Hunt, Canaan, and Clarissa Bradley of Torrington.
 12, " John Bonnelly and Candace Haydon, both of "
 7, " Lyman Leach, Litchfield, and Julia Allyn, of "
 27, " John Taylor and Fanny Strong, both of Torrington.
 4, " John Grant, Torrington, and Cynthia Pine, of Southold, L. I.
 5, " Lyman Pond, Litchfield, and Lucy Spencer of Torrington.
 6, " Harlow Fyler and Sibyl Tolls, both of Torrington.
 3, " Oliver Skinner, Torrington, and Charity Fox, Hebron.
 21, " Patrons Perkins and Deborah Brace, both of Torrington.
 27, " John Smith, Winchester, and Esther French, "
 20, " Daniel Richards, Litchfield, and Experience Leach, Torrington.
 1, " John R. Pitkin and Sophia Thrall, Torrington.
 18, " Reuben Chase and Lucy Curtiss, "
 26, " George Bissell and Sarah Woodruff, Torrington.
 2, 1824, John Gillett, Jr., and Mary Woodward, "
 4, " Giles A. Gaylord and Esther Austin. "
 22, " William Parmelee, Goshen, and Ann Eliza White, Torrington.
 26, " Miles Beach and Charlotte Bancroft, Torrington.
 21, " Horace Loomis and Permelia Loomis, "
 17, " Henry Allyn and Ruba Whiting, Torrington.
 11, " Emery Taylor, Bristol, and Harriet Mather, Torrington.
 10, " Ephraim W. Wolcott and Rhoda Leach, Torrington.
 11, " Roderick Bissell and Fanny Gaylord, Torrington.
 31, " Levi Crampton, Goshen, and Elizabeth Munn, Torrington.
 29, " Charles Pierpont and Candace Leach, Torrington.
 3, " David I. Fuller and Maria Porter, Watertown.
 26, " Hiram Gibbs and Eliza Bascom, Torrington.
 12, " Nathan W. Hammond and Harriet Merrill, Torrington.
 22, " Jannah Demming, Barkhamsted, and Lydia Thorp, Torrington.
 1, 1825, Elkanah Ingraham, Colchester, and Louisa Turrill.
 10, " Sylvester Coe, Torrington, and Caroline Brown, Canton.
 7, 1824, Daniel R. Kimberly and Lydia Brooks.
 17, 1825, Converse Clark, Saybrook, and Almira Burr, Torrington.
 5, " Hiram Winchell and Olive Goodwin, Torrington.
 2, " Ephraim Fellows, Cornwall, and Sabra Roberts, Torrington.
 16, " James Smith, Lexington, N. Y., and Deidama Cornish, Simsbury.
 2, " Gerry Grant and Louisa Whiting, Torrington.
 3, 1826, John H. North, Cornwall, and Esther W. Gaylord, Torrington.
 10, " Lewis Murry and Mary Leach, Torrington.
 11, " Henry Roberts and Betsey Tiffany, Barkhamsted.
 3, " Franklin Hedge, Torrington, and Mary Chamberlain, Middletown.
 20, " Artemas Rowley and Susan Evans, Torrington.
 24, " Nathan Cobb, Torrington, and Eliza Colyer, Burlington.
 28, " Frederick Forbes and Sophia Clemons, Torrington.

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| Nov. 12, 1826, | Russell Brooker and Jennett McKenzie, Torrington. |
| Nov. 15, " | Thomas Moses and Ann M. Bissell. |
| Dec. 13, " | Joshua Leach and Anna Stodard, Torrington. |
| May 1, 1825, | Chester Bristol, N. J., and Mindwell Phelps, Torrington. |
| May 10, " | Ralph Judd and Urania Cadwell, Torrington. |
| June 26, " | Harvey Ford, Winchester, and Mary Ann Drake, Torrington. |
| Jan. 3, 1827, | John Whiting, Colebrook, and Rachel Loomis, Torrington. |
| Jan. 1, " | Lewis Leffingwell, Goshen, and Maria Miller, Torrington. |
| Mar. 27, " | Gilman Hinsdale and Amanda Ward, Torrington. |
| Mar. 20, " | Alanson Loomis, Winchester and Sally Richards, Torrington. |
| May 24, " | William E. Russell and Emily Bradley, Torrington. |
| May 10, " | Rufus Burr, Winchester, and Anna S. Hudson, Torrington. |
| April 30, " | Harvey Spier and Mary A. Taylor, Torrington. |
| Aug. 26, " | Norman Coe and Nancy Whiting, Torrington. |
| Sept. 19, " | Jonathan Whiting, Mass., and Maria Moore, Torrington. |
| Sept. 24, 1827, | Herman Northrop, Winsted, and Fanny White, Torrington. |
| Oct. 14, " | Ithiel Emmons and Almira Leach. |
| " 21, " | David Sammis and Harriet E. Gibbs, both, of Goshen. |
| Nov. 12, " | Oliver E. Gross and Amanda Root Hazen, Torrington. |
| Jan. 28, 1828, | Horace Loomis and Roxalana Loomis. |
| Feb. 17, " | Warren Bancroft and Laura Pierpont. |
| Mar. 5, " | Albro W. Cowles and Eliza Tallmadge. |
| " 17, " | Jabez Gibbs and Almira Ball. |
| Apr. 16, " | James Whiting and Amelia Allyn, Torrington. |
| Aug. 19, " | William Leach and Julia Foot, Torrington. |
| Oct. 2, " | Jonathan Willey and Irena Haydon, Torrington. |
| Sept. 12, " | Laurin Wetmore and Fanny Austin, " |
| Nov. 11, " | Jeremiah H. Phelps, N. Y., and Sarah Leach, Torrington. |
| Apr. 8, 1829, | Robert Pelton and Alma Eggleston, Torrington. |
| Apr. 1, " | Thomas A. Miller and Mary C. Hudson, Torrington. |
| May 19, " | Reuben Hall, Wallingford, and Keziah Beach, Torrington. |
| Aug. 10, " | John Ostram and Eliza J. Colby, Goshen. |
| Sept. 9, " | Frederick B. Wadhams and Cornelia Phelps, Torrington. |
| Dec. 25, " | George D. Wadhams and Lucy S. Abernethy, " |
| Sept. 21, " | Timothy Henisee, Torrington, and Milly Johnson, Litchfield. |
| Oct. 6, " | Burton Pond, Bristol, and Charlotte Colt, Torrington. |
| Nov. 24, " | Abel S. Wetmore, Winchester, and Lucy Hill, Torrington. |
| Oct. 19, " | Luther Emmons, Cornwall, and Mary Willey, " |
| " 14, " | Stephen Smith and Charlotte Moses, Torrington. |
| Nov. 15, " | Seth Coe and Dorcas Kies, Middletown. |
| Dec. 8, " | Orson Barber and Roxy A. Eggleston, Torrington. |
| Jan. 20, 1830, | Jesse Pritchard, Mass., and Eliza Gillett, Torrington. |
| Feb. 10, " | Leverette Tuttle and Chloe Colt, Torrington. |
| Mar. 30, " | Bennett Palmer and Morilla Eggleston, Torrington. |
| June 2, " | Asahel Coe, Walby, and Maria Wetmore, Torrington. |
| " 28, " | Lorenzo Bellamy and Eleanor Freeman, Torrington. |
| " 14, " | Frederick North and Harriet Hoyt, Torrington. |
| Apr. 28, " | James Southwick and Lois Curtiss. |
| Nov. 1, " | Justus Colton, Mass., and Emiline Phelps, Torrington. |
| " 10, " | Henry Judd, Litchfield and Hannah Beach, Torrington. |
| " 20, " | Jay Benham, Waterbury, and Salina Brace, Torrington. |
| Oct. 14, " | Joseph Catlin Hall, and Almira Ann Willey. |
| Aug. 18, " | Ninus Waterman and Charlotte Freeman, Torrington. |
| Jan. 9, " | Amos Freeman, Torrington, and Sarah E. Pomens, Mass. |
| Dec. 6, " | Hiram Barber and Roxy Ann Burdick, Torrington. |
| Feb. 27, 1831, | Lewis Beach, Goshen, and Almira White, Torrington. |
| Mar. 10, " | Spencer Turrel and Jenette Canfield, Torrington. |
| " 31, " | Abiel Canfield and Bede Kenna, Torrington. |
| May 8, " | Nathaniel Birge and Olive Peck, Torrington. |
| " 22, " | Seth S. Treadway and Abigail M. North, Torrington. |
| June 3, " | Anson Balcom and Margaret McKenzie. |
| " 14, " | Henry A. Perkins, N. Hartford, and Rachel M. Bissell, Torrington. |

- 1, 1831, Lurandrus Beach, Dover N. H., and Harriet Burr, Torrington.
 2, " Justus P. Lewis, O., and Polly Elisworth, Torrington.
 3, " James B. White, Winchester, and Sally Hulburt, Torrington.
 4, " Charles C. Beers, Goshen, and Emma R. Palmer, Torrington.
 5, " William Hoyt, Waterbury, and Lucy Leach, Torrington.
 6, " William Smith and Adelia Bowton, Waterbury.
 7, " David F. Daniels, Preston, and Laura Sperry, Torrington.
 8, " Henry S. Abbey, Buffalo, and Elizabeth Smith, "
 9, " Sylvester Hurlbut and Mary Hills, "
 10, " Joseph Grey, Haddam, and Emiline H. Morgan, "
 11, " Joseph Shires and Laura Leffingwell, "
 12, 1832, Marain Barber and Eliza Whiting, "
 13, " Daniel S. Rogers and Desire B. Fowler, "
 14, " George Goodwin and Sally Weeks, "
 15, " Nelson Allyn and Speedy Birge, "
 16, " Albert B. Wilcox and Mary Munson, "
 17, " Ebenezer Goodwin, N. Hartford, and Hannah Pond, Torrington.
 18, " Joseph Shaw and Artemisia Merrill, Torrington.
 19, " James H. Hurlbut and Elizabeth Brown, Torrington.
 20, " Julius Daily and Lois Wilson, Torrington.
 21, " James Wallen and Clarissa Johnson, Torrington.
 22, " Phineas North and Louisa Wetmore, "
 23, " John W. Scoville and Martha Wilson, "
 24, " Wilson Munson, Bristol, and Lucretia Palmer, Torrington.
 25, " Benham Barber, Harwinton, and Mary Wilson, "
 26, " Wait B. Wilson and Caroline Birge, Torrington.
 27, " Wagar W. Lyman, N. Y., and Adah Shattuck, "
 28, 1833, Joseph B. Lewis, Winsted, and Cardelia Cummings, "
 29, " John Freeman and Lucina Prince, Torrington.
 30, " Sheldon Barber, and Sally E. Hodges, "
 31, " Elisha Loomis and Ophelia Leach, "
 32, " Hezekiah H. Brace and Mary Ann Loomis, Torrington.
 33, " Mansfield Bunnell, Plymouth, and Sophrona A. Miller, Torrington.
 34, " Jeremiah D. Root and Hannah W. Pond, Torrington.
 35, " Sylvanus H. Pease, Somers, and Emaline Roberts, Torrington.
 36, " William B. Wilson and Austria Tallmadge, Torrington.
 37, " Harleigh Skinner, Winchester, and Caroline Root, Bristol.
 38, " Ebenezer Edmunds and Sarah C. North, Torrington.
 39, " Elias Hatch, Winchester, and Cornelia Foot, "
 40, " Isaac W. Riggs, Middlebury, and Ann Hoyt, "
 41, " Albert Hill, Bristol, and Angeline E. Tiffany, "
 42, " Charles S. Church and Charlotte A. Taylor, "
 43, " Ebenezer W. Beach and Lucy Walling, "
 44, " Hiram Johnson, Canaan, and Elizabeth Apley, "
 45, 1834, William Olcott, Harwinton, and Sarah Ann Mather, Torrington.
 46, 1833, Milain Packard, Mass., and Lucy E. Merriman, Torrington.
 47, " Samuel Brooker and Julia A. Seymour, Torrington.
 48, " Lorrain North and Harriet Ford, Torrington.
 49, " Morgan Dudley, Winchester, and Almira Wilson, Torrington.
 50, " Ansel Cook and Sophronia Eggleston, Torrington.
 51, " Merril White and Roxy M. Leach, Torrington.
 52, " Sterling Woodruff and Mervia I. Brady, Torrington.
 53, 1833, Willard Birge and Julia Ann Merrill, Torrington.
 54, 1834, Addin Phelps and Maria Phelps, Harwinton.
 55, " Albro M. Humphreyville and Harriet Andrews.
 56, " Chauncey Hayden, Vt., and Aurelia Dibble, Torrington.
 57, 1835, Albro Griswold and Florida Cook, Torrington.
 58, " Riley Dunbar and Rhoda Huntington, Torrington.
 59, " Almonson A. Buckland, E. Windsor, and Sarah Northrop, Torrington.
 60, " Henry Newell and Almira Palmer, Torrington.
 61, " Noah Benedict and Harriet A. Curtiss, Winchester.
 62, " Francis Magrannus, Hartford, and Beulah Phelps, Harwinton.

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| Nov. 22, 1835, | Samuel Stocking, Waterbury, and Orrel Case, Torrington. |
| Apr. 13, " | John Snyder and Laura Johnson, Torrington. |
| May 3, " | Levi H. Edwards and Sally Fairbanks, Torrington. |
| Apr. 22, " | Peter A. Gibbs and Ann E. Gaylord, Torrington. |
| Aug. 22, " | Edgar Loomis and Harriet Smith, Torrington. |
| Dec. 25, " | Samuel Forest and Ann Pickering, Torrington. |
| " " " | Dennis Chatfield, Waterbury, and Mary Jane Matthews, Torrington. |
| Jan. 18, 1836, | William Munn and Jane E. Long, Torrington. |
| " 13, " | Edwin Hodges and Jane E. Hickox, Stratford. |
| Feb. 2, " | Willis Crampton, Farmington, and Pluma Loomis, Torrington. |
| Sept. 13, 1835, | Gilbert Mason, N. London, and Mary A. Dayton, " |
| May 3, 1836, | William B. De Forest, Waterown, and Mary L. Abernethy, Torrington. |
| " 4, " | Joseph H. Barrett and Maria Stocking, Torrington. |
| Apr. 25, " | Samuel Wellman, Bethlehem, and Mary McKenzie, Torrington. |
| May 22, " | Herman Cook and Angeline Dare, Torrington. |
| June 5, " | Eugene Pardee, Ohio, and Eleanor A. Taylor, Torrington. |
| Sept. 14, " | Sextus Barnes and Abigail Olmstead, Torrington. |
| Nov. 2, " | James H. Seymour and Florilla Hudson, Torrington. |
| Feb. 29, " | Augustus E. Bissell, Ga., and Millicent W. Watson, Torrington. |
| Nov. 23, " | Sidney Hayden, Barkhamsted, and Florilla E. Miller, Torrington. |
| " " " | Jerome B. Woodruff, Litchfield, and Melinda B. Whiting, Torrington. |
| Nov. 27, " | Harmon Daly and Mercy Bull, Torrington. |
| Apr. 19, 1837, | Eber N. Gibbs and Abigail W. Hudson, Torrington. |
| June 14, " | Orville Perry, N. Haven, and Elizabeth A. Webster, Torrington. |
| July 13, " | Daniel Beckley and Lucy Ann Merrill, Windsor. |
| " 20, " | Hiram Rider and Irena Austin. |
| Oct. 14, " | Dr. Gustavus G. Field, Guilford, and Laura A. Morse, Torrington. |
| " 1, " | John S. Preston, Harwinton, and Betsey Gaylord, Torrington. |
| Nov. 12, " | Newton Potter and Caroline Dayton. |
| May 13, 1838, | Smith Harris, Winchester, and Huldah Loomis, Torrington. |
| Oct. 3, 1837, | James Gaunt, and Emma Forrest. |
| Mar. 4, 1838, | Charles Benham and Lois H. Bran. |
| May 1, " | Martin Brooker and Maria Seymour, Torrington. |
| July 1, " | Elias E. Gilman and Charlotte L. Hudson. |
| Nov. 14, " | Joseph Fenn and Rhoda Cook, Harwinton. |
| Mar. 10, 1839, | Seth B. St. John and Emily Cartright. |
| April 28, " | Henry Freeman and Julia A. Phelps, Torrington. |
| " 28, " | Caleb F. Daniels, Norwich, and Sarah R. Tallmadge, Torrington. |
| May 20, " | Joshua B. Trowbridge, Danbury, and Amelia Knapp, Canaan. |
| July 18, " | Merritt S. White, Canaan, and Eliza A. Masters, Torrington. |
| " 31, " | Charles N. Henderson, N. Hartford, and Caroline M. Gillett, Torrington. |
| Sept. 16, " | Gilbert G. Wheeler and Betsey A. Wheeler, Torrington. |
| Oct. 8, " | Milo R. Crane, Sandisfield, and Cordelia S. Waugh, Torrington. |
| " 29, " | Moses Drake and Ruby Loomis, Torrington. |
| Nov. 17, " | Edward Hill, Charlotte, and Eliza Combs, Torrington. |
| Mar. 18, 1840, | Truman A. Curtiss, New Hartford, and Laura Woodward, Torrington. |
| May 20, " | Thomas A. Starks and Flora P. Drake, Torrington. |
| Aug. 18, " | Benoni Bennett, N. Y., and Ursula A. Cook, New York. |
| Oct. 12, " | Henry R. Seymour, Colebrook, and Ann P. Gross, Torrington. |
| " 28, " | Eli Terry and Harriet A. Peck. |
| Dec. 9, " | James Jones and Emily Truman, Torrington. |
| Jan. 3, 1841, | Eli Phelps and Mary Bishop |
| Mar. 11, " | Frederick Tibbals and Nancy Holmes. |
| July 7, " | Theron Bronson and Maria R. Munsell. |
| Aug. 22, " | George S. Addis and Sarah O. Gross, Torrington. |
| Sept. 12, " | Emory Loomis and Laura Lyman, Torrington. |
| June 30, " | Norman A. Wilson, Harwinton, and Harriet L. Griswold, Torrington. |
| July 4, " | Hezekiah Johnson, Harwinton, and Flora Mott, Torrington. |
| Aug. 23, " | Henry P. Coe and Mary E. Bissell, Torrington. |
| Sept. 2, " | Stephen C. Warner, Naugatuck, and Letitia Combs, " |
| Oct. 1, " | John C. Barber and Sarah Miller, Torrington. |
| Oct. 20, " | Joseph Wooster, Goshen, and Adah Roberts, Torrington. |

- 1841, Lyman W. Coe and Eliza Seymour, Torrington.
 " Bradley R. Agard and Mary Ann Church, Torrington.
 " Charles S. Mason, and Rosetta Bissell, Torrington.
 " Norris Buckley, and Marian Hart.
 1842, Joseph C. Le Gent, Winchester, and Elizabeth Wilson, Torrington.
 " Francis Caswell, Plymouth, and Mary Ann Dunbar, Torrington.
 " Julius Scoville, Litchfield, and Emily Dayton, Torrington.
 " Luther Bronson, Winchester, and Flora M. Grant, Torrington.
 " Zebulon Merrill, N. Hartford, and Caroline Loomis, "
 " Ira Hoyt, and Helen Roberts, Torrington.
 17, " Henry S. Champion, Winsted, and Mary A. Gillett, Torrington.
 4, " Orson Barber, and Martha Stark, Torrington.
 18, " Aaron Burbank, and Abigail Treadway, Winsted.
 20, " Elmore D. Squires, N. Y., and Lucinda C. Leach, Torrington.
 22, 1843, George Leach, Torrington, and Mary J. Rouse, Litchfield.
 3, " William Durand, and Lorana P. Barber.
 12, " John S. Bancroft, E. Windsor, and Juliett Hudson, Torrington.
 28, " Norris North, and Eliza Coe, Torrington.
 1, " Charles S. Freeman, and Lucy A. Freeman, Torrington.
 20, " A. P. Kline, N. C., and Susan Church, Torrington.
 13, " Leroy Millman, Winsted, and Harriet Dunbar, Torrington.
 11, 1842, Edmund Wooding, Bristol, and Maria A. Brooke, Torrington.
 13, " Lucius F. Leach, and Adaline M. Beardsley, Torrington.
 2, " Joseph Gould, Winchester, and Rhoda P. Coe, Torrington.
 19, 1843, Virgil Wilson, Harwinton, and Mary G. Wheeler, Torrington.
 4, " George Platt, Sharon, and Ledelia Curtis, Goshen.
 15, " George P. Roberts, St. Louis, and Annis M. Allyn, Torrington.
 17, " Mason W. Fyler, Winsted, and Martha W. Munson, Torrington.
 27, " Benjamin Peterson, and Laura A. Freeman, Torrington.
 2, " Chauncey B. Miz, and Abigail Jackins, Torrington.
 21, " Orson Brooks, Waterbury, and Louisa Johnson, Torrington.
 25, " Myron Stone, and Polly A. Smith, Litchfield.
 26, " George H. Carter, Sharon, and Julia Harrison, Milton.
 3, 1844, Silas Pardee, Bristol, and Mary Brackett, Waterbury.
 18, " Jonathan Rossiter, Harwinton, and Huldah A. Wetmore, Torrington.
 14, " Squire Scoville, Litchfield, and Martha M. Dayton, Torrington.
 18, " George P. Cowles and Charlotte L. Abernethy, Torrington.
 29, " Julius Rogers, and Sarah Leach, Torrington.
 23, " George H. Browne and Heloise Bancroft, Torrington.
 26, " David Richardson, Prospect, and Anne Fyler, Torrington.
 9, 1845, Caleb C. Tracy, Washington, and Caroline Bowne, Torrington.
 8, " Marshall I. Grilley and Amanda W. Leach, Torrington.
 9, " Theodore Robbins, Norfolk, and Clarissa Hurlbut, Torrington.
 6, 1844, Roderick A. White, Truesbury, and Elizabeth Hungertord, Torrington.
 12, " Amos Gilbert and Sarah Hollis, Torrington.
 1, 1845, David Booth, Naugatuck, and Emeline Scott, Litchfield.
 30, " Hiram W. Hubbard and Betsey Wheeler, Torrington.
 6, " George R. Waugh and Anne Williams, N. Britain.
 21, " Joseph Allyn and Escher M. Westlake, Torrington.
 22, " James B. Tadmadge, and Esther G. Burr, "
 1, " Horace Prime and Drusilla Freeman, Torrington.
 15, " Lewis S. Sweet and Eliza A. Hurlbut, Torrington.
 14, " William H. Judd, Norfolk, and Marilla W. Cone, Torrington.
 8, " John P. Gulliver and Frances W. Curtis, Torrington.
 8, " Henry O. Boogue and Julia M. Weed, Torrington.
 30, " Frederick Gaiswold, Litchfield, and Elizabeth Loomis, Torrington.
 23, " Matthew R. Hart, Goshen, and Adaline Chase, Winchester.
 4, " Daniel A. Grant and Elmira Eggleston, Torrington.
 9, " Horace L. Cook and Ruth E. Hoyt, Torrington.
 1, 1846, Charles F. Scoville and Clarissa Spencer, Litchfield.
 1, " Frances M. Hale and Lydia A. Grant, Torrington.
 11, " Benjamin Crook, Torrington, and Adeline Thompson, Waterbury.

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| Jan. 18, 1846, | George H. Mason and Lucy Bissell, Torrington. |
| " 18, " | Hosea Case and Angeline Roberts, " |
| Apr. 6, " | Samuel C. Hubbard and Merrilla Wells. |
| May 24, " | James S. Bird, Bethlehem, and Fanny M. Northrop, Torrington. |
| Aug. 22, 1838, | Daniel Robertson and Mary Jane Seymour, Torrington. |
| June 21, 1846, | Chester Brooker and Phebe A. Smith, Litchfield. |
| July 1, " | Ezra D. Pratt, Cornwall, and Aurilia A. Rood, Torrington. |
| Sept. 29, " | George B. Morse and Jane L. Mix, Torrington. |
| Oct. 12, " | Lewis Bristol, Brookfield, and Mary A. Long, Torrington. |
| " 12, " | Lorenzo E. Gove and Clarinda Wilcox, Torrington. |
| Nov. 3, " | Augustus Merrill, New Hartford, and Adeline Wooding, Torrington. |
| Dec. 6, " | Christopher Senior, New Britain, and Elizabeth Hollis, Torrington. |
| Dec. 23, " | Doct. J. W. Phelps and Charlotte A. Hayden, Torrington. |
| " 27, " | Augustus F. Pope and Abba I. Spencer, Torrington. |
| Jan. 7, 1847, | Enoch Johnson and Adaline Palmer, Torrington. |
| " 12, " | John C. Woodruff, New Hartford, and Marilla Clark, Winchester. |
| Feb. 28, " | Francis Clark, Winsted, and Mary I. Perkins, Winsted. |
| Apr. 5, " | Augustus Adams, Ohio, and Anna Barber, Torrington. |
| " 4, " | Abner M. Wilson, Vernon, N. Y., and Mary L. Scoville, Torrington. |
| May 26, " | Rufus W. Gillett and Charlott M. Smith, Torrington. |
| Sept. 19, " | Cornelius A. Winship and Helen A. Kimberly, Torrington. |
| Aug. 22, " | Charles Pilguin and Elizabeth M. Smith, Torrington. |
| Sept. 19, " | Edward R. Hubbard, Winsted, and Tryphena S. Palmer, Litchfield. |
| Oct. 2, " | Charles F. Bancroft and Emma Eaves, Torrington. |
| " 3, " | William Harrison and Almira Freeman, Torrington. |
| " 17, " | James Gilbert, Waterbury, and Lucy M. Royce, Norfolk. |
| " 27, " | Martin V. Drake and Sally A. Drake, Torrington. |
| (No Date. | Erastus Simons, Colebrook, and Rosetta M. Simons, Torrington. |
| Dec. 24, " | Burr Manville, Waterbury, and Jemima I. Forest, Torrington. |
| " 26, " | James Ashborn, Litchfield, and Lucinda Smith, Torrington. |
| Jan. 11, 1848, | Moses M. Weed, Barkhamsted, and Deborah S. Maltby, Torrington. |
| " 30, " | Henry Bernard, Winchester, and Joan C. Stone, Litchfield. |
| Apr. 3, " | Richard Gingeil, Norfolk, and Lucia W. Whiting, Torrington. |
| " 9, " | Burwell Riggs, Torrington, and Emeline Kendall, Suffield. |
| May 7, " | Hiram Lyman and Julia M. Ostrum, Torrington. |
| July 2, " | George Blakeslee, Torrington, and Marian Davis, Newtown. |
| " 4, " | Nelson Alvord, Torrington, and Adaline Skiff, New York. |
| May 4, " | A. G. Bradford and Maria Scott. |
| " 17, " | Edward Root and Jane Barbour. |
| July 12, " | Lewis G. Burgess and Eliza L. Hurlbut, Winchester. |
| " 25, " | Elcada Pierpont and Polly Carrington, Torrington. |
| Aug. 29, " | McKenzie Millard and Ellen E. Munn, " |
| Oct. 1, " | Burritt Tuttle and Catharine Bissell. |
| " 17, " | Harvey L. Rood and Susan M. Humphrey, Guilford. |
| Nov. 5, " | James Smith and Harriet Maine, Torrington. |
| " 19, " | George W. Church and Eveline B. Lathrop, Sheffield. |
| " 30, " | Jonathan Coe, Winsted, and Betsey Wetmore, Torrington. |
| Dec. 31, " | Selden Beach, N. Y., and Mary A. Dunbar, " |
| July 8, 1849, | Cyrus Hubbard and Harriet Taylor, Torrington. |
| " " " | Orson Moss, Litchfield, and Eliza Beach, Mass. |
| Jan. 16, " | Charles Catlin and Anna B. Churchill, Torrington. |
| Feb. 27, " | Harvey Dayton, Torrington, and Anna A. Castle, Harwinton. |
| May 9, " | Andrew A. Hull, Burlington, and Sarah J. Burr, Torrington. |
| " 27, " | John L. Wilcox and Chloe L. Strickland, Warren. |
| " " " | Hiram Pulver and Jane A. Kimberly, Torrington. |
| Apr. 10, " | George R. Clark and Susan R. Grant, " |
| " 19, " | Merrill Treat and Henrietta M. Taylor, " |
| May, " | Horace H. Bunce and Anna Curtiss, " |
| " 14, " | William L. Merrill, Waterbury, and Ellen Cleveland, Torrington. |
| " 22, " | Francis D. Farley, Mass, and Rhoda Rood, Torrington. |
| June 23, " | Henry L. Smith and Amanda Mitchell, " |
| Sept. 30, " | Charles Atwater, Waterbury, and Amanda Merrill, Naugatuck. |

- 23, 1849, Lucius Emmons, Litchfield, and Almada I. Leach, Torrington.
 15, " Robert C. Martin, Goshen, and Laura L. Browne, "
 17, " Russell L. Pond and Francis L. Rouse, Torrington.
 8, " Doct. R. S. Olmstead, Brooklyn, and Charlotte A. Hungerford, Tor
 23, 1850, Thomas Tibbals, Norfolk, and Charlotte Sperry, Torrington.
 1, " Henry Hurlbut, Torrington, and Helen B. Swan, Springfield.
 8, " Henry D. Robbins, Norfolk, and Caroline Cones, Salisbury.
 23, " Horace W. Barber, Harwinton, and Jannette S. Birge, Torrington.
 9, " John A. Wainwright, Wisconsin, and Harriet C. Hayden, Torrington.
 13, " Alfred Brown and Amy Leach, Torrington.
 1, " James Wadhams and Ledelia Platt, Torrington.
 17, " Dr. J. B. Whiting and Frances A. Hungerford, Torrington.
 25, " Timothy Quinn and Mary Thorne, Torrington.
 17, " Levi Catlin, N. Hartford, and Fidelia Hart, Torrington.
 17, " William Brown and Roxanna Scott, Goshen.
 2, 1851, Cornelius Skiff, Winsted, and Ann E. Millard, Torrington.
 8, " John H. Adams and Catharine Jenkins.
 14, " Luther L. Leach and Huldah M. Hart, Torrington.
 9, " Penfield Burr and Ellen C. Birge, Torrington.
 20, " Emery E. Taylor, Glastonbury, and Sarah J. Dutton, Torrington.
 4, " Julius F. Blakeslee and Lucina Peaton, Torrington.
 25, " Chester Calender, Salisbury, and Rosetta Brant, Torrington.
 13, " Lewis R. Butler, Harwinton, and Pearly A. Brace, Torrington.
 22, " John C. Foote, Goshen, and Jane E. Humphrey, Torrington.
 11, " Sanford H. Perkins, N. Britain, and Adaline Barber, Torrington.
 19, " Bradley Bellamy and Angelina E. Mitchell, Torrington.
 17, " George W. Emer, Winchester, and Julia Johnson, Torrington.
 31, " Robert B. Hughs and Adaline M. Hall, Torrington.
 4, 1852, John A. White, Seymour, and Annis C. Brown, Harwinton.
 2, " Luther G. Hinsdale and Julia A. Wooding, Torrington.
 30, " Burwell Carter, Ansonia, and Achsa Tallmadge, Torrington.
 30, " Franklin Abbott, Ansonia, and Angelina E. Cowles, Torrington.
 23, " Tilden Stump, Winsted, and Almira Gibbs, Goshen.
 19, " Warren M. White, New York, and Flora M. Skiff, Torrington.
 5, " George W. Chapman, Winchester, and Susan R. Starks, Torrington.
 23, " Morris E. Munger, Winsted, and S. A. Hart, N. Hartford.
 9, " Samuel J. Stocking and Mary L. Fellows, Torrington.
 4, " Lewis Buel and Eunice Wooding, Torrington.
 3, " David Westover, Litchfield, and Emily M. Pond, Torrington.
 12, " Edwin Leach and Jennie T. Spencer, Torrington.
 24, " Joseph W. Loveland, Plainville, and Josephine J. Beach.
 25, " Timothy Root, Plainville, and Mary J. Goodwin, Torrington.
 25, " James L. Dean, Torrington, and Alvira McKee, Waterbury.
 25, " Cereno J. Wyman, Nova Scotia, and Elizabeth J. Coe, Torrington.
 16, " Amariah S. Austin, Litchfield, and Mary E. Hine, Plymouth.
 2, 1853, Henry Kimberly, Goshen, and Lucy Hurlbut, Torrington.
 3, " Ralph P. Moore and Catherine P. North, "
 13, " Norman Buell, Litchfield, and Hannah Spencer, "
 25, " Albert H. Smith, Salisbury, and Antea Crampton, "
 1, " Charles H. Perkins and Charlotte Buell, Harwinton.
 24, " Alanson A. Woodruff, Litchfield, and Charlotte A. Phillis, Torrington.
 22, " Cornelius Reinders and Elizabeth Whiting, Torrington.
 10, " Omar C. Stocking and Louisa M. Pierce, "
 3, " Nondin Bennett and Mary J. Hart, "
 30, " Lewis H. Todd, Plymouth, and Sarah A. Fellows, Torrington.
 3, " Levi O. Smith, New Britain, and Mintha E. Hollis, Torrington.
 3, " Francis H. Parker, Massachusetts, and Sibra Thrall, "
 1, " Orrin H. Cook, Winsted, and Margaret A. Judd, "
 22, " John C. Reese, Philadelphia, and Hannah Shipley, "
 17, " John C. Gilett, and Jane M. Winchel, Torrington.
 3, " Baldwin Reed, Sharon, and Mary J. Rice, Harwinton.
 26, " Edward Peters, New Hartford, and Maria Casey, New Hartford.

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| Dec. 10, 1853, | George Hurlbut, and Edis Hamilton, Torrington. |
| Jan. 1, 1854, | Giles D. Allen and Mary A. Williams, " |
| Oct. 9, 1853, | Albert Riggs, and Frances C. Williams. |
| Feb. 19, 1854, | John L. Beach, Plymouth, and Mary E. Leach, Torrington. |
| " 26, " | Hicks Seaman, Colebrook, and Cbloee A. Mott, " |
| Jan. 30, " | Elias E. Gilman, Hartland, and Sarah Coe, " |
| Feb. 27, " | Samuel Sperry and Lucinda A. Hart, " |
| Apr. 9, " | Rodney Brace and Arzeline Case, " |
| May 29, " | Hudson J. Hazen, Waterbury, and Elizabeth M. Kimberly. |
| June 12, " | George W. Bullin, Watertown, and Marietta Weldon, Torrington. |
| Dec. 11, " | Hudson Burr and Lucy Pelton, Torrington. |
| Nov. 29, " | Alvin E. Barber and Julia Birge, Harwinton. |
| Dec. 31, " | George Curtiss, Northfield, and Emeline P. Whiting. |
| " 31, " | Hugh Lawton and Alice Penworthy. |
| May 25, " | Frederick Cober and Catharine Hartstone. |
| Jan. 21, 1855, | William O. Rourk and Mary Cragan, Torrington. |
| " 27, " | Frederick Grieder and Maria C. Cūn, Torrington. |
| Mar. 1, " | Andrew M. Belcher, R. I., and Mary J. Johnson, Torrington. |
| " 28, " | Henry J. Wilmot, N. Hartford and Lucia E. Hotchkiss, Naugatuck. |
| Apr. 3, " | John B. Lyman, N. Hartford, and Laura Curtiss, Torrington. |
| " 10, " | John M. Gardner, Cornwall and Roxey L. Whiting, Torrington. |
| " 16, " | Andrew Mallahan and Elizabeth O'Connel, Torrington. |
| May 3, " | William M. Bennett and Diantha Smith, Torrington. |
| " 23, " | Willard O. Barber and Mary Ellen Woodward, Torrington. |
| " 29, " | George A. Goodale, N. Britain, and Mary A. Caldwell, Torrington. |
| July 1, " | Patsey Duggin and Marv E. Bennett, Torrington. |
| " 29, " | Nathan W. Tubbs and Harriett M. Webster, Torrington. |
| Aug. 10, " | John Murphy and Margaret Hickey, Torrington. |
| Sept. 23, " | Lyman Mather and Roxey Cone, Torrington. |
| Oct. 28, " | Samuel Hawkins and Louisa E. Blakeslee, Torrington. |
| " 28, " | Uri L. Whiting and Hannah L. Oviatt, Torrington. |
| Nov. 1, " | Merritt Bronson, N. Hartford, and Mary Jane Bissell, Torrington. |
| " 3, " | Charles R. Welton and Caroline A. Chandler, Torrington. |
| " 9, " | Willard H. Barber and Jane C. Wilson, Torrington. |
| " 29, " | Walter S. Lewis and Mary J. Wooding, Torrington. |
| Dec. 23, " | Warren B. Murray and Aurelia A. Blakeslee, Torrington, |
| Jan. 1, 1856, | Egbert Van Dusen and Martha Reed, Torrington. |
| Feb. " | George H. Bowns and Sarah E. Birdsall, Torrington. |
| Mar. 12, " | Joseph Deming, Colebrook, and Charlotte J. North, Torrington. |
| " 19, " | Theodore D. Beardsley, Monroe, and Emma J. Whiting, Torrington. |
| Apr. 9, " | Edward C. Hotchkiss and Amelia C. Briggs, N. Y. |
| " 20, " | Oscar E. Shepard, Mass., and Mary Hurlbut, Torrington. |
| " 28, " | Harvey R. Fellows and Caroline E. Morris, Torrington. |
| Sept. 1, " | J. M. Holmes, Waterbury, and Helen J. North, Torrington. |
| Sept. 17, " | Seth B. St. John, Sharon and Saloma, M. Lyman, Torrington. |
| Nov. 2, " | Michael Dwyer, Torrington, and Mary Grant, Litchfield. |
| " 2, " | Chauncey Leach and Adeline S. Mott, Torrington. |
| " 14, " | Phineas Mix, Harwinton, and Mary Session, Torrington. |
| " 19, " | Roger C. Barber and Elizabeth Goodwin, Torrington. |
| Dec. 9, " | Dr. John W. Gamwell, Ill., and L. Jennie North, Torrington. |
| " 14, " | Thomas J. Hubbard and Esther E. Chase, Torrington. |
| " 31, " | Pliny M. White, Winchester, and Lucy A. Hamilton, Torrington. |
| Jan. 1, 1857, | Frederick Thompkins and Caroline A. Blakeslee, " |
| " 11, " | Patrick Carroll and Ellen May, Torrington. |
| " 24, " | Andrew S. Baldwin, Kansas, and Mary E. Burr, " |
| Feb. 1, " | Michael Casey and Marcella Nooney, Torrington. |
| " 3, " | Calvin Aldrich and Fidelia E. Marble, " |
| " 8, " | Harlow S. Johnson and Alma Jane Hamlin, Torrington. |
| " 20, " | Edward J. Langdon, Berlin, and Mary Ann Rogers, Hartford. |
| " 20, " | John B. Babcock, Goshen, and Maria Green, Salisbury. |
| Mar. 1, " | Peach J. Downs and Francis M. Brown, Torrington. |
| " 3, " | William Davis, Jr., Goshen, and Sarah E. Thrall, Torrington. |

- r. 27, 1857, David C. Munson, Litchfield, and Sarah A. Holcomb, Torrington.
 y 23, " Alfred B. Smith, Winchester, and Christina J. Christie, Watertown.
 ne 1, " Marcus Brockway, New Britain, and Adeline M. Pond, Torrington.
 ly 6, " John S. Harris, Naugatuck, and Mary Morton, Naugatuck.
 3, " William Moses and Rogenia M. Cone, Torrington.
 ne 15, " Silas D. Crossman and Harriet P. Drake, Goshen.
 g. 17, " Lewis L. Johnson and Mary Malory, Torrington.
 n. 13, " Patrick Doyle and Catherine Kirby, "
 14, " David Strong. Chatham, and Maria C. Colt, Torrington.
 18, " Dana L. Hungerford and Caroline Grace, "
 L 7, " Frederick J. Bailey and Catharine A. Snow, "
 v. 8, " William M. Hyde and Eliza M. Ostrum, "
 27, " Richard W. Roberts and Mary E. Johnson, "
 e. 1, " Jacob Klonowski and Margaret Ryan, "
 c. 2, 1857, John M. Wadhams, Goshen, and Myrantha D. Gillett, Torrington.
 6, " Alonzo Smith and Martha Haight, Torrington.
 i 1, 1858, William Ford and Susan M. Wilson, Torrington.
 2, " Oscar Moses Canton and Amelia Moses, Torrington.
 t. 8, " Edwin F. Townsend, Wis., and Mary Jane Wadhams, Torrington.
 8, " Rev. Jonathan A. Wainwright, N. Y., and Caroline H. Hayden, Tor.
 14, " Edwin Welden, Torrington, and Mary Ann Smith, Bristol.
 26, " Henry H. Barber, Litchfield, and Hannah E. Johnson, Torrington.
 v. 16, " Charles M. Johnson and Amelia Griswold, Torrington.
 n. 3, " Edward M. Balcom and Jane Mason, Torrington.
 i. 1, 1859, Charles O. Baldwin, Harwinton, and Sarah Burr, Torrington.
 31, " Hobart B. Miller and Fannie E. Mather, Torrington.
 o. 14, " James Ashborn and Maria L. Cook, Torrington.
 15, " Thomas Doyle and Fanny McKallan, Litchfield.
 ril 16, " Theron S. Carroll, Bristol, and Eglegene Stevens, Bristol.
 22, " John S. Johnson and Harriet L. Freeman, Torrington.
 ne 22, " Julius Garrett, N. Hartford, and Sarah E. Wedge, Litchfield.
 y 27, " Dr. Jeremiah W. Phelps and Mindwell M. Beardslee, Torrington.
 n. 3, " Martin L. Judd, Torrington, and Harriet F. Sanger, Mass.
 5, " Charles L. Hill and Charlotte M. Slade, Torrington.
 10, " Wolcott Little and Mary C. Hart, Torrington.
 12, " Bronson B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, and Mary A. Wilcox, Litchfield.
 27, " Sidney G. Lant, L. I., and Mary E. Barber, Torrington.
 . 4, 1860, Anson F. Balcom and Harriet King, Torrington.
 21, " John Kearney and Catharine Tray, Torrington.
 22, " George D. Bentley, Goshen, and Sarah L. Blakeslee, Torrington.
 21, " William O. Mora and Margaret Hageny, Torrington.
 . 20, " Alexander M. Brooker, Litchfield, and Sarah J. Leach, Torrington.
 26, " Noah Benedict and Julia Williams, Torrington.
 27, " Thomas Pusey, and Sarah Long, Torrington.
 n. 19, " George W. Pierce and Carrie M. Westlake, Torrington.
 31, " George Brooks, Goshen, and Mary Main, Torrington.
 . 24, " John D. Coe and Sarah Ann Berry, Torrington.
 r 23, " Fowler S. Fenn and Margaret E. Coe, Plymouth.
 e 6, " Selah Steele, Winchester and Eliza Humphrey, Torrington.
 . 2, " Hiram T. Coby, Plymouth, and Urena Shevalier, Goshen.
 3, " Hurlbut C. Hayes and Ann E. Turner, Torrington.
 . 2, " George D. Read and Julia A. Sawyer, "
 7, " Salmon Root, F. Haven, and Caroline Matthews, Plymouth.
 25, " Freeman Yale, Canaan, and Julia Taylor, Torrington.
 . 28, " Florimond D. Fyler and Abigail A. Steele, "
 . 1, 1861, Frederick J. Pierce, Cornwall, and Mary E. Reed, Torrington.
 7, " Asahel L. Lyon, Bridgeport, and Louisa Whiting, "
 14, " James Beach, Iowa, and Caroline J. Wilson, "
 20, " Garrett Lynch, Litchfield, and Catharine Downs, Litchfield.
 . 27, " Stephen L. Wright and Sarah Dingwell, Plymouth.
 . 7, " Joseph M. Watson, N. Y. city, and Julia A. Wooding, Torrington.
 30, " Nathan S. Bronson, New Haven, and Charlotte A. Pond, "

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| June 3, | 1861, | Frederick Remer, Hartford, and Emeline F. Thrall, Torrington. |
| July 21, | " | Charles H. Seymour and Mary E. Judd, Torrington. |
| Aug. 14, | " | Uriel Burr and Fanny Taylor, Torrington. |
| " 15, | " | Carlton C. Fyler and Louisa R. Barber, Torrington. |
| " 31, | " | Henry H. Riggs, Harwinton, and Emma J. Smith, Torrington. |
| Nov. 7, | " | James McDonald and Margaret Dewire, Torrington. |
| Dec. 25, | " | Charles McNeil, Litchfield, and Seraphina Warner, " " |
| " 31, | " | Andrew Bowns, Torrington, and Almira Gillett, Goshen. |
| Jan. 1, | 1862, | George Murphey, Norfolk, and Mary A. Wilson, Torrington. |
| " 23, | " | Samuel Terry, Simsbury, and Annette Goodwin, " " |
| Feb. 12, | " | Leroy W. Wetmore and Lucy Ann Hill, Torrington. |
| " 18, | " | Jay E. Johnson and Mary A. Starks, " " |
| Mar. 16, | " | George M. Mason; Torrington, and Mary M. Catlin, Litchfield. |
| " 18, | " | Lewis B. Follett, Ansonia, and Sarah Smith, Torrington. |
| Apr. 23, | " | Samuel Burr and Mary Robertson, Torrington. |
| July 17, | " | Henry B. S. Humphrey and Henrietta L. Rogers, " " |
| Aug. 17, | " | Milo and Emogene E. Webster, Torrington. |
| Sept. 3, | " | Carrell F. North and Amelia F. Smith, " " |
| Oct. 29, | " | Wellington A. Rowse and Caroline M. Johnson, Goshen. |
| Nov. 2, | " | Robert Wright, Torrington, and Amelia Sanders, Canaan. |
| " 23, | " | Thomas Hayes and Bridget Dewire, Torrington. |
| Dec. 18, | " | James Humphrey, Goshen, and Emily T. Pendleton, Norfolk. |
| " 25, | " | James F. Beach, Winchester, and Harriet A. Starks, Torrington. |
| " 28, | " | Lorenzo Cleaveland and Maria B. Churchill, Torrington. |
| Feb. 14, | " | James Whelan and Ann Fanning, Torrington. |
| " 26, | " | Willis Bartholomew, Mass., and Triphena Blausett, Sheffield. |
| Mar. 4, | " | Charles Wm. Lake and Emily Sadley, Torrington. |
| " 30, | " | Lewis G. Logan and Mary M. Hammond, Torrington. |
| Apr. 20, | " | Dexter W. Clark and Fanny E. Langdon, Torrington. |
| May 8, | " | Charles S. Barber and Ellen Jones, Harwinton. |
| Aug. 2, | " | Lewis Riggs and Charlotte S. Johnson, Torrington. |
| " 18, | " | Nelson Hodges and Delia Johnson, Torrington. |
| " 19, | " | Riley B. Johnson and Louisa Bronson, Torrington. |
| " 28, | " | William H. Dayton and Clara B. Case, Torrington. |
| " 29, | " | William H. McCarthy and Jennie E. Johnson, Torrington. |
| Sept. 9, | " | Nelson Harrison and Sarah A. Jones, Torrington. |
| Oct. 28, | " | Homer C. Allen and Eliza Geer, Torrington. |
| Dec. 3, | " | George R. Colt and Margaret E. Griswold, Torrington. |
| " 16, | " | Edward L. Thrall and Julia A. Morris, Torrington. |
| " 16, | " | Augustus Pope and Mary J. Cook, Torrington. |
| Nov. 18, | " | William S. Marvin and Lucy A. Kelsey, Torrington. |
| Feb. 3, | 1864, | Charles N. Balcom, Torrington, and Nancy Baughn, Winchester. |
| Mar. 3, | " | Milo Cleveland, Harwinton, and Cynthia A. Eggleston, Torrington. |
| " 16, | " | Enos N. Marshall and Laura J. Loomis, Torrington. |
| " 27, | " | Theron D. Luddington and Frances J. Palmer, Goshen. |
| " 29, | " | Theodore H. Reed and Laura E. Birge, Torrington. |
| Apr. 3, | " | Michael Dooley, N. Hartford, and Catharine Fitzgerald, Torrington. |
| " 17, | " | Patrick Moran, Litchfield and Bridget Carr, Torrington. |
| " 17, | " | Gregory Connor and Ellen Conway, Torrington. |
| " 20, | " | Edward A. Atwater, Cheshire, and Julia L. Hills, Torrington. |
| " 27, | " | John Ashborn and Lucella H. Gardner, Torrington. |
| May 22, | " | John L. Bissell, and Mary Messenger, Torrington. |
| " 25, | " | Charles L. Fellows, and Julia E. Crippen, Torrington. |
| June 19, | " | William H. Reed and Emma E. Mason, " " |
| July 3, | " | Henry G. Candee, Naugatuck, and Sarah M. Scovill, Litchfield. |
| Sept. 1, | " | Oliver P. Coe, Litchfield, and Annie Ashborn, Torrington. |
| Oct. 8, | " | James C. Cleveland and Sarah Judd, New Hartford. |
| " 19, | " | Nelson W. Coe and Caroline E. Workman, Torrington. |
| " 30, | " | Dwight Burr and Margaret E. Hamlin, " " |
| Nov. 30, | " | Levi J. Couch and Mary J. Robertson, " " |
| " 16, | " | Lucius Clark, Canaan, and Sarah J. Wright, " " |
| " 22, | " | John W. Cook and Cornelia Beach, Torrington. |

- 23, 1864, Robert E. French, Seymour, Mary E. Todd, Torrington.
 10, " Mathew Ryan, Litchfield, and Catharine Troy, "
 28, " William B. Bryan, Washington, and Loretta Gear, "
 29, " Albert C. Norton, Waterbury, and Roxy A. North, "
 8, 1865, Patrick Slater and Margaret Bradshaw, "
 16, " Henry F. Bellamy and Julia E. Johnson, "
 1, " John Murr, Stamford, and Matilda Hoffman, "
 23, " William Condray and Lucy Grant Salisbury.
 24, " Andrew T. Finn, Milford, and Theresa Hoffman, Torrington.
 12, " David W. Smith and Hattie M. Todd, "
 3, " John Terry and Susannah A. Adams, "
 10, " Ansel E. Wheeler and Hattie Johnson, "
 13, " Earnest Forrest, New Britain, and Harriet A. Beardsley, Torrington.
 16, " Edward H. Robinson, Rockville, and Alice B. Smith, "
 30, " Cornelius Hammond and Ellen Sweeney, Torrington.
 11, " John H. Wadhams, Litchfield, and Mary G. Pelton, Torrington.
 20, " James H. Mott and Sarah J. Bronson, "
 1, " Michael Hayes and Minnie Cahalan, Torrington.
 15, " Maurice Joy and Margaret Whalon, "
 15, " Stephen E. Calkins, New Jersey, and Jane A. Birge, Torrington.
 8, " John N. Lyman, Cornwall, and Lydia C. Messenger, Torrington.
 10, " George W. Weldon, Winsted, and Sarah J. Hull, Torrington.
 16, " Benjamin F. Page and Frances M. Smith, Litchfield
 18, " Lant ——— and Honora Donovan, Torrington
 23, " Alonso Barber, Harwinton, and Mary E. Cleaveland, Torrington.
 9, " James Moran, Mass., and Dorothy A. Vary, Torrington.
 14, " Orsamus K. Fyler and Mary E. Vail, Torrington.
 1, 1866, James S. Workman and Maria L. Clark, "
 2, " John M. Pitcairn, New York city, and Frances E. Clark, Litchfield.
 10, " Nathan B. Phelps and Carrie M. Bancroft, Torrington.
 16, " Edward F. Leopold, New Haven, and Carrie J. Huke, Torrington.
 18, " Henry N. Prindle, Goshen, and Ellen Dugan, "
 31, " John T. Ambler and Rachel M. Wedge, Warren,
 3, " John A. Moore, Colchbrook, and Irene H. North, Torrington
 18, " Henry H. Smith, Burlington, and Ellen L. Hart, "
 2, " Jonas G. French and Fannie M. Nettleton, Milford
 1, " Charles W. Smith and Emma A. Leach, Torrington
 12, " George B. Colgrove and Mary E. Hurlbut, Amherst.
 9, " Henry D. Pierce, Ohio, and Charlotte D. Stocking, Torrington.
 3, " Theron S. Waugh, Morris, and Alice S. Welton, Bethlem,
 7, " David Strong and Emerette S. Colt, Chatham.
 24, " Seymour Eldridge, Goshen, and Emmogene Cook, Torrington.
 24, " Edward H. Herring and Tamzen C. Welch, Torrington.
 29, " Eli Hoyt and Frances Cable, Torrington.
 3, " Edward T. Hopkins and Gertrude E. Waterman, Torrington.
 5, " Hiram M. Stark and Irene Drake, Torrington.
 18, " David Shoars, Winchester, and Mary Bailey, Torrington.
 24, " Cassimer H. Bronson and F. Augusta Palmer, "
 24, " Luther A. Weldon and Mary E. Palmer, "
 31, " William W. Hart and Lydia E. Waugh, "
 31, " W. H. K. Godfrey, Waterbury, and Addie E. Coe, Torrington.
 1, " Frederick Barber and Jennie Reesley, Torrington.
 4, " Abel Grewold and Lucy M. Kimberly, Hartford.
 25, " Patrick McElhone and Margaret J. Cleary, Goshen.
 1, " Henry E. Hotchkiss and Jennie M. Brady, Torrington.
 29, " Henry P. Hendey and Clara A. Feussnich, "
 15, " Sherman J. Cables and Jane Johnson, "
 3, " Edwin B. Sanford, Litchfield, and Charlotte Downs, Torrington.
 5, " William H. Garner, Derby, and Martha Workman, "
 24, " S. W. Abbott and Louisa Wadhams, Litchfield
 30, " John R. Blakeslee, Torrington, and Emma E. Hart, Unionville.
 24, " Henry C. Franklin, Meriden, and H. Louisa Smith, Torrington.

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| Jan. | 1, | 1867, | R. Allen Hathaway, Meriden, and Frances J. Parker, Texas. |
| " | 1, | " | Burton W. Hart and Kitchen. |
| " | 9, | " | Davis Peck and Sarah A. Morris, Burlington. |
| Feb. | 14, | " | Curtiss V. Wedge, Litchfield, and Alice E. Johnson, Torrington. |
| " | 18, | " | William H. Farnham, Morris, and Christine G. Robinson, New Britain |
| " | 18, | " | John W. Foley, Mass., and Winnifred Killune, Boston. |
| " | 24, | " | Roswell Thompson and Helen A. Scoville, Harwinton. |
| Mar. | 5, | " | Henry M. Taylor, Hartford, and Lizzie Foster, Winchester. |
| Apr. | 1, | " | Lewis Goodwin, Hartford, and Emma S. Cole, Warren. |
| " | 6, | " | Frederick Freeman, Torrington, and Julia Sayles, Winchester. |
| " | 7, | " | Nathan A. French and Sarah J. Abbott, Litchfield. |
| " | 28, | " | John G. Brothwell and Addie M. Holcomb, Torrington. |
| May | 1, | " | William Jeffrey, England, and Hannah Lawton, Goshen. |
| " | 7, | " | Jesse B. Rose and Harriet E. Griswold, Torrington. |
| May | 15, | " | Tracy B. Thompson, Bethlem and Addie E. Brewer, Mass. |
| " | 16, | " | Edward C. Castle and Fannie M. Staples, Conn. |
| " | 18, | " | Lyman Dunbar, Torrington, and Catharine King, Mass. |
| " | 30, | " | Melvin H. Granger and Addie Abbott, Conn. |
| June | 15, | " | Patrick A. Smith and Mary A. Moran, Hartford. |
| " | 20, | " | Frederick L. Robertson, Torrington, and Sarah J. Pritchard, Waterbury. |
| Aug. | 19, | " | Sidney S. Boyd and Mary Swift, N. Y. |
| " | 6, | " | George W. Beardsley, Mass., and Charlotte C. Royce. |
| Sept. | 1, | " | Samuel I. Reed and Delia Kimberly, Torrington. |
| " | 22, | " | Edward W. Russ and Ella J. Johnson, Torrington. |
| Oct. | 3, | " | Samuel R. Tucker and Marietta Weldon, N. Britain. |
| " | 13, | " | Rollin Wilson and Augusta Evans, Torrington. |
| " | 16, | " | Theodore W. Austin and Elizabeth A. Oviatt. |
| " | 25, | " | George F. Waterhouse and Emeline E. Stearns. |
| Nov. | 4, | " | Eugene Lynch and Margaret Battus. |
| " | 7, | " | George W. Wheeler and Eliza E. Turk. |
| " | 7, | " | J. Wolcott Wheeler and Jennie E. Cowles, Torrington. |
| " | 7, | " | Frederick Devoe and Abbie J. Phelps, Torrington. |
| " | 12, | " | Nathan R. Tibbals and Mary J. Mott, Torrington. |
| " | 26, | " | Henry H. Rowley and Chloe L. Grant, Torrington. |
| " | 27, | " | Samuel Carpenter and Mary J. Walling, Torrington. |
| Dec. | 3, | " | Garrett Reinders and Elizabeth Smith, Torrington. |
| " | 24, | " | James Burr and Eliza King. |
| " | 25, | " | James Cullim and Johannah Dewyre. |
| " | 26, | " | Andrew Alender and Elizabeth Scott. |
| " | 31, | " | John A. Beach and Mary J. Barber. |
| Jan. | 22, | 1868, | George H. Fish and Carrie A. Sperry. |
| " | 30, | " | Orlando M. Carr and Flora R. Grant, Torrington. |
| Feb. | 6, | " | Robert Palmer and Ellen A. Bogart, Torrington. |
| " | 11, | " | John W. Reid and Ella J. Lobdell. |
| May | 9, | " | Charles Carter and Sarah Sayles. |
| " | 16, | " | Henry Nobut and Elizabeth Mason. |
| " | 17, | " | David M. Grant and Paulina Benedict. |
| " | 31, | " | Lewis S. Barnes and Ella C. North, Torrington. |
| " | 30, | " | Richard Harrison and Mary Van Allen, Torrington. |
| Apr. | 24, | " | Patrick Leahy and Honora Gearey, Torrington. |
| June | 9, | " | Albert M. Scott and Sarah E. Van De Bogart, Torrington. |
| " | 15, | " | Hiram Coleman and Fidelia Hotchkiss, Torrington. |
| " | 18, | " | Timothy Dalton and Bridget Cleary. |
| July | 6, | " | Charles Judd and Marinda Waugh. |
| Aug. | 3, | " | James Gibson and Margaret Wall. |
| " | 11, | " | Patrick O'Connor and Mary A. McDonald. |
| " | 14, | " | Michael Walsh and Ellen Murphy. |
| Sept. | 6, | " | Ransom P. Ellsworth and Eliza M. Castle, Torrington. |
| Oct. | 4, | " | Philip Dewyre and Mary Cary. |
| " | 7, | " | Paul Rogers and Mary Beach, Torrington. |
| " | 8, | " | Henry Carter and Mary J. Jackson. |
| " | 18, | " | Wilber Hayden and Augusta L. Abbott, Harwinton. |

- 18, 1868, Patrick Whealan and Mary Fanning, Torrington.
 19, " James McKenzie and Nellie Feussenich.
 24, " Adam Dillon and Julia Freeman, Torrington.
 25, " Elmar R. Alcott and Addie Johnson, Torrington.
 2, " Warren W. Wilcox and Emily S. Kenecttle.
 25, " George Welden and Julia Bentley.
 25, " Charles McKenzie and Lucy J. Cook, Torrington.
 30, " William A. Stone and Hattie M. Alderman, Torrington.
 20, 1869, Dwight Trask and Emma Robbins.
 24, " John Hogan and Catharine Carroll.
 29, " Urwin C. Stone and Kate L. Walling.
 1, 1869, Wilbur W. Birge and Julia Waterman, Torrington.
 15, " Henry C. Church and Delia Chase.
 24, " Nathan W. Barden and Alice A. Munger.
 27, " Andrew E. Workman and Helen M. Taylor.
 5, " John McInerney and Mary Geary.
 12, " William H. Turtle and Jane M. Beaney.
 7, " Eugene Brown and Emily Dayton.
 9, " Wilber A. Guild and Jenette J. Kitchen.
 19, " Henry M. Selden and Mrs. F. C. Stone.
 25, " Vincent Belden and Susan E. Perkins.
 20, " G. W. Vail and Eliza M. Smith.
 29, " James M. Chatfield and Christina Robertson.
 7, " Hugh McDonald and Maria Dewyre.
 8, " Edward Carroll and Aurelia Carroll.
 13, " Thomas Butler and Catharine Dewyre.
 1, " Henry F. Pomeroy and Carrie E. Birge.
 2, " George P. Bissell and Mary Musto.
 2, " Julius Glustker and Louisa Friend.
 6, " Edson W. Davis and Anna M. Griswold.
 9, " Charles Walton and Caroline Van Allen.
 12, " Lewis McCrary and Ellen Aables.
 12, " Francis M. Holly and Lucinda R. Hayden.
 1, 1870, James Leakey and Catharine Bomberly.
 25, " John L. Humphrey and Maria L. Grant.
 29, " Hurlbut L. Hayes and Phebe A. Slater.
 3, " Adam Biggel and Anna Hewett.
 10, " Henry C. Franklin and Sarah L. Smith.
 6, " Ernord Benson and Margaret Dewyre.
 5, " Willis Carter and Ellen Sayles.
 15, " Arthur Hendee and Fannie E. Brimble.
 17, " Andrew G. Kitchen and Enza Hart.
 20, " G. Seymour Weeks and Eliza H. Glazier.
 1, " James McDermet and Bridget Mahan.
 15, " Andrew J. Ford and Mary C. Hubbell.
 17, " Louis Ruel and Harriett S. Palmer.
 20, " Patrick Halpine and Anne Flahly.
 23, " Joseph Brothwell and Adelta M. Platt.
 7, " James H. Preston and Elizabeth Van Valkenburg.
 9, " Lewis Goodwin and Lurinda Sperry.
 19, " Frederick L. Wadhams and Sarah M. Goodwin.
 21, " Seaman R. Fowler and Mary J. Hopkins.
 30, " H. Nelson Barrows and Jane Johnson.
 4, " Thomas E. Sanford and Lorinda R. Smith.
 1, " Erastus Eggleston and Eden Drake.
 15, " Chester A. Woolworth and Mary E. Athurton.
 16, " Lawrence Neary and Mary Burns.
 1, " Frederick H. Hart and Sarah J. Fancher.
 1, " John Egan and Margaret McDonald.
 4, " Lazerne H. Burt and Annie E. Bryant.
 10, " Charles Edward Seymour and Harriet E. Reed.
 11, " William A. Sherman and Louisa Belden.

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| Nov. 13, | 1870, | Patrick Cahill and Catharine Donahue. |
| " 19, | " | James Hayes and Mary Horan. |
| " 20, | " | Hubert T. Hart and Sarah L. Saunders. |
| Jan. 1, | 1871, | Albert W. Camp and L. Augusta Fenn. |
| " 24, | " | Albert F. Bradley and Emma J. Stiles. |
| " 1, | " | Lewis Riggs and Julia A. Thrall. |
| Feb. 5, | " | Edward S. Andrus and Lucy E. Pond. |
| " 18, | " | William F. Bishop and Mary E. Pond. |
| " 24, | " | Peter Keltenback and Charlotte Gramm. |
| " 7, | " | William E. Buckley and Adaline R. Starks. |
| Feb. 11, | " | William Guerin, and Sarah O'Conner. |
| Apr. 6, | " | Albert Allen, and Emeline Marsh. |
| May 1, | " | Andrew D. Noony, and Susan E. Hayden. |
| " 4, | " | Joseph Hirfile, and Theresa Sohm. |
| " 22, | " | William C. Willard, and Alice C. Treat. |
| " 23, | " | Frederick Wilcox, and Lucy Hodges. |
| June 11, | " | William Hurlburt and Mary Burn. |
| July 27, | " | F. H. Kellogg and Jerusha Kellogg. |
| " 20, | " | Henry F. Goodwin and Mary Reader. |
| Aug. 19, | " | George Weldon and Alice Burnett. |
| Sept. 26, | " | M. B. Pratt and Annie A. Lowe. |
| Oct. 15, | " | Nelson Beaver and Sarah R. Curtiss. |
| Nov. 8, | " | Charles Aldiss and Alice F. Matthews. |
| " " | " | Elihu Dayton and Etta Dayton. |
| " 12, | " | Patrick Harty and Johanna Shay. |
| " 18, | " | Charles Kelly and Harriet Preston. |
| " 29, | " | Cornelius Donohue and Maria Dewyre. |
| Jan. 1, | 1872, | Lucius Emmons and Laura H. Tuttle. |
| " 9, | " | Christie Siebert and Lizzie Law. |
| Mar. 5, | " | Clinton E. Lyman and Maria E. Wilcox. |
| " 24, | " | Thomas J. Alldis and Sarah H. Barbour. |
| " 27, | " | Edward Smith and Erastus A. Berry. |
| | | James Learbey and Catharine Harmon. |
| Sept. 4, | " | Samuel Bishop and Phebe McCabe. |
| " 19, | " | Henry A. Weir and Emma O. Stocking. |
| " 23, | " | Eaton J. Gross and Ella A. Curtiss. |
| Oct. 1, | " | James A. Stewart and Alice Munger. |
| " 2, | " | Albert Burr and Mary F. Van Vaulkenburg. |
| " " | " | Charles E. Brown and Ella J. Brooker. |
| " " | " | Lucius P. Drake and Adelia J. Brace. |
| " 23, | " | Frederick R. Matthews and Sarah A. Workman. |
| " " | " | Patrick Fieley and Ellen Gearu. |
| " 29, | " | Frank M. Wheeler and Helen A. Langdon. |
| Nov. 21, | " | Frank A. Stone and Martha Gilbert. |
| " 26, | " | Edwin E. Rose and Maria E. Hamilton. |
| " " | " | John T. Farnham and Ellen L. Cook. |
| Dec. 25, | " | John Kelly and Bridget Carey. |
| May 26, | " | James Leahy and Catharine Hannor. |
| Jan. 1, | 1873, | Joshua Gaylord and Mary E. Williams. |
| Feb. 5, | " | Charles Goresbank and Amy S. Chamberlain. |
| " 15, | " | Garett Reinders and Margaret McGhee. |
| " 25, | " | Timothy Canty and Mary J. Slater. |
| " 2, | " | Mortimer B. Hefferman and Bridget Carroll. |
| Mar. 25, | " | Dwight M. Allen and Eva C. Johnson. |
| " 27, | " | Herbert C. Humphrey and Miranda Lattimer. |
| " " | " | William Barford and Sarah J. Curtiss. |
| Apr. 7, | " | William Flemming and Jemima C. Taylor. |
| " 4, | " | William S. Bierce and Emerette D. Prindle. |
| " 20, | " | Thomas Quinn and Anna Dewyre. |
| May 4, | " | John Mara and Hanora Bray. |
| " 5, | " | John Burns and Mary McCarthy. |
| " 20, | " | George H. Atkins and Mary E. Glazier. |

- 4, 1873, Henry K. Chatfield and Frances D. Southy.
 " " Horace Burr and Sarah J. Andrews.
 2, " Charles Whitney and Marion M. Brooker.
 28, " Alfred H. Wallace and Rosa A. Palmer.
 7, " Edmund E. Fenn and Mary E. Ransom.
 8, " Gideon H. Welch and Susan C. Agard.
 1, " Edward T. Coe, and Lillie A. Wheeler.
 12, " James Howe, and Kate Dewyre.
 16, " George W. Lewis and Jennie E. Pond.
 21, " John M. Hopson and Isabel Smith.
 6, " George Peck and Alvira Pierpont.
 10, " Patrick Darcy and Hannah Murphy.
 13, " Charles G. Root and Mary F. Griswold.
 25, " Thomas Kearnan and Bridget Mara.
 10, " Albert F. Brooker and Alice M. Cooper.
 14, 1874, Samuel B. Wheeler and Mary E. Baldwin.
 12, " John H. Thomas and Mary Rbank.
 17, " George A. Brimble and Grace Snell.
 28, " Henry T. Sharp and Emma Robbins.
 2, " Andrew G. Kitchen and Enza Hart.
 14, " Charles C. Lester and Catharine Perrin.
 14, " Dr Forest Pittibone and Charlotte V. Matthews.
 14, " John Champion and Hannorah Carey.
 7, " Thomas Looby and Alice Mara.
 4, " Edwin Bierce and Laura E. Bennett.
 3, " Oscar E. Gladwin and Mary E. Cook.
 4, " John Depree and Sarah E. Thomas.
 4, " George S. Clark and Alvira E. Daines.
 13, " Herbert H. Logan and Annie M. Newton.
 20, " Maurice Cook and Margaret E. Doyle.
 21, " George Capell and Martha Wilson.
 21, " Thomas G. Nichols and Ella S. Coe.
 21, " George A. Burr and Mary A. Grant.
 24, " Francis L. Foote and Julia M. Johnson.
 7, " John O. Connell and Maria Madden.
 23, " John W. Gamwell and Frances M. Barber.
 26, " Joseph W. Ryan and Catharine Murphy.
 3, " Henry Kirby and Elizabeth M. Smith.
 31, " Herman F. Hoffman and Clara M. Brown.
 4, " John Sharp and Ann Fanning.
 18, " Harvey Barnes and Imogene Catlin.
 11, " Alexander Kelsey and Ellen Ketney.
 29, " John W. Fox and Hattie Fitzpatrick.
 23, " Solon B. Johnson and Martha Allyn.
 18, " Frank W. Batten and Emma E. Crippen.
 19, " Julius S. Klein and Anna M. Birt.
 26, " Clemence E. Hoffman and Alice D. Knowles.
 5, " William W. Downer and Julia J. Evans.
 8, " William T. Davey and Mauda C. Morse.
 19, " Frank L. Oberhawser and Mary Carny.
 15, " Samuel A. Andrews and Mary A. Burr.
 9, " James A. Brannan and Mary A. Dewyre.
 14, " James Gleason and Anna Carey.
 2, " Cornelius Maahan and Johanna Fitzgerald.
 5, " Richard Fitzgerald and Julia Bradshaw.
 9, " George W. Hawver and Clara I. Granger.
 13, " Henry J. Allen and Mary E. Walling.
 6, " Thomas Batters and Mary O. Brien.
 15, " George E. Gilbert and Cornelia H. Sand.
 12, " Dennis Kelly and Bridget Donovan.
 23, " William O'Donnell and Mary Welch.
 25, " Louis Eitel and Louisa Engert.

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| Nov. 27, 1874, | Julius L. Jorra and Caroline M. Parsons. |
| " 30, " | Wallace Blakeslee and Alice C. Glazier. |
| " 30, " | Albert Korrman and Etta Rank. |
| Dec. 4, " | George D. Pond and Mary A. Dayley. |
| " 14, " | Myron H. Hill and Elizabeth M. Barrett. |
| " 21, " | Amos F. Butler and Ella A. Cook. |
| " 25, " | Thomas C. Hendry and Josephine E. Feussenich. |

BAPTISMS.

Baptisms by Rev. Nathaniel Roberts.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Agard, Hezekiah, | Mehitable, October 25, 1752. Ann, December 23, 1753. |
| Agard, James, | Salmon, September 16, 1744. Elizabeth, April, 12, 1747. Chloe, January 23, 1749. Sarah, May 6, 1753. |
| Agard, John, | Joseph, September 14, 1746. |
| Allyn, Henry, | Mary, December 31, 1858. |
| Allyn, Joseph, | Elizabeth, July 4, 1762. Joseph, May 19, 1765. Chauncey, December 20, 1767. Jonah, June 3, 1770. Henry, June 6, 1773. |
| Avered, Israel, | Eunice, September 1750. Israel, July 19, 1752. |
| Austin, David, | David, May 8, 1763. Daniel, July 1, 1764. |
| Bacon, James, | Hannah, July 4, 1762. Esther, May 23, 1764. Anna, January 6, 1766. Eldad, June 18, 1769. |
| Baldwin, Samuel, | Samuel, July 13, 1755. Lucy, December 29, 1765. |
| Barber. Elijah, | Luman, January 18, 1767. Olive, January 22, 1769. |
| Barber, Nathaniel, | Nathaniel, August 29, 1742. Nathaniel, February 19, 1744. Elijah, May 11, 1746. Timothy, November 6, 1748. Chloe, April 7, 1751. Lois, July 8, 1753. Keziah, November 16, 1755. Susa, February 19, 1758. Eli, March 29, 1761. Ziba, Jemima, twins, August 14, 1763. |
| Barber, Nathaniel, Jr. | Uriah, Oct. 22, 1769. |
| Barnes, Benjamin, | Miriam, November 3, 1768. |
| Barnes, ? Widow, | John, Patience, twins, September 27, 1767. |
| Beach, Abel, | Samuel, December 5, 1742. Rebecca, May 26, 1745. Mary, September 6, 1747. John, May 6, 1750. James, December 3, 1752. Noah, September 14, 1755. Martha, January 21, 1759. |
| Beach, Barnibas, | Silas, March 6, 1748. |
| Beach, Benjamin, | Levi, December 23, 1764. Ezra, November 2, 1766. Miriam, April 22, 1770. |

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| Benjamin, | Benjamin, April 30, 1775. |
| Abel, | Hezekiah, October 16, 1768. |
| Jeremiah, | Jeremiah, June 7, 1772. |
| Joseph, | Experience, September 18, 1743. |
| | Dinah, May 29, 1750. |
| | Dinah, November 10, 1751. |
| John, | Abel, April 30, 1775. |
| Sait, | Miles, May 9, 1773. |
| Bushnell, | Anna, June 13, 1773. |
| Elisha, | Elisha, August 24, 1760. |
| Josiah, | Lucinda, April 3, 1767. |
| " | Statira, January 28, 1770. |
| Benjamin, | Joseph, March 23, 1752. |
| | Elisha, March 10, 1754. |
| | Lorenzo, April 22, 1756. |
| Ezekiel, | Keziah, May 8, 1763. |
| David, | Elizabeth, June 3, 1754. |
| | Eunice, April 22, 1756. |
| John, | Mary, November 17, 1751. |
| | Isaac, February 2, 1755. |
| | Simeon, May 3, 1757. |
| | Hannah, September 30, 1764. |
| | Levi, August 2, 1772. |
| Joseph, | Seth, April 10, 1768. |
| | Jesse, August 6, 1769. |
| | Sarah, July 14, 1770. |
| | Barzillai, February 28, 1773. |
| Joseph, | Joseph, July 29, 1753. |
| riel, | Jared, June 19, 1774. |
| John, | Tabitha, August 4, 1754. |
| | Russell, January 26, 1762. |
| | Chloe, September 30, 1764. |
| Abel, | Luther, December 23, 1764. |
| Enezer, | Eunice, May 2, 1742. |
| | Mary, September 9, 1744. |
| | Roswell, September 28, 1746. |
| Nathan, | Elizabeth, September 18, 1743. |
| | Jerusha, April 6, 1746. |
| | Martha, January 8, 1749. |
| | Eunice, December 8, 1750. |
| | Lucretia, June 22, 1755. |
| Nathan Jr., | Lovina, April 10, 1768. |
| | Roger, June 11, 1775. |
| iver, | Abner, June 19, 1763. |
| | Oliver, December 23, 1764. |
| | Mary, September 12, 1766. |
| | Justus, January 10, 1768. |
| uben, | Samuel, August 24, 1755. |
| bert, | Joel, July 21, 1765. |
| omas, | Zechariah, December 11, 1757. |
| | Abigail, January 15, 1759. |
| | Levi, July 6, 1760. |
| | Lois, June 6, 1762. |
| | Mary, June 23, 1765. |
| | Eunice, August 31, 1766. |
| | September 11, 1768. |
| William, | Seth, May 7, 1758. |
| aron, | Abigail, September 31, 1769. |
| | Ruth, September 1, 1774. |
| John, | John, September 4, 1743. |
| | Eunice, March 9, 1746. |
| | Francis, October 25, 1747. |

- Cook, John, "Hubael," May 28, 1749.
Sarah, November 4, 1750.
Edie, December 3, 1752.
Urijah, October 20, 1754.
Susy, November 14, 1756.
Hannah, April 23, 1758.
Elihu, May 5, 1761.
Mary, March 17, 1765.
- Cook, John, Jr., Deborah, June 3, 1770.
John, February 2, 1772.
- Cook, Joseph, Esther, July 13, 1757.
Anna, May 14, 1759.
- Cook, Shubel, Lucinda, July 24, 1774.
Cotton, Oliver, Esther, January 15, 1775.
Cowles, Samuel, Abigail, June 17, 1753.
Lois, May 1, 1757.
Zilpha, June 20, 1762.
- Cowles, Samuel, Jr., Noah, October 21, 1759.
Culver, Ephraim, Ephraim, February 20, 1743.
Curtiss, Job, Zebulon, April 29, 1770.
Ura, September 18, 1771.
- Curtiss, John, Jeremiah, July 26, 1770.
Huldah, March 8, 1772.
Junia, February 28, 1774.
Lorrain, September 24, 1775.
- Curtiss, Solomon, Solomon, December, 1762.
Curtiss, Zebulon, Job, July 7, 1745.
John, April 17, 1748.
Lydia, March 8, 1752.
- Damon, John, Elizabeth, June 12, 1743.
Samuel, July 15, 1744.
- Deming, Samuel, Samuel, December 6, 1767.
Dibble, Thomas, Huldah, June 1, 1755.
Dowd, David, Lent, November 22, 1753.
Durwin, Samuel, Asa, June 1, 1760.
Drake, Joseph, Ersula, May 10, 1752.
Elizabeth, February 17, 1754.
Sarah, June 27, 1756.
Joseph, December 6, 1758.
- Eggleston, Benjamin, John, September 26, 1770.
Linda, February 16, 1772.
- Eggleston, Edward, Esther, July 4, 1762.
James, June 17, 1764.
Ezekiel, June 18, 1769.
Philo, June 16, 1771.
- Everts, Samuel, Mindwell, May 8, 1763.
Samuel, June 4, 1769.
- Filley, Abraham, Isaac, June 6, 1762.
Jesse, September 9, 1764.
Levi, March 31, 1767.
Rhoda, April 29, 1769.
- Filley, William, Remembrance, August 11, 1754.
Fowler, Joseph, Noah, September 3, 1750.
Fowler, Noah, Warren, July 29, 1775.
Frisbie, James, James, January 26, 1762.
Frisbie, Theodore, Luman, January 26, 1762.
- Gaylord, Justice, Justice, } twins August 24, 1760
Jemima, }
- Gaylord, Nehemiah, Nehemiah, December, 1754.
Naomi, May 3, 1757.
- Gaylord, Timothy, Ruth, November 4, 1753.
Giles, Warren, Zebulon, July 3, 1774.

LISTS OF NAMES.

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| | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ann, | Ann, May 8, 1763. |
| Samuel, | Samuel, August 25, 1754. |
| Isaac, | Huldah, September 18, 1774. |
| Matthew, | Matthew, February 26, 1764. |
| | Phebe, February 2, 1766. |
| William, | William, January 10, 1742. |
| | Daniel, February 5, 1744. |
| | Merana, July 6, 1746. |
| William Jr., | Ira, October 20, 1765. |
| | Triphena, July 3, 1768. |
| | William, October 4, 1772. |
| | Ira, August 5, 1774. |
| Shubael, | Phebe, June 1, 1755. |
| Isaac, | Susannah, January 3, 1741-2. |
| Uriah, | Mary, March 20, 1748. |
| | Benoni, December 24, 1749. |
| | Lois, February 2, 1752. |
| | Chauncey, February 17, 1754. |
| | Bela, August 22, 1756. |
| | Roger Eno, March 4, 1759. |
| | Zimri, April 23, 1763. |
| | Huldah, August 9, 1767. |
| John, | John, } twins, June 12, 1766. |
| | Esther, } |
| | Lauren, August 11, 1768. |
| Medad, | Huit, September 9, 1753. |
| Isaiah, | Elisha, June 11, 1766. |
| | Elisha, September 31, 1769. |
| Joseph, | Rachel, April 12, 1762. |
| | Theoda, May 20, 1764. |
| | Theoda, June 29, 1766. |
| | Roswell, September 31, 1769. |
| | Alexander, July 3, 1774. |
| Isaac, | Mindwell, September 4, 1748. |
| | Aaron, January 13, 1752. |
| William, | William, September 12, 1742. |
| Benjamin, | Levi, August 26, 1754. |
| Ebenezer, | Anna, December 8, 1750. |
| James, | Rebecca, March 22, 1752. |
| Timothy, | Ozias, July 7, 1754. |
| | Salmon, April 11, 1756. |
| | Selah, March 10, 1758. |
| | Oliver, June 28, 1761. |
| | Orange, August 21, 1763. |
| | Selah, April 21, 1764. |
| | Thomas Curtiss, February 7, 1768. |
| | Aza, September 30, 1770. |
| Timothy Jr., | Elnathan, July 3, 1763. |
| | Lois, April 28, 1771. |
| | Mindwell, May 12, 1774. |
| Zehiel, | Lois, February 12, 1769. |
| Nathan, | Nathan, May 16, 1762. |
| Richard, | Nathaniel, May 20, 1744. |
| | Abigail, January 26, 1746. |
| | Joshua, } twins, June 12, 1748. |
| | Caleb, } |
| | Tabitha, October 6, 1751. |
| | Jonas, October 4, 1752. |
| | Richard, September 29, 1754. |
| | Mary, April 12, 1747. |
| ton, Obed, | Nathaniel, Feb. 3, 1754. |
| Aaron, | Lemuel, May 20, 1744. |

- Loomis, Aaron, Huldah, March 6, 1748.
Deborah, January 13, 1752.
Lucy, April 25, 1756.
- Loomis, Aaron, Jr., Aaron, February 6, 1746.
Hannah, December 14, 1746.
- Loomis, Abner, Abner, December 4, 1757.
Richard, January 15, 1759.
Sylvia, January 27, 1760.
Triphena, November 13, 1763.
Louisa, August 30, 1772.
- Loomis, Abraham, Jr., Benoni, March 5, 1758.
Mary, December 30, 1759.
Abraham, August 5, 1764.
- Loomis, Abram, Naomi, September 10, 1769.
Alexander, July 1, 1770.
- Loomis, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, June 6, 1756.
- Loomis, Epaphras, Remembrance, March 4, 1759.
Jerusha, March 8, 1761.
Lorrain, June 15, 1764.
“ “ Wait, November 24, 1765.
Ava, July 19, 1767.
Mary, March 6, 1775.
- Loomis, Ephraim, Ephraim, August 27, 1758.
- Loomis, Eli, Lemuel, November 4, 1764.
Dorothy, February 1, 1767.
Eli, May 27, 1770.
Margaret, May 16, 1773.
Cyrus, September 24, 1775.
- Loomis, Gideon, Russell, June 2, 1754.
Joanna, April 22, 1756.
- Loomis, Ichabod, Elijah, November 18, 1753.
Thaddeus, March 1, 1767.
Sybil, July 1, 1770.
- Loomis, Isachar, Joseph, January 18, 1767.
Mary, June 30, 1769.
Ira, September 16, 1770.
- Loomis, Joel, Elizabeth, September, 1753.
Hephziba, March 26, 1758.
Joel, October 5, 1760.
- Loomis, Moses, Sarah, June 6, 1756.
Jemima, July 16, 1758.
Moses, October 5, 1760.
- Lyman, Ebenezer, Jr., Sybil, May 27, 1742.
Esther, August 11, 1745.
Caleb, May 15, 1748.
Ebenezer, June 3, 1750.
Rhoda, July 21, 1754.
- Lyman, Caleb, Medad, March 18, 1770.
- Lyon, Jonathan, Susannah, October 23, 1757.
- Mather, Charles, Charles, June 18, 1758.
Charles, May 8, 1763.
- Matthews, Benjamin, Anna, August 28, 1765-7.
- Marshall, Amasa, Eunice, July 12, 1761.
- Marshall, Noah, Noah, November 10, 1754.
Ambrose, June 6, 1756.
Elias, February 28, 1758.
John, June 17, 1759.
Roswell, August 16, 1761.
Sarah, July 19, 1767.
- Marshall, Thos., Jr., Raphael, July 28, 1765.
Reuben, Dec. 14, 1766.
Harvey, July 10, 1768.

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|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Thos., Jr., | Sarah, July 1, 1770. |
| | Levi, April 26, 1772. |
| | Roswell, Jan. 9, 1774. |
| Aaron, | Thankful, April 27, 1755. |
| Ebenezer, | Jonathan, January 26, 1762. |
| | Elizabeth, August 11, 1765. |
| George, | Phebe, January 15, 1757. |
| | Joel, February 28, 1758. |
| | Asahel December 28, 1760. |
| | Ruth, June 26, 1763. |
| | David, June 23, 1765. |
| | Joseph, May 31, 1767. |
| | Sarah, October 1, 1769. |
| Simeon, | Chloe, August 28, 1757. |
| | Philander, June 15, 1759. |
| | Simeon, April 12, 1761. |
| | Eldad Barber, October 30, 1763. |
| | Azubel, } twins, October 16, 1768. |
| | Lucinda, } |
| Adam, | Elizabeth, March 30, 1761. |
| | Ira, May 20, 1754. |
| | Lodema, June 18, 1769. |
| Jonathan, | Simeon, December 23, 1753. |
| Lent, | Samuel, Sept. 31, 1769. |
| | Josiah, " " |
| | Mary, " " |
| Ashbel, | Roxellana, November 25, 1759. |
| | Phineas, August, 1762. |
| | Lemuel, December 20, 1767. |
| Ebenezer, | Asabel, May 23, 1743. |
| | Ebenezer, June 9, 1746. |
| | Achsah, October 2, 1748. |
| | Sarah, December 3, 1752. |
| Eben., Jr., | Prudence, April 29, 1770. |
| Martin, | Martin, September 13, 1761. |
| | Abigail, May 23, 1764. |
| | Lucinda, August 2, 1767. |
| Noah, | Noah, August 15, 1757. |
| | Remembrance, June 7, 1763. |
| Samuel, | Samuel, July 12, 1747. |
| | Abijah, March 26, 1749. |
| | Levi, May 28, 1754. |
| Eleazer, | Samuel, August 24, 1755. |
| Timothy, | Justin, October 16, 1768. |
| | Susannah, July 15, 1770. |
| | Highly, June 14, 1772. |
| | Seba, June 19, 1775. |
| ly, Lieut., | Seth, April 3, 1768. |
| ne, Isaac, | Roswell, August 24, 1760. |
| ne, Lieut., | John, August 12, 1750. |
| , Benjamin, | Jerusha, May 16, 1757. |
| | Joseph, March 30, 1759. |
| | Isabel, June 21, 1761. |
| | Jonathan, June 19, 1763. |
| | Jemima, May 5, 1765. |
| | Daniel, November 16, 1766. |
| | Benjamin, June 18, 1769. |
| 1, Ebenezer, | Rebecca, Sept. 18, 1774. |
| 1, Samuel, | Martha, July 11, 1773. |
| | Salmon, " " " |
| , Joshua, | Hannah, May 6, 1753. |
| 1, Joel | Judah, September 28, 1763. |

- Roberts, Joel, Esther, July 17, 1768.
John Loomis, April 25, 1774.
- Roberts, Nath., Rev., Margaret, June 21, 1752.
- Roger, Zephaniah, Isaac, March 5, 1871.
- Richards, Joel, Chloe, April 28, 1765.
- Sheldon, Remem., Russell, Feb. 23, 1772.
- Smith, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, August 4, 1763.
Hannah, Sept. 8, 1765.
Jesse, January 11, 1767.
Joseph, July 24, 1774.
Miles, Oct. 29, 1775.
- Strong, Asahel, Asahel, April 22, 1750.
Hannah, December 12, 1758.
Dorcas, March 2, 1758.
Chloe, December 25, 1763.
David, June 5, 1768.
- Strong, Jacob, Mindwell, August 1, 1742.
Experience, August 13, 1743.
Abigail, Feb. 2, 1746.
Experience, April 1, 1750.
Elizabeth, September 14, 1755.
Mary, July 15, 1757.
Benoni (adopted) June 4, 1770.
- Taintor, Joseph, Joseph, April 26, 1772.
Mary, December 12, 1773.
- Taylor, Zebulon, Zebulon, June 17, 1744.
Zebulon, July 10, 1748.
- Thompson, Samuel, Sarah, September 10, 1749.
- Thrall, Aaron, Roger, March 11, 1767.
Sabra, March 7, 1769.
Olive, June 6, 1773.
- Thrall, Daniel, Rachel, November 6, 1743.
Martha, August 21, 1767.
- Thrall, Friend, Lois, September 5, 1773.
Augustus, March 13, 1774.
- Thrall, Joel, Aaron, June 6, 1742.
Chloe, April 7, 1745.
Reuben, March 29, 1747.
Levi, June 18, 1749.
Friend, July 19, 1752.
Noah, May 5, 1754.
Margaret, February, 1756.
Pardon, June 16, 1759.
- Thrall, Joseph, Daniel, June 5, 1763.
Nathan, April 29, 1769.
Amy, April 5, 1772.
Joseph, May 1, 1774.
- Thrall, Reuben, Alexander, March 27, 1768.
Erastus, July 3, 1774.
- Thrall, Samuel, Caroline, July 13, 1755.
- Tuttle, Isaiah, Uriah, July 31, 1774.
Louisa, December 10, 1775.
- Tuttle, Timothy, Timothy, July 13, 1755.
- Tuttla, Stephen, Stephen, August 9, 1772.
- Wetmore, Joel, Olive, March 10, 1765.
Ebenezer Lyman, December 28, 1766.
Melicent, January 19, 1772.
- Wetmore, John, Elizabeth, October 15, 1758.
Seth, March 30, 1761.
Samuel, March 20, 1764.
- Wetmore, Noah, Junia, March 30, 1761.
- Whiting, Benjamin, William, September 9, 1759.

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| Benjamin, | Esther, September 18, 1763. |
| | Benjamin, February 23, 1766. |
| John, | Sarah, December 8, 1750. |
| | Josiah, August 16, 1752. |
| | Mary, July 14, 1754. |
| | Rebecca, February 2, 1757. |
| | John, July 30, 1758. |
| | Harvey, November 2, 1760. |
| | Jesse, February 6, 1763. |
| | Seth, September 29, 1765. |
| | Giles, January 20, 1771. |
| | Roger, March 28, 1773. |
| Sarah, | Phila, July 2, 1769. |
| Asahel, | Mary, June 4, 1769. |
| | Abiathar, May 13, 1771. |
| | Asahel, May 2, 1773. |
| | Asenath, September 17, 1775. |
| son, ———, | David, July 13, 1755. |
| Abigail, | Zenas, May 7, 1768. |
| Abijah, | Solomon, November 1, 1772. |
| Amos, | William, November 4, 1753. |
| | Ruth, December 22, 1754. |
| | Royce, August 8, 1758. |
| | Roswell, October 8, 1758. |
| | Roswell, May 19, 1765. |
| Asahel, | Sarah, April 10, 1763. |
| Ann, | Climenia, July 28, 1771. |
| John, | Huldah, October 2, 1768. |
| Noah, | Edie, January 6, 1745. |
| | Abijah, January 5, 1747. |
| | Abiel, January 8, 1749. |
| | Ann, November 3, 1751. |
| | William, September 15, 1754. |
| Noah Jr., | Charlotte, October 7, 1764. |
| | Two daughters, January 11, 1767. |
| | Edie, February 12, 1768. |
| | Triphena, February, 19, 1769. |
| | Dilenda, June 16, 1771. |
| | Mary, June 5, 1774. |
| John, | Hannah, December 15, 1771. |
| | Elizabeth, August 29, 1773. |

LIST OF POST MASTERS AND DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

Torrington.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| niel Smith, April 1, 1813. | Rufus W. Gillett, December 20, 1854. |
| niel Smith, February 4, 1826. | Harvey P. Hopkins, Jan. 12, 1857. |
| niel Smith, May 29, 1837. | Stanley Griswold, May 18, 1874. |

Torrington.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Palmer, March 26, 1814. | Dudley Davis, Feb. 23, 1857. |
| Palmer, Dec. 30, 1818. | Lucius Leach, Jan. 10, 1859. |
| Palmer, May 9, 1837. | Henry Barnes, March 1, 1869. |
| W. Cowles, July 13, 1841. | Casimer H. Bronson, April 29, 1869. |
| n Goodwin, Jan. 27, 1848. | Martin B. Pratt, July 22, 1872. |
| ius A. Winship, May 11, 1850. | Royal E. Hayes, March 30, 1874. |
| m H. Coe, April 14, 1855. | Abner H. Wadhams, Sept. 18, 1876. |

Wolcottville.

Samuel Bradley, May 13, 1837.
Orrin B. Freeman, May 22, 1841.
Russell C. Abernethy, Jan. 8, 1845.
Henry B. Richards, July 5, 1851.
Russell C. Abernethy, July 5, 1853.

Joseph F. Calhoun, May 16, 1861.
Orsamus R. Fyler, June 12, 1866.
Orsamus R. Fyler, March 2, 1867.
Orsamus R. Fyler, Feb. 6, 1873.
Orsamus R. Fyler, Feb. 3, 1877.

Burrville.

Nelson Roberts, July 27, 1849.

John M. Burr, June 20, 1861.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GEN. RUSSELL CATLIN ABERNETHY,

son of Doctor William Abernethy of Harwinton, was born Feb. 9, 1780. In the record which he made of his own family on the town records, he says he was from Washington, Ct., when he came to Torrington. He had been clerk in a store in New Preston village where he learned his trade as a merchant. He married Orrel, daughter of Elisha Smith, Esq., Sept. 17, 1803, and about the same time started a store near the Meeting house, at Torrington green; Mr. Hodges's store being at that time on the hill north of the green. He continued this store until about 1830, when he gave up the mercantile business, removed to Wolcottville and engaged in manufacturing enterprises, and interested himself more than previously in the general interests of the town. In removing from Torrington, he took down his dwelling house which stood a little north of the green, and transported it to the village, locating it where it still remains, across the street from the Congregational church, north, and which is now owned and occupied by Mr. J. F. Calhoun. As near as can be ascertained he was justice of the peace about thirty-five years, continuing in the office until 1850, when having arrived at the age of seventy years he was thereby disqualified for holding the office longer, and in that office maintained the honor of a faithful administrator of law, and an honorable, upright citizen. He was town clerk a number of years, the competition for that office seeming to be between him and John Gillett about twenty years, each being elected several years, and then the other, the change being made a number of times, but finally Mr. Gillett won the race by several years. General Abernethy was quite a military man, being well qualified for such position by his personal appearance and character, and the town had more pride in him in this character than any other, though he was highly respected in all others. His personal appearance was very symmetrical; being of good height, full form and erect. His manners were always those of a gentleman, inherited by

family descent, and cultivated always, as being the proper bearing of a citizen, and especially a public man of business, but in consequence of this courteousness of manner, he was judged by a certain class, to be seeking for public favor at the expense of principle and substantial character, and thereby did him most decided injustice. Such judgment is founded upon the supposition that a man of true principle and honorable character must have the manners of a boor, flouting his personal prejudices and ill temper against everything and everybody, like a spoiled child who was never taught to curb its own resentment or ill feeling. Not so with the well bred man, who considers that the community has some demands on him in rendering it cheerful, animating, and elevating, and therein such fulfill the law of the great teacher, to live for others, not alone for themselves. The general's manner was the same at home as elsewhere, and therefore exhibited the real spirit and character of the man, and he had his reward in part, although he did not do it for the reward ; for, probably, but few men in the town at the time received as much cordial good feeling, from the community as he, and at the present time, he is spoken of with special admiration by nearly every one.

In military service he rose to be major general of the state militia, and as such, was the delight of the community and the county. His soldierly bearing on horseback, his prompt, energetic, and elegant manners as a commanding officer, were pleasing and animating to those who served under him, and to the multitude who assembled on training days to witness the parades.

It is evident from these facts that there is an inherent sense in most persons, that good manners are not only agreeable but of much importance, and when cultivated as a duty, and an ennobling principle, carry with them a power for good so invaluable, that every citizen should seek to promote them by all possible ability and cultivation. This is the more evident as the oldest people take great pleasure in speaking of those persons who manifested these qualities most prominently in their lives. Mrs. General Sheldon and Ulysses Fyler, of the older people, are spoken of in this respect with much enthusiasm. There were doubtless many others, but those who knew them well are also departed. General Abernethy manifested more specially the ideal old time gentleman more fully, probably, than any other of as recent a date as he, and such examples give some idea of what many of the pilgrim fathers were in regard to this noble quality.

REV. HIRAM P. ARMS, D.D.,

Was born at Windsor, Ct., June 1, 1779; a descendant in the fifth generation of William Arms of Deerfield, Mass. He was fitted for college under John Adams, LL.D., at Philips academy, Mass., and after graduation in 1823, studied theology under the instruction of Profs. N. W. Taylor, D.D., E. T. Fitch, D.D., and J. W. Gibbs, LL.D., and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Lebanon, Ct., June 30, 1830; dismissed October 10, 1832, to accept a call to Wolcottville, where he was installed February 6, 1833. Here he labored with ordinary success three years and was dismissed July 6, 1836, to accept a call to the First church in Norwich Town, Ct., where he was installed August 3, 1836. Here he has continued to labor to the present time, receiving frequent and unmistakable evidences of affection and respect from his people.

On February 20, 1873, being then seventy-three years of age, he resigned the active duties of his pastorate, but continued to reside among his people as pastor *emeritus*. During his active pastorate he received to membership in the church five hundred and sixty-nine members.

On resting from the active duties of the ministry, his people generously gave him a life annuity amounting to near twelve hundred dollars, which was invested in the Continental Life Insurance company, on the failure of which his people continue generously to provide for his wants.

He has been twice married; first to Lucy Ann Wadhams of New Haven, September 12, 1824. She died July 3, 1837. His second wife was Abby Jane Baker of New York, to whom he was married September 12, 1858, who is still living.

Seven children are living; five sons and two daughters, all married, and he is honored in counting in his own family twenty grand children. The evening of his life he is passing pleasantly, in a quiet home, among a kind and affectionate people, and this evening, it is believed, is but the prelude to the morning that shall be.

REV. JOHN D. BALDWIN

Was born in North Stonington September 28, 1806; studied at New Haven, but was not a graduate; studied theology at New Haven; was licensed by the New Haven West association in 1833; was

ordained pastor at West Woodstock, September 3, 1834, and dismissed July 25, 1837; was pastor of North Branford from Jan. 17, 1838 to July 3, 1844. He preached in Torrington at intervals in 1845, and received a call to settle, February 28, 1846, which he declined. He was pastor at East Putnam from April 29, 1846, to September 17, 1849, when a bronchial difficulty compelled him to retire from the ministry.

He represented Killingly in the legislature of 1849, and as chairman of the committee on education introduced the measure which established the Normal school, and was one of the three commissioners who located and organized it. In 1849 he became owner and editor of the *Hartford Republican*; in 1851, became editor of the *Boston Commonwealth*, afterwards the *Telegraph*, and held his position until the summer of 1857. Early in 1859, he purchased the *Worcester Daily and Weekly Spy*, which he owned many years. He was elected to congress from Massachusetts in November 1862; was twice rechosen, serving six years, and then declined re-election; but returned to Worcester and engaged still as a journalist. Two funeral sermons delivered by him have been printed. He furnished articles for the *Christian Spectator*, and the *North American Review*. A volume of his productions, entitled *Raymond Hill and Other Poems*, was published by Ticknor and Fields. His work, *Pre-Historic Nations*, was published first in London and then in New York.

DR. ERASTUS BANCROFT,

Son of Noadiah and Jerusha (Loomis) Bancroft, was born Oct. 27, 1782. He studied medicine with Dr. Elijah Lyman, and as a student was not considered peculiarly forward or ready in acquiring the knowledge of medicine, but made ordinary progress. He commenced practice in Wolcottville in 1817, and very readily secured much confidence in his practice, and though Dr. Jarvis followed Dr. E. Lyman, in 1818, Dr. Bancroft secured so much of the patronage of the town, that there seemed to be but little need of others, and Dr. Jarvis removed to a larger field. Dr. Bancroft proved himself a skillful and successful physician; especially so in the treatment of fevers. He was a man of much common sense, relying, not upon old formulas, because they were old or because they were written, but would have his own *thinking* in spite of prejudices, whims, religion or the "devil." He was the personification of neatness, always dressed in his ruffled bosom shirt and other things

to match. When he rode in his carriage he sat erect, and stylish, as if ready for any emergency. He was not large in person but very energetic, active, and of quick decision and application. He occupied a small building as his office on the south side of the bridge on Main street, east of the street, near the river ; the building has been removed and the office of Mr. Ladd's livery stable occupies the site.

Dr. Bancroft's good sense took the form of skepticism as to the prejudices, whims and notions of the people, and he used, sometimes, to indulge himself in laughing at them, when among his most trusted friends. He repeated a number of times, a mistake he made when he began to practice, which he said was the making of his fame, as a physician, among the people. He had made a prescription for a patient, in the western part of the town, and supposed the case of no danger and but little importance. In the night he was sent for in great haste, and he obeyed the summons without delay. He found the patient in a very critical condition, and recognized at once that it was the medicine he had given through mistake and not the disease. He applied his skill with great earnestness, remaining with the patient some twelve hours and succeeded in the restoration. This was reported as a wonderful cure, "and so it was," said the doctor, "damn it, I liked to have killed her."

Another case he had attended some years, sometimes giving a little medicine, but generally concluding that all the trouble was in the want of energy of the person. This he had tried many times to stimulate, and to prevail upon the woman to go at the work of the house, and thus forget, and dispel the imaginings of her own mind, but all was to no purpose. On being called again, he examined the case carefully, saw nothing only as before, and suddenly took a pail of water and threw the whole of it on the woman, and rapidly left, it being dangerous to stay longer. The woman speedily recovered her health.

The doctor was gentlemanly, considerate, and attentive, yet abrupt, peculiar, queer, and sometimes severe to the extent of justice. From him the cynics and fault finders sometimes, received their just due ; he frequently putting in the words, "devil" or "damn it," spoken very rapidly and as if unknown to himself, but sometimes very appropriately, if ever allowable.

A description of the doctor is given in a book called *The Shady Side*, under the name of Dr. Gale, which some of the doctor's oldest acquaintances say is a good representation of him. The scene is

laid at the minister's house where there was real illness, and where a number of persons are represented as calling to give their advice and "set matters right."

"Dr. Gale entered as the deacon's wife departed. Finding his patient in tears, he turned abruptly back to the kitchen, and ordered Polly to 'call the parson.' A rough man was Dr. Gale; tempestuous often, yet sensible. Christian principles he did not profess, but humane feeling he seldom lacked.

'Parson Vernon!' said he, 'I give it up.' You may get your wife home to her father's as soon as possible, if you mean to have her well. *I can't cure her here.* Your religious folks haven't a grain of sense to spare. A pretty fool I make of myself, to come here and order sedatives, and rely on quiet, when some old woman, who was made without nerves, will bolt in, and upset it all!' And the doctor went off in a bluster.

Mrs. Nobles had stopped to report her interview to Mrs. Elton, and the two ladies stood at the gate as the doctor returned with quickened step. They stopped him to ask if there was any thing more alarming at the parsonage. He growled a 'no need of any thing more,' which they construed into vexation with his patient. Whereupon, they proceeded to lament that ministers should take for their wives, such feeble, inefficient women; and, especially that Millville should be so unfortunate in this respect.

The doctor was in no gentle mood, and he gave them a blast which they were sorry to have provoked. 'Feeble women!' said he; 'feeble women! What makes 'em so! They've a right to be feeble, with a vengeance! Wonder any of 'em live ten years; pulled about hither and thither, and kept on short allowance! You expect her to do half enough to earn her husband's salary, with your confounded societies! It's contrive, and cut, and stitch; and then you set her to praying, and talking, and reforming; and she must be dragged out here and there; and at home, there's no peace for the calls and the tea-drinkings, to say nothing of the fault findings. Mrs. Vernon, now, is not inclined to be sickly. Good, fresh constitution, but she's worn and low, and you don't give her any chance to get up.'

'But,' interposed Mrs. Nobles, 'you'll allow, doctor, that Mrs. Vernon is very nervous?'

'Nervous,' said he, contemptuously, 'I wish the women knew what they mean by that.'

Mrs. Elton ventured, 'if she had more hopefulness and courage, doctor.'

'You don't know her,' said the doctor, less fiercely. 'She's none of your milk-and-water ladies. She has all the hope and courage there is in the house;' and he turned away. Looking back, however, with a sudden thought; another explosive burst of words followed. 'If I'd been a minister (*no danger*), but if I had, I'd ha' lived a bachelor all my days, before I'd ha' married a wife for the parish.'"

MRS. ELIZA CURTISS BASSETT,

Daughter of Dea. Job and Eunice (Cowles) Curtiss, married Rev. Archibald Bassett, who was born in Derby, March 21, 1772; was graduated at Yale college in 1796; was ordained pastor at Winchester, May 20, 1801, and dismissed, Aug. 27, 1806; was pastor at

Walton, Delaware county, N. Y., from 1807 to 1810, and resided there preaching in the region and helping his brethren in revivals, as opportunities were afforded, and died, April 29, 1859, aged 87 years. She died Jan. 19, 1868.

OWEN BROWN,

Son of Capt. John and Hannah (Owen) Brown, married Ruth, daughter of Gideon Mills at Simsbury, Feb. 11, 1793. He was a tanner, and settled in his business in Norfolk, Ct., and removed to Torrington in the spring of 1799, and purchased and settled on the place now known as the John Brown place. The dwelling house was built in 1776, and is still standing, but unoccupied. It was a well built and thoroughly finished house, at the time, being ceiled with pine lumber, the beams projecting below the ceiling, but planed smooth or cased, so that the whole interior was in its day a very comfortable, and good class of dwelling.

The house is located in the western part of the town, three miles from Wolcottville, on a road very little traveled; six miles from Litchfield, and ten from Winsted. The farm is not of an average good quality, for the town, is pleasantly located, but very secluded from public travel. The special reason why Mr. Brown bought it, seems to have been that as a farm it was cheaper than many others, and had on it a brook that he thought would answer for tanning purposes. On this brook, west of the house some distance, on the north side of the east and west road he built his tannery and shoe shop, all of which are now gone. Here he worked at his trade six years, acquiring considerable reputation, and sustaining high honor as a tanner and business man.

Owen Brown was the fifth in descent from the pilgrim, Peter Brown who came to America in the Mayflower in 1620, and inherited the puritan character in its genuine traits and purest forms.

He was a man of keenness of perception and remarkable wit and good humor. His brother John, was deacon of the church in New Hartford many years and was highly esteemed in his office, and as a Christian man. Judge Frederick Brown, another brother, was a man of the same noble character, clearness of intellect, and was judge of the court a number of years in Hudson, Ohio. ?

Owen Brown possessed great firmness of religious character and yet great kindness of heart. He never was absent from church as illustrated in a remark as he was about to leave the town he made to

Deacon Hinsdale : " We have met fifty-two times a year, but may not meet many more." He removed to Hudson, Ohio, in 1805, and after being there a year or two came back on business, and spent the night at William Whiting's, a near neighbor. In the morning when ready to leave he said : " Neighbor Whiting, we have loved each other as brothers and I want our families to know each other when we are cold." They shook hands and parted in tears. Mr. Brown was a great reader, and thinker, and he often entertained the young men while sitting in his shoe shop, by requesting them to read such pieces as he selected, and by giving them statements of what he had read. While making shoes, he often prevailed with Oliver Bancroft to read, and it was this reading in Mr. Brown's shop that led him to the love of literature, and to become a printer at Hartford where he spent an honorable life.

Mr. Brown was a very upright, honest man as to business transactions. This, many had occasion to know as his occupation led him to dealings with many persons, both near home and at a distance.

From Torrington he removed to Hudson, Ohio, where he reared his children ; among them he that was to be the hero of the nation, Capt. John Brown, of Kansas and Harper's Ferry fame. In Hudson, Owen Brown lived the same noble, useful, and honorable life.

In reply to a question by the author of this book the Rev. Doctor Fairchild, president of Oberlin college, wrote as follows :

" Owen Brown, father of Capt. John, was a trustee of Oberlin college from 1835 to 1844, and then resigned in consequence of his growing infirmities. He was much esteemed by his associate members for his practical wisdom and staunch integrity. He was a man of few words because a painful habit of stammering made it almost impossible for him to speak, but every word was valued.

His residence was at Hudson, the seat of Western Reserve college. One of his daughters, Florilla, afterwards wife of Rev. S. G. Advie, graduated here, and went with her husband to Osawatomie, Kansas, in the days of the first settlement of Kansas, and died there in 1865. A son of Owen Brown was also a student here, several years. John Brown himself, once performed a service for the college in surveying and reporting on lands given to the college in Western Virginia by Gerrit Smith.



44



JOHN BROWN.

The first of these was the *Albany*, which was
 built by the Dutch in 1614, and was the first
 vessel to enter the harbor of New York. It was
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JOHN E. 1901

MEMOIR OF JOHN BROWN.

Though there have been so many men of this name in all parts of the world which the Anglo-Saxon race inhabit, it will readily be known which one of them merits the great space given him in these pages. We tell the story of a man who made his plain name known all over the world, and who will be remembered, when it may be that Torrington and all its history shall be forgotten, save the single fact, that a hero was born there.

JOHN BROWN, of Kansas and Virginia (born at Torrington, May 9, 1800, died at Charlestown, West Va., Dec. 2, 1859), was the grandson and namesake of Captain John Brown of West Simsbury, a revolutionary officer, who died in the army of Washington. He was also the sixth in descent from Peter Brown who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Of the English ancestors of this Peter Brown, little is known. He was unmarried when he landed at Plymouth in January, 1621, but within the next thirteen years he was twice married, and died (in 1633) leaving four children. This we learn from that most unquestionable authority, the *History of Plymouth Plantation* left behind him in manuscript, by William Bradford, who succeeded Carver in 1621, as governor of the colony, and died in 1657. Writing about 1650, Bradford says: "Peter Brown married twice. By his first wife he had two children, who are living, and both of them married, and one of them hath two children; by his second wife he had two more. He died about sixteen years since." It is supposed that his first wife was named Martha, and that Mary and Priscilla Brown were her daughters, and the two who are mentioned by Bradford as married in 1650. In 1644 they were placed in the care of their uncle John Brown, a leading citizen of Duxbury, where also Peter Brown settled a few years after landing at Plymouth. John Brown did not come over with his brother, but a few years later, and out-lived him many years. Peter Brown died in 1633, and his inventory of estate was presented on the 14th of October that year. He settled £15 on his two daughters by the first marriage, Mary and Priscilla, and left the remainder, no very large sum, to his widow and her children. Of these Peter Brown, born in 1632, was the younger.

This account of John Brown has been prepared by F. B. Sanborn, Esq., of Concord Mass., expressly for this work.

He was the ancestor of John Brown, and removed from Duxbury to Windsor, Conn., at some time between 1650 and 1658, where he married Mary the daughter of Jonathan Gillett.

Peter Brown the Pilgrim, is said to have been a carpenter, but from what part of England he came is not known. His home in Duxbury was but a few miles from Plymouth, and not far from the hill where Miles Standish built his house, and where the Standish monument is now seen. Brown was, no doubt, one of the soldiers of Standish, in his miniature campaigns against the Indians. He was probably one of the Separatists (often called Brownists from another person of that name) who lived for some years in Holland with Brewster, Bradford and the good minister of Leyden, John Robinson, of whose life and character Bradford gives such graphic sketches. The picture drawn of the Leyden pastor might serve very well for Captain Brown himself, as we knew him in his Kansas and Virginia expeditions, when he had his small band of chosen men about him, and was their pastor as well as their commander. Bradford says of John Robinson — and so might it have been said two hundred and forty years later of John Brown :

His love was greate towards them, and his care was all ways bente for their best good, both for soule and body; for besides his singular abilities, in divine things (wherein he excelled), he was also very able to give directions in civill affairs and to foresee dangers and inconveniences; by which means he was very helpful to their outward estates. and so was every way as a common father unto them. And none did more offend him than those that were close and cleaving to themselves, and retired from the commone good; as also such as would be stiff and rigid in matters of outward order, and invey against the evils of others, and yet be remiss in themselves, and not so careful to express a vertuous conversation.

Peter Brown the Pilgrim never lived in Salem, as has sometimes been said, nor any where in New England, save in Plymouth, and afterwards in Duxbury. His son Peter, who emigrated to Windsor, Conn., lived to be nearly sixty years old, and died at Windsor, March 9, 1692, leaving an estate of £409 to be divided among his thirteen children. Of these children, John Brown, born at Windsor, Jan. 8, 1668, married Elizabeth Loomis in 1691, and had eleven children. Among these were John Brown (born in 1700 and died in 1790), who was the father and the survivor of the revolutionary captain, John Brown, of West Simsbury. He lived and died in Windsor, married Mary Eggleston, and Captain John Brown, just mentioned, the grandfather of our hero, was his oldest son, born Nov.

4, 1728. He married Hannah Owen, of Welsh descent, in 1758. Her father was Elijah Owen of Windsor, and her first ancestor in this country was John Owen, a Welshman who married in Windsor in 1650, just before young Peter Brown came there from Duxbury. A few years afterwards an Amsterdam tailor, Peter Miles or Mills, came over to Connecticut from Holland, settled in Bloomfield, near Windsor, and became the ancestor of John Brown's grandmother, Ruth Mills, of West Simsbury. Thus three streams of nationality, English, Welsh and Dutch, united in New England to form the parentage of John Brown.

He was the oldest son of Owen Brown, who was one of the eleven children of John Brown, the revolutionary captain and of Hannah Owen his wife. This large family was brought up in severe poverty by the mother, who lived to see most of her children well established in life. One of them became a judge in Ohio, another, John Brown of New Hartford, was a man much esteemed in that town, and for many years deacon of the church there. One of the daughters was the mother of Dr. Humphrey, for some years president of Amherst college. Owen Brown was bred to the trade of tanner and shoemaker, the same which he taught his son John. He followed this trade while living in Torrington, which was his home for only five or six years. He was born and bred in Simsbury (what is now Canton), was married there to Ruth Mills, daughter of the old minister, Rev. Gideon Mills, on the 11th of February, 1793; then removed to Norfolk, where his oldest child was born, July 5, 1798, and from there came to Torrington one year later. He lived in the old house, still standing, "a mile northwest of the meeting house," which is represented in the accompanying picture. In this house John Brown was born, at the date already mentioned, and there his brothers Solomon and Oliver Owen Brown were born, in 1802 and 1804. In 1805 Owen Brown migrated, with his children and others of his family, to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and settled in the town of Hudson, of which he was one of the principal settlers. In that wilderness John Brown spent his childhood and youth, though his early recollections extended also to his home in Connecticut. This will appear from a very curious paper written by him two years before his death, in which he mentions many incidents of his childish years. Although it has several times been printed, it is due to the reader, who may never have seen it, that a paper

so valuable in itself, and so characteristic of the writer, should here be reprinted. It first appeared in Redpath's *Life of Brown*, published



BIRTH PLACE OF JOHN BROWN, TORRINGTON, MAY 9, 1800.

in Boston in 1860, having been placed in Mr. Redpath's hands by Mrs. George L. Stearns of Medford, Mass. The lad to whom it was addressed was then about twelve years old, and the letter was evidently written for his amusement and instruction, with no thought that it would ever become public. As first printed, and as here reproduced, it is spelled, punctuated, and italicized exactly as Captain Brown wrote it. If it thus indicates, what was probably true, that Brown could spell no better than Claverhouse, and was as regardless of "stops and marks" as any old Roman stone-cutter or Greek scribe, it also shows what a piquant and forcible style he used, both in speech and on paper. It was after hearing this paper read that Miss Osgood, of Medford, remarked, "If Captain Brown had not been called, in the providence of God, to a very different work, what charming stories he could have written for young children!" The original manuscript fills six pages of closely written letter-paper, without division into paragraphs. It was written during the summer when Hugh Forbes was drilling a small company of his men for the Virginia campaign, in the western part of Iowa.

FRAGMENT OF AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

RED ROCK, IOWA, 15th July, 1857.

MR. HENRY L. STEARNS

My Dear Young Friend

I have not forgotten my promise to write you; but my constant care, & anxiety have obliged me to put it off a long time. I do not flatter myself that *can* write any thing that will very much interest you: but have concluded to send you a short story of a certain boy of my acquaintance: & for convenience and shortness of name, I will call him John. His story will be mainly a narration of follies and errors; which it is to be hoped *you may avoid*; but there is one thing connected with it, which will be calculated to encourage any young person to persevering effort: & that is the degree of success *in accomplishing objects* which to a great extent marked the course of this boy throughout his entire acquaintance with him; notwithstanding his moderate capacity; & still more moderate acquirements.

John was born May 9th 1800, at Torrington, Litchfield Co, Connecticut of poor but respectable parents: a descendant on the side of his father of one of the company of the Mayflower who landed at Plymouth 1620. His mother was descended from a man who came at an early period to New England from Amsterdam, in Holland. Both his Father's & his Mother's Fathers served in the war of the revolution: His Father's Father; died in a barn at New York while in the service, in 1776

I cannot tell you of any thing in the first Four years of John's life worth mentioning save that at that *early age* he was tempted by Three large Brazen Pins belonging to a girl who lived in the family & *stole them*. In this he was detected by his Mother; & after having a full day to think of the wrong: received from her a thorough whipping. When he was Five years old his Father moved to Ohio; then a wilderness filled with wild beasts, & Indians. During the long journey which was performed in part or mostly with an *ox team*, John was called on by turns to assist a boy Five years older (who had been adopted by his Father & Mother) & learned to think he could accomplish *smart things* in driving the Cows; and riding the horses. Sometimes he met with Rattlesnakes which were very large; & which some of the company generally managed to kill. After getting to Ohio in 1805 he was for some time rather afraid of the Indians, & of their Rifles; but this soon wore off: & he used to talk about them quite as much as was consistent with good manners; & learned to trifle of their talk. His Father learned to dress Deer Skins, & at 6 years of age John was installed a young Buck Skin — He was perhaps rather observing, & he ever after remembered the entire process of Deer Skin *dressing*; so that he could at any time dress his own leather such as Squirrel, Raccoon, Cat, Wolf or Dog Skins; & also learned to make Whip Lashes: which brought him some change at times; & was of considerable service in many ways. — At Six years old John began to be quite a rambler in the wild new country finding birds, Squirrels, & sometimes a wild Turkey's nest. But about this period he was placed in the school of *adversity*: which my young friend was a most necessary part of his early training. You may *laugh* when you come to read about it; but these were *severe trials* to John: whose earthly treasures were very few & small. These were the beginning of a severe but *much needed course* of discipline which he afterwards was to pass through; & which it is to be hoped

has learned him before this time that the Heavenly Father sees it best to take all the little things out of his hands which he has ever placed in them. When John was in his Sixth year a poor *Indian boy* gave him a Yellow Marble the first he had ever seen. This he thought a great deal of; & kept it a good while; but at last *he lost it* beyond recovery. *It took years to heal the wound;* & I *think* he cried at times about it. About Five months after this he caught a young Squirrel tearing off his tail in doing it; & getting severely bitten at the same time himself. He however held *to the little bob tail* Squirrel; & finally got him perfectly tamed, so that he almost idolized his pet. *This too he lost;* by its wandering away; or by getting killed: & for a year or Two John was *in mourning;* and looking at all the Squirrels he could see to try & discover Bob tail, *if possible.* I must not neglect to tell you of a very *bad & foolish* habbit to which John was somewhat addicted. I mean *telling lies:* generally to screen himself from blame; or from punishment. He could not well endure to be reproached; & I now think had he been oftener encouraged to be entirely frank; *by making frankness a kind of atonement* for some of his faults; he would not have been so often guilty of this fault; nor have been obliged to struggle *so long* in after life with *so mean* a habit. John was *never quarrelsome;* but was *excessively* fond of the *hardest & roughest* kind of plays; & could *never get enough* [of] them.

Indeed when for a short time he was sometimes sent to School the opportunity it afforded to wrestle & Snow ball & run & jump & knock off old seedy wool hats; offered to him almost the only compensation for the confinement, & restraints of school. I need not tell you that with such a feeling & but little chance of going to school *at all:* he did not become much of a scholar. He would always choose to stay at home & work hard rather than be sent to school; & during the warm season might generally be seen *barefooted & bare-beaded:* with Buck skin Breeches suspended often with one leather strap over his shoulder but sometimes with Two. To be sent off through the wilderness alone to very considerable distances was particularly his delight; & in this he was often indulged so that by the time he was Twelve years old he was sent off more than a Hundred Miles with companies of cattle; & he would have thought his character much injured had he been obliged to be helped in any such job. This was a boyish kind of feeling but characteristic however.

At Eight years old John was left a Motherless boy which loss was complete & permanent, for notwithstanding his Father again married to a sensible, intelligent, & on many accounts a very estimable woman: *yet he never adopted her in feeling:* but continued to pine after his own Mother for years. This operated very unfavourably upon him; as he was both naturally fond of females; & withall extremely diffident; & deprived him of a suitable connecting link between the different sexes; the want of which might under some circumstances have proved his ruin.

When the war broke out *with England,* his Father soon commenced furnishing the troops with beef cattle, the collecting & driving of which *afforded* him some opportunity for the chase (on foot) of wild steers & other cattle through the woods. During this war he had some chance to form his own boyish judgment of *men & measures:* & to become somewhat familiarly acquainted with some who have figured before the country since that time. The effect of what he saw during the war was to so far disgust him with military affairs that he would neither train, *or drill;* but paid fines; & got along like a Quaker untill his age finally has cleared him of Military duty.

During the war with England a circumstance occurred that in the end made him a most *determined Abolitionist*: & led him to declare, *or Swear*: *Eternal war* with Slavery. He was staying for a short time with a very gentlemanly landlord once a United States Marshall who held a slave boy near his own age very active, intelligent and good feeling; & to whom John was under considerable obligation for numerous little acts of kindness. *The master* made a great pet of John: brought him to table with his first company; & friends; called their attention to every little smart thing he *said or did*: & to the fact of his being more than a hundred miles from home with a company of cattle alone; while the *negro boy* (who was fully if not more than his equal) was badly clothed, poorly fed; & *lodged in cold weather*; & beaten before his eyes with Iron Shovels or any other thing that came first to hand. This brought John to reflect on the wretched; hopeless condition, of *Fatherless & Motherless* slave *children*: for such children have neither Fathers nor Mothers to protect, & provide for them. He sometimes would raise the question *is God their Father?*

At the age of Ten years an old friend induced him to read a little history; & offered him the free use of a good library; by which he acquired some taste for reading: which formed the principle part of his early education: & diverted him in a great measure from bad company. He by this means grew to be very fond of the company, & conversation of old & intelligent persons, He never attempted to dance in his life; nor did he even learn to know *one* of a pack of *cards* from *another*. He learned nothing of Grammer; nor did he get at school so much knowledge of common Arithmetic as the Four ground rules. This will give you some idea of the first Fifteen years of his life; during which time he became very strong & large of his age & ambitious to perform the full labour of a man; at almost any kind of hard work. By reading the lives of great, wise & good men their sayings, and writings; he grew to a dislike of vain & frivolous *conversation & persons*; & was often greatly obliged by the kind manner in which older & more intelligent persons treated him at their houses: & in conversation; which was a great relief on account of his extreme bashfulness.

He very early in life became ambitious to excel in doing anything he undertook to perform. This kind of feeling I would recommend to all young persons both *male & female*: as it will certainly tend to secure admission to the company of the more intelligent; & better portion of every community. By all means endeavor to excel in some laudable pursuit.

I had like to have forgotten to tell you of one of John's misfortunes which set rather hard on him while a young boy. He had by some means *perhaps* by gift of his father become the owner of a little Ewe Lamb which did finely till it was about Two Thirds grown; & then sickened & died. This brought another protracted *mourning season*: not that he felt the pecuniary loss so much: for that was never his disposition; but so strong & earnest were his attachments.

John had been taught from earliest childhood to "fear God and keep his commandments;" & though quite skeptical he had always by turns felt much serious doubt as to his future well being; & about this time became to some extent a convert to Christianity & ever after a firm believer in the divine authenticity of the Bible. With this book he became very familiar, & possessed a most unusual memory of its entire contents.

Now some of the things I have been *telling of*; were just such as I would

recommend to you : & I w^d like to know that you had selected these out ; & adopted them as part of your own plan of life ; & I wish you to have *some definite plan* Many seem to have none ; & others never stick to any that they do form. This was not the case with John. He followed up with *tenacity* whatever he set about so long as it answered his general purpose : & hence he rarely failed in some good decree to effect the things he undertook. This was so much the case that he *habitually expected to succeed* in his undertakings. With this feeling *should be coupled* ; the consciousness that our plans are right in themselves.

During the period I have named John had acquired a kind of ownership to certain animals of some little value but as he had come to understand that the *title of minors* might be a little imperfect : he had recourse to various means in order to secure a more *independent* ; & perfect right of property. One of those means was to exchange with his Father for something of far less value. Another was trading with others persons for something his Father had never owned. Older persons have some times found difficulty with *titles*.

From fifteen to Twenty years old, he spent most of his time working at the Tanner & Currier's trade keeping Bachelors hall ; & he officiating as Cook ; & for most of the time as formen of the establishment under his father. During this period he found much trouble with some of the bad habits I have mentioned & with some that I have not told you off : his conscience urging him forward with great power in this matter : but his close attention to *business* ; & success in its management ; together with the way he got along with a company of men, & boys ; made him quite a favorite with the serious & more intelligent portion of older persons. This was so much the case ; & secured for him so many little notices from those he esteemed ; that his vanity was very much fed by it : & he came forward to manhood quite full of self-conceit ; & self-confident ; notwithstanding his *extreme* bashfulness. A younger brother used sometimes to remind him of this : & to repeat to him *this expression* which you may somewhere find, " A King against whom there is no rising up." The habit so early formed of being obeyed rendered him in after life too much disposed to speak in an imperious & dictating way. From Fifteen years & upward he felt a good deal of anxiety to learn ; but could only read & study a little ; both for want of time ; & on account of inflammation of the eyes. He however managed by the help of books to make himself tolerably well acquainted with common arithmetic ; & Surveying ; which he practiced more or less after he was Twenty years old.

At a little past Twenty years led by his own inclination & *prompted also* by his Father, he married a *remarkably plain* ; but neat industrious & economical girl ; of excellent character ; earnest piety ; & good practical common sense ; about one year younger than himself. This woman by her mild, frank, & *more than all* else : by her very consistent conduct ; acquired & ever while she lived maintained a most powerful ; & good influence over him. Her plain but kind admonitions generally had the right effect ; without arousing his haughty obstinate temper. John began early in life to discover a great liking to fine Cattle, Horses, Sheep, & Swine ; & as soon as circumstances would enable him he began to be a practical *Shepherd* : it being a calling for which *in early* life he had a kind of *enthusiastic longing* : with the idea that as a business it bid fair to afford him the means of carrying out his greatest or principle object. I have now given you a kind of general idea of the early life of this boy ; & if I believed it would be worth the trouble ; or afford much interest to any good

feeling person: I might be tempted to tell you something of his course in after life ; or manhood. I do not say that I *will do it*.

You will discover that in using up my *half sheets to save paper* ; I have written Two pages, so that one does not follow the other as it should. I have no time to write it over ; & but for unavoidable hindrances in traveling I can hardly say when I should have written what I have. With an honest desire for your best good, I subscribe myself,

Your Friend

J. BROWN.

P. S. I had like to have forgotten to acknowledge your contribution in aid of the cause in which I serve. God Almighty *bless you* ; my son. J. B.

Upon this Autobiography a few remarks may be made. It was sent to the son of his friend, the late Major Stearns of Medford, Mass., who, as chairman of the Massachusetts Kansas committee, had become acquainted with John Brown in 1857, and had done much to promote the objects he then had at heart. When it was written, though Brown was then engaged in preparations for his attack on slavery in Virginia, nothing was known of that scheme by Major Stearns or by any of Brown's Massachusetts friends. The contributions made by Harry Stearns and by others "in aid of the cause in which I serve," were given to help the oppressed pioneers of Kansas whom Brown was then defending. But it seems by this account of John Brown's childhood and youth, that his hostility to slavery began before 1815, when he was in the habit of driving cattle long distances in Ohio, for army supplies, during the war with England which began in 1812. One of the first important events of that war was the surrender of Gen. Hull of Massachusetts, with his whole force, to the British near Detroit in 1812. Owen Brown, as a beef contractor, was with Hull's army at or just before the surrender, accompanied by his son John. The boy, then but twelve years old, circulated among the American soldiers and officers and overheard many of the conversations in camp concerning Gen. Hull and his position. He saw much of Gen. Cass, then a captain under Hull, and it is to him, no doubt, that allusion is made as one of those "who have figured before the country since that time." Long afterward (in 1857), he told me that he overheard such mutinous conversation from Cass, McArthur, and other officers as would have branded them as mutineers, if he could have reported it to the Washington authorities, and he had an ill opinion of Cass ever after, on account of this incident. He believed that Gen. Hull was forced into the false position which led to his surrender by the ill conduct of his subordinate officers.

The town of Hudson, and the region about it was the part of Ohio familiar to John Brown's boyhood, and the nature of his life at that time is well described in the preceding pages. He thus entered early upon that long course of special training for his future warfare. A most important part of this discipline was his outdoor habit of life, and his intimate acquaintance with all that passes in wood and field, by day and night. This life in the open air, to which he was bred from infancy, gave him a hunter's digestion and the keen senses of an Indian warrior. He was remarkably clear sighted and quick of ear, and so acute of smell, that he could perceive the frying of dough-nuts at a distance of five miles, as he once told me. The life of a shepherd — an open air calling — was one, as he says, "for which in early life he had a kind of enthusiastic longing." When he became a shepherd in after years his eye was so discriminating that if a strange sheep got into his flock of two or three thousand, he could select the intruder without difficulty. The surveyor's art, in which he became expert, was another calling that kept him constantly in the open air. "As happens usually to men of romantic character," said Emerson in 1859, "his fortunes were romantic. A shepherd and herdsman, he learned the manners of animals, and knew the secret signals by which animals communicate. He made his hard bed on the mountains with them ; he learned to drive his flock through thickets all but impassable. If he kept sheep, it was with a royal mind." Or as Emerson had written in earlier years of another character, equally romantic :

"He trode the unplanted forest floor, whereon
The all-seeing sun for ages has not shone ;
Where feeds the moose and walks the surly bear,
And up the tall mast runs the woodpecker,
Through these green tents, by eldest nature dressed.
He roamed, content alike with man and beast,
Where darkness found him he lay glad at night,
There the red morning touched him with its light.
The timid it concerns to ask their way,
And fear what foe in caves and swamps can stray.
To make no step until the event is known,
And ills to come as evils past bemoan,
Not so the wise ; no coward watch he keeps,
To spy what danger on his pathway creeps,
Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome ;
Where his clear spirit leads him, there's his road,
By God's own light illumined and foreshowed."

John Brown early learned to submit himself to God's guidance in all things. He experienced religion at the age of sixteen years, and at that time joined the Congregational church in Hudson. Not long after his mind turned towards the ministry as a profession and he began to study with that in view.

Precisely when this took place I have not learned, but it was the occasion of his first return to Connecticut after his emigration with his father in 1805. Whether he then revisited Torrington is uncertain, but upon making the long journey to New England, perhaps in company with his father, he went to take the advice of a parish minister who had married an aunt or cousin of Owen Brown, Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, then settled at Canton, Ct. By him John Brown was advised to fit for college at the school of his brother, Rev. Moses Hallock in Plainfield, Mass. The school was at that time famous for graduating ministers and missionaries, and the poet Bryant had been a student there some years before. Plainfield is the next town to Cummington, where Bryant was born, and is not very far from Amherst college, where John Brown's uncle, Rev. Dr. Heman Humphrey, was soon after made president. No doubt the lad's hope was to fit himself at Plainfield and then enter Amherst college—working his way by his own efforts, as so many young men have since done. But he was attacked with inflammation of the eye which soon became so serious that he was forced to give up study and go back to his father's tan-yard in Hudson, from which he had set forth for college. The time spent by him at the Plainfield school was short, and there are few reminiscences of him at that period, but something may be cited. In December, 1859, Heman Hallock, the youngest son of Rev. Moses Hallock, wrote to his brother Gera Hallock, then editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, as follows:

"Your youngest brother does remember John Brown, who studied at our house. How long he lived there, or at what period, I do not know. I think it must have been at the time of my visits to Plainfield, when I was or had been at Amherst academy,¹ perhaps in 1819 or 1820. I have the name 'John Brown' on my list of father's students. It is said that he was a relative of Uncle Jeremiah Hallock's wife, and that Uncle J. directed him to Plainfield. He was a tall, sedate, dignified young man, from twenty-two to twenty-five years old.² He had been a tanner, and relinquished a prosperous business to

¹ Afterwards Amherst college.

² This shows that he appeared older than his years, for he was really only nineteen and perhaps not so much.

the purpose of intellectual improvement. He brought with him a piece of sole leather about a foot square, which he had himself tanned, for seven years, to re-sole his boots. He had also a piece of sheep skin which he had tanned and of which he cut some strips, about an eighth of an inch wide, for other students to pull upon. Father took one string and, winding it around his fingers, said with a triumphant turn of the eye and mouth, 'I shall snap it.' The very marked yet kind immovableness of the young man's face, on seeing father's defeat, father's own look, and the position of people and things in the old kitchen, somehow gave me a fixed recollection of this little incident."

John Brown set the whole nation a similar task to do in later years. The cord that fastened the fortunes of the slave to the destiny of the country was placed by him in the hands of the whole people. Defenders of slavery and of the "Union as it was," tried to snap it, but they failed, and the "marked but kind immovableness" of John Brown's face looked down upon their failure, while his soul went marching on. The anecdote was characteristic of the man, as are most of the stories current about him.

Soon after Brown's return to Hudson from Massachusetts, he married his first wife, Dianthe Lusk, who is mentioned, though not by name, in the autobiography. The marriage took place June 21, 1820, and was terminated in August, 1832, when the wife died in childbirth. There were six other children of this marriage, the eldest of whom, John Brown, Jr., was born July 25, 1821; Jason Brown was born January 19, 1823, Owen Brown, November 4, 1824, Ruth (now Mrs. Henry Thompson), February 18, 1829, and Frederick Brown, December 21, 1830. The last named son was killed at the fight of Osawatimie in Kansas, August 30, 1856. The others, who were all in Kansas then with their father, are still living, and Owen is the last survivor of the company which invaded Virginia in October, 1859. By a second marriage with Mary Anne Day, of Meadville, Penn., in 1833, John Brown became the father of thirteen children, seven of whom died in childhood, two were slain at Harper's Ferry, and four survive. These are Salmon Brown, born October 2, 1836; Anne, born September 23, 1843; Sarah born September 11, 1846; and Ellen, born September 25, 1854. In all, therefore, John Brown was the father of twenty children, of whom ten grew to manhood, and eight are still living.

Having begun thus early to "give hostages of fortune," as Lord Bacon says, John Brown devoted himself with diligence to his occupation, for the support of his young family. He was a tanner and land-surveyor at Hudson until 1826, when he removed to Richmond,

near Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and there carried on the same vocations. He remained there until 1835, then removed to Franklin Mills, Portage county, Ohio, and there mingled speculation in leather with his tanning. He lost heavily in the panic of 1837, and in 1838 he seems to have given up tanning, and entered upon a new pursuit, that of wool-growing and wool-dealing. In that year he drove a herd of cattle from Ohio to Connecticut and returned in July, 1839, with a few sheep, the nucleus of his great flock. In 1840 he returned to Hudson, where his father, Owen Brown, senior, still lived, and there engaged largely in sheep-raising. His partner at first was Captain Oviatt of Richfield, a neighboring town, and in 1842, Brown removed to Richfield, where he lived for two years, and where his daughter Anne (who was with him just before the attack on Harper's Ferry) was born. Here, too, he lost four children in less than three weeks—Sarah aged nine; Charles, almost six; Peter, not quite three, and Austin, a year old. Three of these were carried out of his house at one funeral, and were buried in the same grave, in September, 1843. The next year he left this fatal spot, and settled in Akron, not far off; whence he removed, in 1846 to Springfield, in Massachusetts. It was while tending his flocks in Ohio, with his sons and daughters about him, that he first communicated to them his purpose of attacking slavery by force. From that time forward, a period of twenty years, he devoted himself, not exclusively but mainly, to this undertaking, in which he sacrificed his life. At this point, therefore, it will be well to pause a moment and see what manner of man John Brown had shown himself to be in the ordinary affairs of life.

He was industrious in whatever he undertook, upright and scrupulous in his business transactions, but with a touch of eccentricity which showed itself particularly, his friends thought, in his deeds of charity. While living in Pennsylvania he declined to do military duty, and paid his fine rather than encourage war by learning the art of resolving, as Thoreau said in 1859, "that he would have nothing to do with any war unless it were a war for liberty." He caused the arrest of an offender of Pennsylvania, who had done him no injury but was, as Brown thought, a plague to the community, and while he was in prison, Brown supplied his wants, and supported his family until the trial, out of his own scanty earnings. One of the apprentices in his tan yard at that time, bears testimony to the singular probity of his life. He refused to sell his leather until the last drop of moisture had been dried out of it, saying that he "did not mean

to sell his customers water by the pound, and reap an unjust gain." "I have known him from boyhood through manhood," said Mr. Oviatt of Richfield, "and he has always been distinguished for his truthfulness and integrity; he has ever been esteemed a very conscientious man." Another Ohio acquaintance, who first knew him in 1835, says, "Soon after my removal to Akron, he became a client of mine, subsequently a resident of the township in which the town of Akron is situated, and during a portion of the time, a member of a Bible class taught by me. I always regarded him as a man of more than ordinary mental capacity, of very ardent and excitable temperament, of unblemished moral character; a kind neighbor, a good Christian, deeply imbued with religious feelings and sympathies. In a business point of view, his temperament led him into pecuniary difficulties, but I never knew his integrity questioned by any person whatsoever." He brought up his children to read the Bible daily, and it was the book of all others with which he was most familiar. "He had such a perfect knowledge of it," says his daughter Ruth, "that when any person was reading it, he would correct the least mistake. When he would come home at night, tired out with labor, he would, before going to bed, ask some of the family to read chapters (as was his usual course, night and morning), and would almost always say, 'Read one of David's Psalms.'" He was a singer himself, and taught his children to sing psalms and hymns. Among those sung most frequently about his fireside altar were, "Blow ye the trumpet blow," "I'll praise my Maker with my breath," "With songs and honors sounding loud," and "Ah, lovely appearance of death." Bunyan's Pilgrim and Baxter's Saint's Rest were constantly read in his family, but the Bible took precedence of every thing. In his will he bequeathed a Bible to each of his children, and grandchildren, and wrote to his family a few days before his execution, "I beseech you every one to make the Bible your daily and nightly study.

Such was the man, of the best New England blood, of the stock of the Plymouth Pilgrims, and bred up like them "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," who was selected by God, and knew himself to be so chosen, to overthrow the bulwark of oppression in America. His prayers and meditations from childhood had been leading him towards this consecration of himself to a great work, and from the year 1839 till his death he had no dearer purpose in life than to fulfil this mission. He seems to have formed a definite plan of attacking slavery in one of its strongholds, by force, as early as 1838, but his

purpose was modified in detail afterward, and, no doubt, changed from time to time, as the circumstances of the country changed. It is quite probable that, in early life, John Brown, like many other Americans, anticipated an uprising of the slaves themselves in large numbers, such as had taken place in St. Domingo, during the French Revolution. Mr. Elizur Wright, of Boston (already mentioned as schoolmate of John Brown at Tallmadge in Ohio), informs me that the old Squire Hudson, for whom the town so called in Ohio was named and who was the leading man in that section where Brown spent his boyhood, was not only an abolitionist fifty years ago, but that he favored forcible resistance by the slaves. Mr. Wright says that he met Squire Hudson, one day in September, 1831, coming from his post-office, and reading a newspaper which he had just received and which seemed to excite him very much as he read it. As Mr. Wright came within hearing, the old Connecticut Calvinist was exclaiming, "Thank God for that! I am glad of it. Thank God the slaves have risen at last!" Inquiring what the news was, Squire Hudson replied, "Why the slaves have risen down in Virginia, and are fighting for their freedom as we did for ours. I pray God they may get it. This was the famous "Southampton massacre" of August 23, 1831, in which Nat Turner, with six fellow slaves, raised a revolt in Southampton county, on the edge of the Dismal Swamp in Virginia, and had killed more than fifty whites, without the loss of a single follower when his band was dispersed on the 25th of August. Turner himself escaped arrest for eight weeks longer, but was finally captured October 30, 1831, tried November 5, and hanged November 11, almost exactly twenty-eight years before John Brown's execution December 2, 1859. If the Ohio neighbors of John Brown in 1831 thanked God for Nat Turner's revolt, no wonder that he too should have expected and favored an armed insurrection. What he actually engaged in, after meditating upon his plans for so many years, was something very different, namely, a partisan warfare, led and controlled by white men, with the purpose and hope of abolishing slavery, state by state, without the horrors of massacre and insurrection which attended the uprising of Turner in Virginia, and of the Haitian negroes in 1791, and which would have followed the remarkable plot of Denmark Vesey in South Carolina in 1822 had that well-laid scheme not been frustrated by its discovery, before the time fixed for the outbreak. It was the peculiarity of John Brown's final plan that he concealed its purpose for years, and until the moment of

execution ; that he had so carefully thought out its details as probably to insure its success, had he not been providentially led to strike the first blow in a place where complete success was impossible ; and that its execution would have been found as free from the traditional horrors of slave insurrections as the best antecedent arrangements could make it. In fact, it was not an *insurrection* in any sense of the word, but an invasion or foray, similar in its character to that which Garibaldi was to make six months later in Sicily for the overthrow of the infamous Bourbon tyranny there. The Italian hero succeeded, and became dictator of the island he had conquered ; the American hero failed for the moment, and was put to death. But his soul went marching on, and millions of his countrymen followed in his footsteps two years later, to complete the campaign in which Brown had led the forlorn hope. As usual, the forlorn hope was sacrificed, but by their death the final victory was won.

In 1838, when Brown formed his plans for attacking American slavery, and even in 1858, when he had organized an armed force to carry them out, his scheme would have seemed mere madness to most persons. But Brown had the spirit of his ancestors, the Pilgrim Fathers, and entered upon his perilous undertaking with deliberate resolution, after considering what was to be said for and against it, as did the Pilgrims before they set forth from Holland to colonize New England. Governor Bradford, one of their bravest leaders and their historian, has recorded the arguments for attempting the voyage to America, in words which will apply, with very little change, either in spelling or of spirit, to the adventure undertaken two centuries and a half later, by Peter Brown's stalwart descendant, "the last of the Puritans."

"It was answered," says Bradford in his History "that all great and honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised and overcome with answerable courages. It was granted the dangers were great, but not desperate ; the difficulties were many, but not invincible. For though there were manie of them likely, yet they were not certain ; it might be sundrie of the things feared might never befall ; others, by provident care and the use of good means might in a great measure be prevented ; and all of them, *through the belp of God, by fortitude and patience might either be borne or overcome.* True it was that such attempts were not to be made and undertaken without good ground and reason ; not rashly or lightly as many have done for curiosity or hope of gaine, etc. But their condition was not ordinarie ; their ends were good and honourable ; their calling lawfull and urgente ; and therefore they might expecte the blessing of God in their proceeding. *Yea, though*

they should lose their lives in this action, yet might they have comfort in the same, and endeavors would be honourable."

The world now sees how "honorable" the "endeavors" of Bradford and of John Brown were, and what momentous consequences have followed. For events in history, as all who read history know, have their importance measured by final results, rather than by their apparent magnitude at the moment. The passage of the Rubicon by Cæsar (about which Lucan makes so much ado, and Plutarch tells one of his striking anecdotes), would have had no significance but for the victories that followed it and placed the adventurous general at the head of the Roman empire. And again the assassination of Cæsar, startling and dramatic as it was, had actually no historical result, and only serves to mark the date of transition in Rome from one form of government to another. The short campaign of John Brown in Virginia not only possesses the dramatic interest that belongs to a striking event, but will always be worthy of note as the beginning of that forcible attack upon a form of slavery and a political power which within two years afterward convulsed the whole world with its consequences. It was the first decisive act of an inevitable tragedy, and such were its romantic features that, in the lapse of time, it will no doubt be gravely expounded as a myth to those who shall read American history some centuries hence. There seems to be no reason why John Brown, any more than William Tell, should escape this skeptical and generalizing spirit, which transforms history and even biography into a record of natural science. "King Arthur," says a recent Welch writer who resolves history into astronomy, "is the Great Bear, and perhaps this constellation being so near the pole, and visibly describing its circle in a small space, is the origin of the famous Round Table." Will there come a time when the Underground rail road shall be regarded as typical of some geologic transition, and the foray at Harper's Ferry pass for the legendary symbol of a chemic reaction?

John Brown was, indeed, no mythical nor in any respect dubitable personage. It was his fortune to play a great part, but no son of Adam was ever less theatrical in his aim, or more intensely practical in his result. An idealist in spirit, he was a realist in activity, and accomplished the grand task assigned to him with a plain, forthright sincerity which comports little with the romantic circumstances of his life and death. He was easily and naturally great,

"And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime."

His character needs, therefore, only to be honestly set forth ; not to be adorned with epithets and compliments. The chronicle of his life is his best monument ; let us now resume this, for the sake of pointing out some of the steps by which he prepared himself for the last scene of this life, that drew upon him the eyes of all mankind. He did not hasten forward towards the achievement of what he had undertaken, until the fulness of time had come, and he had furnished himself with such military and general knowledge as he deemed requisite to the execution of his plan. He kept it steadily before him for twenty years, educated himself and his children for it, and made it as much a part of his household discipline as were his prayers at morning and evening. Mr. Emerson, indeed, in his speech at Salem, a month before Brown's death, fixes a much earlier date than I have given for the beginning of his enterprise against slavery in Virginia. "It was not a piece of spite or revenge,—a plot of two years or of twenty years — but the keeping of an oath made to heaven and earth forty-seven years before. Forty-seven years at least, though I incline to accept his own account of the matter, at Charlestown, which makes the date a little older, when he said, 'This was all settled millions of years before the world was made.' Mrs. Brown told me in 1860, that she had known his design and been pledged to aid it for more than twenty years ; and John Brown himself had said in 1857, early in my acquaintance with him, 'I always told her that when the time came to fight against slavery, that conflict would be the signal for our separation. She made up her mind to have me go long before this, and, when I did go, she got ready bandages, and medicine for the wounded.' "

In 1846, while in the midst of his occupations as a wool-grower and wool-dealer, John Brown came back to New England for a few years, and took up his abode at Springfield, in Massachusetts, not very far from the first Connecticut home of his ancestors in Windsor. He went there to reside as one of the wool dealing firm of Perkins and Brown, and as the agent of the sheep-farmers and wool-merchants of northern Ohio, whose interests then required, as they thought, an agency to stand between them and the wool-manufacturers of New England, to whom they sold their fleeces. The Ohio wool-growers fancied that they were fleeced as well as their flocks, in the transactions they had with the manufacturers, who would buy wool before it was graded, pay for it at the price of a low grade, and then sort it so as to bring themselves a large profit, exclu-

sive of the process of manufacturing. John Brown undertook to prevent this, and with this view, initiated a system of grading wool before they passed into the manufacturers' hands. The system afterward prevailed and was successful, but the manufacturers were too powerful then for the western farmer. They bribed his clerk (as he always believed), to change the marks of his wool, so that what they paid for as a low grade, was really one degree better. This transaction led to several law suits, one of which was tried in Boston in the winter of 1852-3 (after Brown had withdrawn from business in Springfield and retired to the Adirondac woods), and it went against him. The next year he won a similar suit, which was tried in New York court, and Brown always believed he should have won in the Boston case, had it been tried upon its merits, and not settled by a compromise between the counsel. It is worth noting that the judge who held the court at Boston was Caleb Cushing, who was just then invited by Franklin Pierce to leave the supreme bench of Massachusetts and become attorney-general of the United States, and that the counsel against Brown was Rufus Choate.

While in Springfield John Brown lived in a house in Franklin street, a little north of the Boston and Albany rail road. His wool warehouses were close by the rail road, and at one time contained great stock of Ohio wool, which had accumulated on his hands when he was at variance, as to price and grade of wool, with his New England customers. Wishing to make a market for his stock, and believing that he could sell it in Europe to advantage, he went abroad in 1848-9, and traversed a considerable part of England and the continent, on business connected with his merchandise, but also, with an eye to his future campaigns against slavery. He visited wool-markets and battle fields in impartial succession, and took notice of the tricks of trade and the maneuvers of armies with equal interest. He was then noted among wool dealers for the delicacy of his touch in sorting the different qualities, and his skill in testing them when submitted to him. Give him three samples of wool, one grown in Ohio, another in Vermont, and a third in Saxony, and he would distinguish one from the other in the dark, by his sense of touch. Some Englishmen during his sojourn abroad, put this power of Brown's to the test, in an amusing manner, one evening, in company with several English wool dealers, each of whom had brought samples in his pocket. Brown was giving his opinion as to the best use to which certain grades and qualities should be put. One of the party very grave

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And up the tall mast runs the woodpecker,
Through these green tents, by eldest nature dressed.
He roamed, content alike with man and beast,
Where darkness found him he lay glad at night,
There the red morning touched him with its light.
The timid it concerns to ask their way,
And fear what foe in caves and swamps can stray.
To make no step until the event is known,
And ills to come as evils past bemoan,
Not so the wise; no coward watch he keeps,
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Go where he will, the wise man is at home,
His hearth the earth, his hall the azure dome;
Where his clear spirit leads him, there's his road,
By God's own light illumined and foreshowed."

next morning, between five and six ; found Brown (who was always an early riser) waiting at the counting room for him ; and there received, instead of directions for his day's work, an invitation to join in Brown's enterprise for the liberation of the slaves, which was briefly explained to him, and in which Thomas agreed to join. Meantime he was to work in the warehouse, and did so during the three years that Brown remained in Springfield. During that time he was sent by Brown to look up Madison Washington, the leader of the courageous slaves of the vessel *Creole*, whom Brown wanted as a leader among his colored recruits. But Washington, when found, proved to be an unfit person for such a responsible place.*

It was in the hope of enlisting and drilling these colored recruits for this company of liberators, that Brown went to live in North Elba, among the colored men to whom Gerrit Smith had given land among the Adirondac woods in 1848. Mr. Smith (who continued to be Brown's friend from their first acquaintance in 1840 until his death in Virginia), had inherited from his father land-estate in more than three-fourths of the counties of New York. In Essex county, among the Adirondac mountains and lakes, he owned thousand of acres, and these he offered to give away in farms of suitable size to such colored men as would live upon the land, clear it, and cultivate it. On his return from England in 1840 Brown heard of the offer, and soon presented himself, for the first time, at the hospitable house of Mr. Smith in Peterboro, where he was ever after a welcome visitor. By this time a small colony of colored people had gone to North Elba to clear up the forest land given them by Mr. Smith, and were braving the hardships of their first year in the cold backwoods of northern New York. Brown introduced himself to Mr. Smith and made him this proposal : " I am something of a pioneer, having grown up among the woods and with the Indians of Ohio, and am used to the climate and the way of life that your colony find so trying ; I will take one of your farms myself, clear it up and plant it, and show my colored neighbors how such work should be done ; will give them work as I have occasion, look after them in all needful ways, and be a kind of father to them." The landlord readily consented to have such a tenant, and Brown soon

* Thomas Thomas still lives in Springfield, and is now (May, 1877), as he has been for some years, the keeper of an eating house near the rail road station. He retains the most loyal affection for John Brown, and it is from his own lips that I have had some of the above facts concerning Brown in Springfield.

the purpose of intellectual improvement. He brought with him a piece of sole leather about a foot square, which he had himself tanned, for seven years, to re-sole his boots. He had also a piece of sheep skin which he had tanned and of which he cut some strips, about an eighth of an inch wide, for other students to pull upon. Father took one string and, winding it around his fingers, said with a triumphant turn of the eye and mouth, 'I shall snap it.' The very marked yet kind immovableness of the young man's face, on seeing father's defeat, father's own look, and the position of people and things in the old kitchen, somehow gave me a fixed recollection of this little incident."

John Brown set the whole nation a similar task to do in later years. The cord that fastened the fortunes of the slave to the destiny of the country was placed by him in the hands of the whole people. Defenders of slavery and of the "Union as it was," tried to snap it, but they failed, and the "marked but kind immovableness" of John Brown's face looked down upon their failure, while his soul went marching on. The anecdote was characteristic of the man, as are most of the stories current about him.

Soon after Brown's return to Hudson from Massachusetts, he married his first wife, Dianthe Lusk, who is mentioned, though not by name, in the autobiography. The marriage took place June 21, 1820, and was terminated in August, 1832, when the wife died in childbirth. There were six other children of this marriage, the eldest of whom, John Brown, Jr., was born July 25, 1821; Jason Brown was born January 19, 1823, Owen Brown, November 4, 1824, Ruth (now Mrs. Henry Thompson), February 18, 1829, and Frederick Brown, December 21, 1830. The last named son was killed at the fight of Osawatomie in Kansas, August 30, 1856. The others, who were all in Kansas then with their father, are still living, and Owen is the last survivor of the company which invaded Virginia in October, 1859. By a second marriage with Mary Anne Day, of Meadville, Penn., in 1833, John Brown became the father of thirteen children, seven of whom died in childhood, two were slain at Harper's Ferry, and four survive. These are Salmon Brown, born October 2, 1836; Anne, born September 23, 1843; Sarah born September 11, 1846; and Ellen, born September 25, 1854. In all, therefore, John Brown was the father of twenty children, of whom ten grew to manhood, and eight are still living.

Having begun thus early to "give hostages of fortune," as Lord Bacon says, John Brown devoted himself with diligence to his occupation, for the support of his young family. He was a tanner and land-surveyor at Hudson until 1826, when he removed to Richmond,

near Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and there carried on the same vocations. He remained there until 1835, then removed to Franklin Mills, Portage county, Ohio, and there mingled speculation in land with his tanning. He lost heavily in the panic of 1837, and in 1838 he seems to have given up tanning, and entered upon a new pursuit, that of wool-growing and wool-dealing. In that year he drove a herd of cattle from Ohio to Connecticut and returned in July, 1839, with a few sheep, the nucleus of his great flock. In 1840 he returned to Hudson, where his father, Owen Brown, senior, still lived, and there engaged largely in sheep-raising. His partner at first was Captain Oviatt of Richfield, a neighboring town, and in 1842, Brown removed to Richfield, where he lived for two years, and where his daughter Anne (who was with him just before the attack on Harper's Ferry) was born. Here, too, he lost four children in less than three weeks—Sarah aged nine; Charles, almost six; Peter, not quite three, and Austin, a year old. Three of these were carried out of his house at one funeral, and were buried in the same grave, in September, 1843. The next year he left this fatal spot, and settled in Akron, not far off; whence he removed, in 1846 to Springfield, in Massachusetts. It was while tending his flocks in Ohio, with his sons and daughters about him, that he first communicated to them his purpose of attacking slavery by force. From that time forward, a period of twenty years, he devoted himself, not exclusively but mainly, to this undertaking, in which he sacrificed his life. At this point, therefore, it will be well to pause a moment and see what manner of man John Brown had shown himself to be in the ordinary affairs of life.

He was industrious in whatever he undertook, upright and scrupulous in his business transactions, but with a touch of eccentricity which showed itself particularly, his friends thought, in his deeds of charity. While living in Pennsylvania he declined to do military duty, and paid his fine rather than encourage war by learning the art of resolving, as Thoreau said in 1859, "that he would have nothing to do with any war unless it were a war for liberty." He caused the arrest of an offender of Pennsylvania, who had done him no injury but was, as Brown thought, a plague to the community, and while he was in prison, Brown supplied his wants, and supported his family until the trial, out of his own scanty earnings. One of the apprentices in his tan yard at that time, bears testimony to the singular probity of his life. He refused to sell his leather until the last drop of moisture had been dried out of it, saying that he "did not mean

Another word may here be said, before leaving this period, of Brown's journey in Europe in 1848-9. Some letters of his from Europe are still in existence, and it is hoped they will soon be published. The only other record of his European experiences, so far as I know, is that noted down by me from conversations in 1857-8, in which he told me about what he chiefly noticed abroad, the agricultural and military equipment of the countries he visited, and the social condition of the people. He thought a standing army the greatest curse to a country, because it drained away the best of the young men, and left farming and the industrial arts to be managed by inferior persons. The German farming, he said, was bad husbandry, because the farmers there did not live on their land, but in villages, and so wasted the natural manures, which ought to go back without diminution to the soil. He thought England the best cultivated country he had ever seen ; but as we were driving away one morning in 1859, from the country seat of Mr. John M. Forbes at Milton, near Boston, he told me that he had seen few houses of rich men in England so full of beauty and comfort as this, in which he had passed the night.¹ He had followed the military career of Napoleon with great interest, and visited some of his battlefields. We talked of such things while driving from Concord to Medford, to visit Mr. Stearns, one Sunday in April, 1857. He then told me that he had kept the contest against slavery in mind while traveling on the continent, and had made an especial study of the European armies and battle-fields. He had examined Napoleon's positions, and assured me that the common military theory of strong places was unsound ; that a ravine was in truth more defensible than a hill-top.² So it is, for an army of heroes, as Leonidas demonstrated at Thermopylæ ; but for ordinary warfare, we may believe that Napoleon was right. Brown often witnessed the evolutions of the Austrian troops, and declared that they could always be defeated (as they have since been in Italy and elsewhere) by soldiers who should maneuver more rapidly. The French soldiers he thought well drilled, but lacking individual prowess ; for that he gave the palm, and justly, to our own countrymen. He returned from Europe

¹ Probably he saw few of the castles and seats of the nobility and the richer gentry, which are certainly superior to what is seen in New England.

² As we passed through West Medford he pointed out several such defensible ravines.

more in love than before with American institutions, and more than ever convinced that slavery must be destroyed. He came back poor, for his mercantile ventures had failed; it was not destined that he should grow rich, as he had hoped, and thus be able to aid the oppressed from his abundance. Ever afterwards he accepted cheerfully the narrow path of poverty, but gave all his spare time to the work he had at heart.

There is a phase of John Brown's life concerning which much has been said, without at all exhausting the subject, his efforts in behalf of the fugitive slaves who had taken refuge in the north, long before the troubles in Kansas began. These efforts were especially active after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, when the poor refugees were in danger of being hunted down, even in New England, and sent back to the bondage from which they had freed themselves by courage or cunning. In January, 1851, while Brown was nominally a resident of the Adirondac woods, he was at his old home in Springfield, and there formed an organization among the colored people, many of whom were fugitives, to resist the capture of any fugitive, no matter by what authority. The letter of instruction given by Brown at that time to his Springfield "Gileadites," as he called them, still exists in his handwriting, and has been once or twice printed. It deserves to be cited here, as an authentic document throwing much light on the character and purposes of Brown at that time, nearly nine years before his campaign in Virginia. Here it is without the signatures of the forty-five men and women who in Springfield had enrolled themselves as liberators or "Gileadites."

"WORDS OF ADVICE.

"Branch of the United States League of Gileadites. Adopted January 1, 1851, as written and recommended by John Brown.

"'UNION IS STRENGTH.'

"Nothing so charms the American people as personal bravery. The trial for life of one bold and to some extent successful man, for defending his rights in good earnest, would arouse more sympathy throughout the nation than the accumulated wrongs and sufferings of more than three millions of our submissive colored population. We need not mention the Greeks struggling against the oppressive Turks, the Poles against Russia, nor the Hungarians against Austria and Russia combined, to prove this. *No jury can be found in the Northern states that would convict a man for defending his rights to the last extremity. This is well understood by Southern Congressmen, who insisted that the right of trial by jury should not be granted to the fugitive.* Colored people have more

fast friends amongst the whites than they suppose, and would have ten times the number they now have were they but half as much in earnest to secure their dearest rights as they are to ape the follies and extravagances of their white neighbors, and to indulge in idle show, in ease, and in luxury. Just think of the money expended by individuals in your behalf in the past twenty years. Think of the number who have been mobbed and imprisoned on your account. Have any of you seen the Branded Hand? Do you remember the names of Lovejoy and Torrey?

“Should one of your number be arrested, you must collect together as quickly as possible, so as to outnumber your adversaries who are taking an active part against you. Let no able-bodied man appear on the ground unequipped, or with his weapons exposed to view; let that be understood beforehand. Your plans must be known only to yourself, and with the understanding that all traitors must die, wherever caught and proven to be guilty. ‘Whosoever is fearful or afraid, let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead.’ (Judges, vii chap., 3 verse; Deut., xx chap., 8 verse.) Give all cowards an opportunity to show it on condition of holding their peace. *Do not delay one moment after you are ready; you will lose all your resolution if you do. Let the first blow be the signal for all to engage. and when engaged do not do your work by halves; but make clean work with your enemies, and be sure you meddle not with any others.* By going about your business quietly, you will get the job disposed of before the number that an uproar would bring together can collect; and you will have the advantage of those who come out against you, for they will be wholly unprepared with either equipments or matured plans; all with them will be confusion and terror. Your enemies will be slow to attack you after you have done up the work nicely; and, if they should, they will have to encounter your white friends as well as you, for you may safely calculate on a division of the whites, and may by that means get to an honorable parley.

“Be firm, determined, and cool; but let it be understood that you are not to be driven to desperation without making it an awful dear job to others as well as to you. Give them to know distinctly that those who live in wooden houses should not throw fire, and that you are just as able to suffer as your white neighbors. *After effecting a rescue, if you are assailed, go into the houses of your most prominent and influential white friends with your wives, and that will effectually fasten upon them the suspicion of being connected with you, and will compel them to make a common cause with you, whether they would otherwise live up to their profession or not. This would leave them no choice in the matter.* Some would, doubtless, prove themselves true of their own choice; others would flinch. That would be taking them at their own words. You may make a tumult in the court room where a trial is going on by burning gunpowder freely in paper packages, if you cannot think of any better way to create a momentary alarm, and might possibly give one or more of your enemies a hoist. But in such case the prisoner will need to take the hint at once and bestir himself; and so should his friends improve the opportunity for a general rush.

“A lasso might possibly be applied to a slave catcher for once with good effect. Hold on to your weapons, and never be persuaded to leave them, part with them, or have them far away from you. *Stand by one another, and by your friends, while a drop of blood remains; and be hanged, if you must, but tell no tales out of school. Make no confession.*

AGREEMENT.

"As citizens of the United States of America, trusting in a just and merciful God, whose spirit and all powerful aid we humbly implore, *we will ever be true to the flag of our beloved country, always acting under it.* We whose names are hereunto affixed do constitute ourselves a branch of the United States League of Gileadites. That we will provide ourselves at once with suitable implements and will aid those who do not possess the means, if any such are disposed to join us. We invite every colored person whose heart is engaged in the performance of our business, whether male or female, old or young. The duties of the aged, infirm, and young members of the League shall be to give instant notice to all members in case of an attack upon any of our people. We agree to have no officers except a treasurer and secretary *pro tem*, until after some time the courage and talent of able-bodied members shall enable us to elect officers to those who shall have rendered the most important services. Nothing but wisdom and undaunted courage, efficiency, and general good conduct shall in any way influence us in electing our officers."

Then follows, in the original manuscript, a code of laws or regulations, such as John Brown, with his methodical, forward-looking mind, was in the habit of drawing up whenever he organized any branch of his grand movement against slavery. Some features of this organization strikingly resemble that formed by him in Canada, in May, 1858 (the Constitution of which was captured, among his papers at Harper's Ferry), especially the agreement that "we will ever be true to the flag of our beloved country, always acting under it." This was reproduced in the "Provisional Constitution of 1858," the forty-sixth article of which reads thus:—

"ART. XLVI. *These articles are not for the Overthrow of Government.* The foregoing articles shall not be construed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State Government, or of the General Government of the United States, and look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to amendment and repeal, *and our flag shall be the same that our fathers fought under the Revolution.*"

This devotion to the flag and the principles of the Revolution, the latter as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, was fixed and constant in Captain Brown's mind, as it had been in the hearts of his two grandfathers who fought under Washington. He did not believe in the possibility of dissolving the Union, would not willingly hear it discussed, and once said to me with the most serious emphasis, weighing every word as he uttered it (such was his manner), "I believe in the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence. I think they both mean the same thing; and it is better that a whole generation should pass off the earth, men, women, and children, than

a violent death, than that one jot of either should fail *in this country*." He acted consistently on this principle, though a man of peace from his youth up, and inclining to the Quaker habit of not bearing arms in time of peace. Writing to his wife at North Elba, from Springfield, about the time he formed his "league" there, in 1851, he says: "Since the sending off of Long (a fugitive) from New York, I have improved my leisure hours quite busily with colored people here, in advising them how to act, and in giving them all the encouragement in my power. They very much need encouragement and advice, and some of them are so alarmed that they tell me they cannot sleep, on account of either themselves or their wives and children. I can only say I think I have been enabled to do something to revive their broken spirits. I want all my family to imagine themselves in the same dreadful condition." Such was the practical way in which he made his exegesis of that text so often on his lips and in his heart: "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them." No occasion was offered of putting in practice his directions for resisting the seizure of fugitives in Springfield, such as occurred soon after in Worcester and Boston, nor does it appear that Brown was present at any of the fugitive slave trials which disgrace the annals of Massachusetts, though he was with difficulty prevented by his friends in New York, in May, 1854, from going to Boston to head a movement for the rescue of Anthony Burns.

The career of John Brown in Kansas is the most romantic chapter in the history of that state, and the services he rendered to the cause of freedom there were very important. It will be remembered that the great question in Kansas for four or five years was whether the new territory, to which the south wished to extend slavery, should be settled by anti-slavery men or by slave holders and their negroes. John Brown at once saw here was an opportunity for him. Resolved as he was and long had been, to attack slavery in its own stronghold, he yet recognized the necessity of first checking its growth. He therefore made his arrangements very early to establish himself and his stalwart family in Kansas. The repeal of the Missouri compromise, which opened the broad prairies west of the Missouri river to slavery, was finally consummated on the 25th of May, 1854. At that time John Brown had seven sons and one son-in-law living; the youngest son, Oliver, was a boy of fifteen, while Watson was but eighteen. These, with Salmon Brown, who still survived, were children of the second marriage, and were neither of them mar-

ried at this date. Of the four sons of the first marriage who were then living, two were married and one, Frederick, was engaged to be married. Ruth, the eldest daughter, had married Henry Thompson, a sturdy farmer of New Hampshire origin, who lived near the Brown farm at North Elba. He was in sympathy with Brown's great purpose, and readily consented to join the family in Kansas.

In the winter of 1854-55 the four older sons of John Brown, John, Jason, Owen, and Frederick, living in or near Akron, Ohio, made their arrangements to settle in Kansas, then just opened to emigrants, and they did establish themselves the next spring in Leakey county, about eight miles from Osawatimie, a town afterwards made famous by their father's defence of it, August 30, 1856. John Brown himself did not go to Kansas till the autumn of 1855, and in the preceding summer, shortly before he set out to join his sons there, he was again in Massachusetts, and saw some of his old friends in Springfield,—among them, Thomas, the Maryland fugitive, who had engaged with him in the great work nine years before. He expressed his belief that the struggle for the liberation of the slave was soon to come on, but does not seem to have made, at that time, any special effort to enlist men for service in Kansas. Probably with his characteristic caution, he meant first to explore the ground and see what was necessary, and what could be done. Nor did he receive any of the money which, in 1855 and 1856, was raised in Massachusetts for the benefit of the free state men in Kansas, to the amount of \$100,000 and upward. He was aided by a subscription in central New York, to which Gerrit Smith contributed, but the amount was not large, and he and his family, for the most part, carried on their Kansas campaign at their own charges. Before going to Kansas he carried back his family, who had been in Ohio with him, to his farm at North Elba, where they remained for several years after his death.

From a paper in Brown's hand writing, found at North Elba after his death, the biographers of the Brown family have taken the particulars of their first setting forth as pioneers towards the state which now holds the memory of these men so dear :

"In 1854 the four eldest sons of John Brown, named John, Jr., Jason, Owen and Frederick (all children by a first wife), then living in Ohio, determined to remove to Kansas. John, Jr., sold his place, a very desirable property, near Akron in Summit county. Jason Brown had a very valuable collection of grape vines, and also of choice fruit trees which he took up and

shipped in boxes at a heavy cost. The other two sons held no landed property, but both were possessed of some valuable stock (as were also the two first named) derived from that of their father, which had been often noticed by liberal premiums, both in the state of New York, and also of Ohio. The two first named, John and Jason, had both families. Owen had none. Frederick was engaged to be married, and was to return for his wife.

In consequence of an extreme dearth in 1854, the crops in northern Ohio were almost an entire failure, and it was decided by the four brothers that the two youngest should take the teams, and entire stock, cattle and horses, and move them to southwestern Illinois to winter, and to have them on early in the spring of 1855. This was done at a very considerable expense, and with some loss of stock to John, Jr., some of his best stock having been stolen on the way. The wintering of the animals was attended with great expense, and with no little suffering to the two youngest brothers; one of them, Owen, being to some extent a cripple from childhood, by an injury of the right arm; and Frederick, though a very stout man, was subject to periodical sickness for many years, attended with insanity. It has been stated that he was idiotic; nothing could be more false.² He had subjected himself to a most dreadful surgical operation but a short time before starting for Kansas, which had well nigh cost him his life; and was but just through with his confinement, when he started on his journey, pale and weak. They were obliged to husk corn all winter, out of doors, in order to obtain fodder for their animals. Salmon Brown, a very strong minor son of the family, eighteen years old, was sent forward early in 1855, to assist the two last named, and all three arrived in Kansas early in the spring."

In such patriarchal fashion did the Browns enter the land which they were foreordained to defend. These young men were of the true stuff, worthy sons of such a sire. As Owen Brown said to me, many years afterwards, so the world will say, "I never could discover any symptoms of cowardice in any of those boys." All were active, enterprising persons, fond of labor, inured to hardship, and expecting, as their father had taught them, to earn their living with the toil of their own hands. The narrow circumstances of the family made it quite necessary that these young men should support themselves somewhere. Love of freedom, love of adventure, and a desire for independence in fortune combined to tempt the young men, while the older brothers acted from a sense of duty. The other men of the family, some with their wives, emigrated from time to time, and though the whole nine, including Captain Brown, were never in Kansas together, yet for a long time the father, with six sons and his son-in-law, was there, and they all rallied to the defense of Lawrence in May, 1856. John Brown himself went to Kansas in the fall of 1855, having already, in the spring of that year, taken his wife and infants back to their home in the Adirondac mountains.

² He doubtless suffered from epilepsy.

Late in June, 1855, he was present at an anti-slavery convention at Syracuse, New York, where money was raised to assist him in arming his family in Kansas. He writes to his wife, under date of "Syracuse, June 18, 1855," as follows:

"I reached here on the first day of the convention, and I have reason to bless God that I came; for I have met with a most warm reception from all so far as I know; and, except by a few sincere, honest peace friends, a most hearty approval of my intention of arming my sons and other friends in Kansas. I received to day donations amounting to a little over sixty dollars—twenty from Gerrit Smith, five from an old British officer; others giving smaller sums with such earnest and affectionate expressions of their good wishes as did more good than money even. John's two letters were introduced, and read with such effect by Gerrit Smith as to draw tears from numerous eyes in the great collection of people present. The convention has been one of the most interesting meetings I ever attended in my life; and I made a great addition to the number of warm-hearted and honest friends."

Five months after this letter was written, John Brown was quietly settled at Osawatimie. He had purchased arms with the money given him at Syracuse, rifles and revolvers, and artillery sabres, with which they mustered to defend Lawrence in December, 1855. Brown and four of his sons drove up to the Free State Hotel at Lawrence at that time, "all standing, tall and well armed, in a lumber wagon, about the side of which stood rude pikes, made of bayonets fastened to poles." This was his first appearance in arms among the settlers of Kansas. These men, by no means all heroes, soon discovered that their new champion had other views than they. He was no squatter, but even then "his soul went marching on." He had come there to aid his sons and their neighbors against the Missouri marauders; but that was not his main purpose. He saw that Kansas was the battle ground between slavery and freedom, and he wanted the warfare on the right side to be something more than defensive. He longed to attack slavery on its own ground, and there destroy it. The time, he thought, had come to carry out his darling scheme, and he made many enemies among the timid "free-state men" by striving to do so.

In the disturbances of 1856 he was very prominent, particularly in the fights of Black Jack and Osawatimie, in both of which he won a victory over numbers far superior to his own force. He had enlisted a small band of true men, and with these, from May to September, he ranged the Kansas prairies at intervals, executing justice on the oppressors of the people. It was a portion of his band that

committed the so-called Potawatomie murders in May, 1856, but Captain Brown himself was not then present, although he afterwards fully justified the act. It has often been said that he took part in this deed, but that, he assured me more than once, was not the fact. Although he often told his friends the story of the fight at Black Jack on the 2d of June, 1856, it does not appear that he has left any written account of it. It was one of his most famous encounters, and did much to make his name feared by his enemies the slave holders.

On the 20th of May 1856, the town of Lawrence had been pillaged and partially destroyed by several hundred Missourians under the command of Sheriff Jones. On the 23d Brown took the field with a small force, and on the night of the 25th some of his party committed the so-called Potawatomie murders, without Brown's knowledge at the time, but with his subsequent approval. This affair exasperated the border ruffians of Missouri, who again made an incursion into that part of Kansas where the Brown family lived, and succeeded in capturing the two eldest sons, John Brown Jr. and Jason. The leader of this raid was one Henry Clay Pate, a Virginian, who put heavy irons on his captives, and after keeping them in camp for a day or two, handed them over to a body of United States dragoons who marched them in chains to the northward, where they were imprisoned at Leecompton, after having endured many hardships on the march. They were lodged in prison at Leecompton on the 23d of June, about four weeks after their arrest, and at this time John Brown Jr. was insane from the sufferings he had undergone, while in the hands of the United States troops. He was at first pinioned with a rope, one end of which was held by a mounted dragoon with whom he was obliged to keep pace, as the company marched rapidly under a hot sun. On reaching Tecumseh, the captives were chained two and two, about the ankles, with a common trace chain, padlocked at each end, and tightly clasped around the ankle. In this condition they were marched thirty miles one day. When Captain Brown first visited me at Concord in March 1857, less than a year after this, he brought with him the chain his son had worn in this march, and told the story at a public meeting in the Town Hall there. His own words, describing the arrest, were as follows: "On or about the 30th of May 1856, two of my sons, with several others, were imprisoned without other crime than opposition to *bogus legislation*; and most barbarously treated for a time, one (Jason) being held about

one month, and the other (John) about four months. After this arrest, both of them had their houses burned, and all their goods consumed by the Missourians. In this burning all the eight (I and my six sons and my son-in-law) suffered loss, and one had his oxen stolen in addition. My son John was so affected in his mind by the cruelties he endured while wearing this chain, that he became a maniac."

Hearing of the capture of his two eldest sons, though not then aware of what indignities they had endured, John Brown with his men started in pursuit of the Virginian Captain Pate, who, after giving up his prisoners to the dragoons, had encamped, with fifty men, on a small stream called the Black Jack creek, near Hickory Point, within the present town of Palmyra. This place is in the southeast corner of Douglas county (of which Lawrence is the chief town), and is about halfway between Lawrence, which the pro-slavery men sacked on the 20th of May, 1856, and Osawatomie, which they sacked on the 7th of June following. Pate had been encamped there a day or two, among the "black-jack" oak trees which give a name to the stream, when Captain Brown came up with him, on Monday the 2d of June, 1856. Brown's company consisted of twenty-seven men besides himself, and the names of twenty-six of these have been carefully preserved.¹ He divided them into two parties, and commenced the attack with the one party, while the other moved round to get a better position. Pate was posted in a strong position, on the slope of a ravine, and with a slight defence of wagons in front of him. By the division of his forces, however, Captain Brown got him between two fires, and without much exposing his own men, harassed the enemy with rifle shots, wounded several, and drove a part of them down into the ravine. Brown began the attack with spirit, directing his men to lie down in the grass so that only their heads and shoulders were exposed to the enemy's fire, and to shoot deliberately, taking good aim, and not throwing away their fire. In this way the fight was kept up for two or three hours, during which about half of Pate's

¹ They were Samuel T. Shore, Silas More, David Hendricks, Hiram McAllister, ——— Parmely, Silvester Harris, O. A. Carpenter, Augustus Shore, ——— Townsley (of Potawatomie), William B. Hayden, John McWhinney, Montgomery Shore, Elkana Timmons, T. Weiner, August Bondy, Hugh McWhinney, Charles Kaiser, Elizur Hill, William David, B. L. Cochran, Henry Thompson, Elias Basinger, Owen Brown, Frederick Brown, Salmon Brown, Oliver Brown. The twenty-seventh man's name was forgotten by Captain Brown, who gave me this list.

force had run away or been disabled, while two-thirds of Captain Brown's company were in good fighting condition. Just at the time Captain Brown's son Frederick, a wild, odd youth, who was afterwards killed at Osawatomie, left the horses he was guarding in the rear, and came upon the top of the hill overlooking the ravine, between the two parties of his father's men, brandishing a huge sword and shouting, "Come on! come on! the sword of the Lord and Gideon! I have cut off all communication, come on!" Dismayed at the supposed reinforcement, the pro-slavery men now ran away faster than ever and Captain Pate thought it necessary to send a flag of truce. This he did by hoisting a white handkerchief and sending a lieutenant to inquire what all this firing meant. Captain Brown met the lieutenant and said, "Are you the captain of this company?" "No." "Then stay with me and send your companion to call the captain out; I will talk with him and not with you." Thus summoned, Captain Pate himself appeared, saying that he was an officer acting under orders of the United States marshal of Kansas, and he supposed they did not intend to fight against the United States. He was going on in this way when Brown interrupted him, saying — "Captain, I understand exactly what you are, and do not want to hear any more about it. Have you any proposition to make to me?"

"Well, no — that is" —

"Very well; I have one to make to you; you must surrender unconditionally." There was no resisting this demand, for Brown, taking his pistol in hand, returned with Pate to the camp leading four men with him to receive the surrender of the twenty-two men still left under Pate's command. They did surrender at once, though only eight of Brown's men were in sight at the time, and the twenty-three gave themselves up without conditions to Brown and his eight.* Twenty-one of these prisoners were unwounded, and might have kept up the fight. They surrendered themselves, their twenty-three horses, guns, ammunition, wagons, etc., and were marched off as prisoners by Brown, who encamped with them on Middle Ottawa creek near Prairie City, and about two miles from the present town called Baldwin City. Here he fortified himself, and received some

* The names of "the eight who held out to receive the surrender of Capt. Pate and twenty-two men," as given to me in April, 1857, by John Brown, were these; Charles Kaiser, Elizur Hill, Wm. David, Hugh McWhinney (seventeen years old), B. L. Cochran, Owen Brown, Salmon Brown, Oliver Brown (seventeen years old). Four of the nine were Browns therefore, and three of these were afterwards at Harper's Ferry.

reinforcements — among them, John E. Cook, who was afterwards one of his lieutenants at Harper's Ferry.

The victory of Brown at Black Jack roused the pro-slavery men in Missouri and in Kansas to fury, while it stimulated the freemen of Kansas to new efforts. Both parties mustered in large force near Palmyra, and on the 5th of June a battle seemed imminent. But Col. Sumner, who afterwards, as General Sumner, distinguished himself in the civil war, came down with a force of United States cavalry and put a stop to hostilities. He also sent for Captain Brown, as soon as he heard where he was, desiring an interview. Brown left his entrenched camp on the Ottawa, and came into the camp of Col. Sumner, who requested him to give up Captain Pate and the other prisoners. Brown demurred, unless they were to be tried for highway robbery, of which, he said, they had been guilty. Col. Sumner told him they had not been properly arrested, and must be discharged, but he did not allow the United States marshal, who was present, to arrest Captain Brown, and he required the armed men on both sides to disperse. He also reprimanded Pate for having assumed, without proper authority, to range through the country and make arrests ; but he allowed him and his men to receive back their arms, which were the property of the United States, and were improperly in their possession. Brown and his men returned home, such of them as had homes to go to, and for a few weeks after June 7, there were no serious disturbances. But it was impossible for Brown and his sons to devote themselves quietly to farming as they were requested to do. Their houses had been burnt, their farms pillaged, and two of them held as prisoners. John Brown Jr., was not discharged from arrest until about the middle of September. In telling the story of this summer of 1856, to the Massachusetts legislature, on the 18th of February, 1857, when it was proposed to make a state appropriation in aid of the Massachusetts men settled in Kansas, John Brown said :

“ I with my six sons and a son-in-law, was called out, and traveled, most of the way on foot, to try and save Lawrence (May 20 and 21), and much of the way in the night. From that date, neither I nor my sons, nor my son-in-law, could do any work about our homes, but lost our whole time until we left in October ; except one of my sons, who had a few weeks to devote to the care of his own and his brother's family, who were then without a home.”

* Brown added, with that prosaic love of details which he had ; “ I believe it safe to say that five hundred free state men lost each one hundred and twenty days, which, at \$1.50 per day, would be, to say nothing of attendant losses, \$90,000.” This would make the services of the eight Browns worth just \$1,440 during that period. They were really worth millions.

From about the 20th of May, hundreds of men, like ourselves, lost their whole time, and entirely failed of securing any crop whatever."

They secured the harvest of freedom in Kansas, however, and that was worth more than any other crop, that season. And to no man so much as to John Brown was this result due. He was present wherever danger threatened and, whenever he was permitted to do so, he warded off the danger, or punished the perpetrators of crime. He was near Topeka on the 3d and 4th of July 1856, when the free state legislature was dispersed by federal dragoons, and was ready then, if others had consented, to resist the arbitrary action of the federal government. In August, he joined the forces of Gen. James A. Lane in northern Kansas, having first carried his wounded son-in-law, Henry Thompson, into Iowa to be taken care of. Returning from Iowa about the 10th of August, with Gen. Lane, he proceeded with him to Lawrence and to Franklin, where there was some skirmishing, and, from the middle of August to the last of September he was in the field with his company, fighting the Missourian invaders of Kansas. By this time his name had become a terror to them, and wherever they were attacked, they believed he was in command. In an appeal to the citizens of Lafayette county, Missouri, urging them to take horses and guns and march into Kansas, David R. Atchison, formerly United States senator from Missouri, wrote as follows, under date of August 17, 1856:

"On the 6th of August, *the notorious Brown*, with a party of three hundred abolitionists, made an attack upon a colony of Georgians¹ murdering about two hundred and twenty-five souls, one hundred and seventy-five of whom were women, children and slaves. Their houses were burnt to the ground, all their property stolen, horses, cattle, clothing, money, provisions, all taken away from them, and their plows burned to ashes.

August 12th, at night, three hundred abolitionists, *under this same Brown*, attacked the town of Franklin, robbed, plundered and burnt, took all the arms in town, broke open and destroyed the post office, captured the old cannon "Sacramento" which our gallant Missourians captured in Mexico, and are now turning its mouth against our friends

August 15th, *Brown with four hundred abolitionists*, mostly Lane's men, mounted and armed, attacked Treadwell's settlement in Douglas county, numbering about thirty men. They planted the old cannon 'Sacramento' towards the colony and surrounded them."

¹ At Battersville, eight miles south east of Osawatimie, on an Indian reservation. John Brown was at this time in Nebraska. "Preacher Stewart" really commanded the Free State men.

No doubt Brown had his share in some of these attacks, which drove some troublesome pro-slavery marauders out of Kansas, by which led also to a formidable invasion from Missouri, under Atchison and Gen. John W. Reid. The former was routed by Gen. Larimer on the 31st of August, and returned to Missouri; the latter also returned, after a bloody fight with John Brown at Osawatomie, which Reid captured and burned, but which he could not hold on account of the loss inflicted on him by Brown. It was in this fight that Brown received the name of "Osawatomie," by which he was known for some years afterwards. One of his questioners at Harper's Ferry after his capture in 1859, said, "Are you Osawatomie Brown?" "I tried to do my duty there," replied the old hero. He not only did his duty in the fight, but soon afterwards wrote an account of it which is so exact that it deserves to be quoted here.

THE FIGHT OF OSAWATOMIE.

Early in the morning of the 30th of August, the enemy's scouts approached to within one mile and a half of the western boundary of the town of Osawatomie. At this place my son Frederick (who was not attached to my force) had lodged, with some four other young men from Lawrence, and a young man named Garrison, from Middle Creek.

The scouts, led by a pro-slavery preacher named White, shot my son dead in the road, whilst he—as I have since ascertained—supposed them to be friendly. At the same time they butchered Mr. Garrison, and badly mangled one of the young men from Lawrence, who came with my son, leaving him for dead.

This was not far from sunrise. I had stopped during the night about two and one-half miles from them, and nearly one mile from Osawatomie. I had no organized force, but only some twelve or fifteen new recruits, who were ordered to leave their preparations for breakfast, and follow me into the town as soon as this news was brought to me.

As I had no means of learning correctly the force of the enemy, I placed twelve of the recruits in a log-house, hoping we might be able to defend the town. I then gathered some fifteen more men together, whom we armed with guns; and we started in the direction of the enemy. After going a few rods we could see them approaching the town in line of battle, about one-half mile off, upon a hill west of the village. I then gave up all idea of doing more than to annoy, from the timber near the town, into which we were all retreated, and which was filled with a thick growth of underbrush. I had no time to recall the twelve men in the log-house, and so lost their assistance in the fight.

At the point above named I met with Captain Cline, a very active young man, who had with him some twelve or fifteen mounted men, and persuaded him to go with us into the timber, on the southern shore of the Osage, to Marais-de-Cygné, a little to the northwest from the village. Here the men, numbering not more than thirty in all, were directed to scatter and seek

themselves as well as they could, and await the approach of the enemy. This was done in full view of them (who must have seen the whole movement), and had to be done in the utmost haste. I believe Captain Cline and some of his men were not even dismounted in the fight, but cannot assert positively. When the left wing of the enemy had approached to within common rifle shot, we commenced firing; and very soon threw the northern branch of the enemy's line into disorder. This continued some fifteen or twenty minutes, which gave us an uncommon opportunity to annoy them. Captain Cline and his men soon got out of ammunition, and retired across the river.

After the enemy rallied, we kept up our fire; until, by the leaving of one and another, we had but six or seven left. We then retired across the river.

We had one man killed — a Mr. Powers, from Captain Cline's company — in the fight. One of my men, a Mr. Partridge, was shot in crossing the river. Two or three of the party, who took part in the fight, are yet missing, and may be lost or taken prisoners. Two were wounded, viz: Dr. Updegraff and a Mr. Collis.

I cannot speak in too high terms of them, and of many others I have not now time to mention.

One of my best men, together with myself, was struck with a partially spent ball from the enemy, in the commencement of the fight, but we were only bruised. The loss I refer to is one of my missing men. The loss of the enemy, as we learn by the different statements of our own, as well as their people, was some thirty-one or two killed, and from forty to fifty wounded. After burning the town to ashes, and killing a Mr. Williams they had taken, whom neither party claimed, they took a hasty leave, carrying their dead and wounded with them. They did not attempt to cross the river, nor to search for us, and have not since returned to look over their work.

I give this in great haste, in the midst of constant interruptions. My second son was with me in the fight, and escaped unharmed. This I mention for the benefit of his friends.

Old preacher White, I hear, boasts of having killed my son. Of course he is a lion.

JOHN BROWN.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *September 7, 1856.*

In his address before the legislature in the State House at Boston, Feb. 18, 1857, Brown added some particulars concerning his son's death. He said: "I have not yet told all I saw in Kansas. I once saw three mangled bodies, two of which were dead, and one alive, but with twenty bullet and buckshot holes in him, after the two murdered men had lain on the ground, to be worked at by flies, for some eighteen hours. One of these young men was *my own son*." He was not found by his father until the evening of that day, after the retreat of the Missouri men. His death was a murder and his murderer was Martin White a preacher, who was then serving as a soldier in what he called "the law and order militia," that is, the Missouri

forces, which, upon entering Kansas, were made a part of the pro-slavery territorial militia, by order of Secretary Woodson, himself a Missouri man, who was for a few days acting governor of Kansas. On the 12th of September, the new governor, Geary of Pennsylvania, ordered this invading militia to disband and disperse, but they did not obey, until they again had a taste of John Brown's quality as a commander. Martin White was afterwards a member¹ of the pro-slavery legislature, and during the session at Lecompton he boasted of the killing of Frederick Brown. On his way home from the session he was himself waylaid and shot, according to Mr. Redpath. This was in the winter after the fight at Osawatomie. The number of the pro-slavery men in arms at Osawatomie on the 30th of August was about four hundred, while John Brown had just forty-one men in his company. On the 21st anniversary of this fight, in 1877, a monument to Brown and his men was consecrated at Osawatomie, and the principal speech on the occasion was made by Hon. John J. Ingalls, a senator of the United States, from the state of Kansas.

On the 7th of September, 1855, as the above letter shows, John Brown was at Lawrence. He went from there to Topeka, soon after, and was on his return from there to the neighborhood of Osawatomie, when another Missouri army invaded Kansas and came to destroy Lawrence. On Sunday the 14th of September, at a time when many of the armed men of Lawrence were absent on an expedition to Hickory Point (where they captured a fort on this same Sunday), the people of the town were alarmed by the news "that 2800 Missourians were marching down upon Lawrence with drums beating and with eagles upon their banners." The actual number, as reported by Gov. Geary, who visited their camp at Franklin, on Monday the 15th was 2700, and their leaders were Gen. John W. Reid, David R. Atchison, B. F. Stringfellow, etc.,—the same who had led the invasion three weeks before. The whole number of fighting men in Lawrence that Sunday did not exceed 200, and many of them were unarmed. But Brown was there and soon made himself known. He was asked to take command of the defences of the town, and though he declined, he did in fact command. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon he assembled the people in the main street, and, mounted on a dry-goods box in the midst of them, he made the speech, which is reported by one who heard him :

¹ From Lykins county.

Gentlemen: It is said there are two thousand five hundred Missourians down at Franklin,¹ and that they will be here in two hours. You can see for yourselves the smoke they are making by setting fire to the houses in that town. Now is probably the last opportunity you will have of seeing a fight, so that you had better do your best. If they should come up and attack us, don't yell and make a great noise, but remain perfectly silent and still. Wait till they get within twenty-five yards of you ; get a good object ; be sure you see the hind-sight of your gun ; then fire. A great deal of powder and lead and very precious time, is wasted by shooting too high. You had better aim at their legs, than at their heads. In either case, be sure of the hind-sights of your guns. It is from the neglect of this that I myself have so many times escaped ; for, if all the bullets that have ever been aimed at me had hit, I should have been as full of holes as a riddle."

After this fitting speech, which reminds one of John Stark at Bunker Hill and Bennington, Brown sent his small force to the few forts and breastworks about the town, and ordered all the men who had the far-shooting Sharpe's rifle — then a new weapon — to go out upon the prairie, half a mile south of the town, where by this time the invading horsemen could be seen, two miles off. After a halt for reconnoitering purposes, the enemy made an advance upon Brown's left, and came within half a mile of his advance guard, just as the sun was setting. Under cover of the dusk some of them came nearer, but the discharge of a few Sharpe's rifles, and the approach of a brass twelve pounder cannon, which Brown ordered up to support his riflemen, caused the enemy to turn their horses and retreat, without any further attempt to take the town. Captain Brown's own modest account of this affair, in which he saved Lawrence from destruction, is as follows :

"I know well that on or about the 14th of September, 1856, a large force of Missourians and other ruffians, said by Gov. Geary to be two thousand seven hundred in number, invaded the territory, burned Franklin, and while the smoke of that place was going up behind them, they, on the same day, made their appearance in full view of, and within about a mile of Lawrence ; *and I know of no reason why they did not attack that place*, except that about one hundred free state men volunteered to go out, and did go out on the open plain before the town, and give *them the offer of a fight* ; which, after getting scattering shots from our men, they declined, and retreated back towards Franklin. *I saw that whole thing.* The government troops at this time were at Leocompton, a distance of twelve miles only from Lawrence, with Gov. Geary ; and yet, notwithstanding runners had been despatched to advise him, in good time, of the setting out and approach of the enemy (who had to march some forty miles to reach Lawrence), he did not, on that memorable occasion, get a single soldier on the ground until the enemy had retreated to Franklin, and been gone for more than five hours. This is the way he saved Lawrence."

¹ A small town five miles southeast of Lawrence.

Being asked who commanded the Lawrence men, Brown at first evaded the question, as if he did not understand it; when asked second time, he replied, "No one — that he had himself been requested to take command, but refused, and only acted as their *adviser*. It was by his *advice*, however, that the town was saved. When this was achieved, its deliverer was hunted out of Kansas by the very troops of the federal government which had neglected to prevent the Missouri invasion. He left Lawrence for northern Kansas before the 20th of September, traveling with his four sons, and with a fugitive slave whom he picked up on the way. The old hero was sick, as he often was, and travelled slowly; appearing to be a land surveyor on his journey. He had a light wagon in which he rode, with his surveying instruments ostentatiously in sight; a cow was tied behind the wagon, and inside, covered up in a blanket, was the fugitive slave. Sometimes he pitched his camp at night near the dragoons who were ordered to arrest him, but who little suspected that the formidable fighter was so near them in the guise of a feeble old man. At Plymouth, not far from the Nebraska border, Mr. Redpath, in one of his journeys through the territory, found him lying ill in a log hut, while his four sons were camped near by. A few hours after, the dragoons, hearing he was so near them, came up to arrest him, but he had crossed the border into Nebraska, and was out of their reach. He went forward till he came to Tabor in Iowa, not far northeast of Nebraska City, and there remained among friends for two or three weeks, in October and November. In the latter month he reached Chicago, and made himself known to the National Kansas Committee, which then had head quarters in that city. Afterwards he traveled eastward, to Ohio, to Peterboro, N. Y., where he visited his friend Gerrit Smith, to Albany and Springfield, and finally to Boston, where I first saw him in the early part of January, 1857.

As John Brown, in the autumn of 1856, passed northward through Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, retreating slowly and painfully out of the land he had so stoutly defended, he left behind him the recent grave of one of his six sons, murdered at Osawatomie. Another son had been a prisoner and a maniac, driven wild by his hardships; a third son was shockingly wounded, and so was Henry Thompson, the husband of his beloved eldest daughter, Ruth. His whole family had been stripped of their little property, and the father himself was destitute. So scanty was his wardrobe that he wore at Osawatomie on the 30th of August the same garments that he had almost worn

out in the fight of Black Jack on the 2d of June. He had been waging war at his own cost and risk ; and though the anti-slavery men of the north had given money by the hundred thousand dollars, to aid the Kansas farmers in their fight with slavery, scarcely a dollar of this had reached the man who could best have used it. But he had made himself known to his countrymen for what he was, and began to draw to him that admiration and love which has now become his portion forever. Afflictions, though neither light, nor for a moment, were working out for him, as the Apostle promises, "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." Of this he had himself some intimation, vouchsafed him, doubtless, by that Infinite Wisdom, which has ordered and foreordained all that eternity can bring to pass. "After brother John's return from Kansas," said Jeremiah Brown, "he called on me in Ohio, and I urged him to go home to his family and attend to his private affairs ; saying that I feared his course would prove his own destruction, and that of his boys. He replied that he was sorry I did not sympathize with him ; that he knew he was in the line of his duty, and must pursue it, though it should destroy him and his family ; that he was satisfied *he was a chosen instrument in the hands of God to war against slavery.*" This faith had sustained him in Kansas, and it was to sustain him in his more perilous work hereafter.

When John Brown first called on me in Boston, in January 1857, bringing a letter of introduction from my brother-in-law, Mr. George Walker of Springfield, he was in his 57th year, and, though touched with age and its infirmities, was still vigorous and active, and of an aspect which would have made him distinguished anywhere among men who know how to recognize courage and greatness of mind. At that time he was close shaven, and no flowing beard, as in later years, softened the force of his firm, wide mouth and his positive chin. That beard, long and gray, which nearly all his portraits now show, and by which he will be recognized hereafter, added a picturesque finish to a face that was in all its features severe and masculine, yet with a latent tenderness in them. His eyes were a piercing blue-gray. not very large, looking out from under brows

"Of dauntless courage and considerate pride."

His hair was dark brown sprinkled with gray, short and bristling, and shooting back from a forehead of middle height and breadth ; his nose was aquiline, his ears were large, his frame angular, his voice deep and metallic, his walk positive and intrepid, though somewhat slow. His manner was modest, and in a large company even diffident ; he was by

no means fluent of speech, but his words were always to the point, and his observations original, direct, and shrewd. His mien was serious and patient rather than cheerful; it betokened the "sad wise valor" which Herbert praises; but, though earnest and almost anxious, it was never depressed. In short, he was then, to the eye of insight, what he afterwards seemed to the world, a brave and resolved man, conscious of a work laid upon him, and confident that he should accomplish it. His figure was tall, slender and commanding, his bearing military, and his garb showed a singular blending of the soldier and the deacon. He had laid aside in Chicago the torn and faded summer garments which he wore throughout his campaigns, and I saw him at one of those rare periods in his life when his clothes were new. He wore a complete suit of brown broadcloth or kerseymere, cut in the fashion of a dozen years before, and giving him the air of a respectable deacon in a rural parish. But instead of a collar he had one of a high stock of patent leather, such as soldiers used to wear, a gray military overcoat with a cape, similar to that afterwards worn in the Confederate army, and a fur cap. He was, in fact, a Puritan soldier such as were common enough in Cromwell's day, but have not often been seen since. Yet his heart was averse to bloodshed, gentle, tender and devout.

It was my privilege, and for a young man of twenty-six certainly an undeserved good fortune, to make Captain Brown acquainted with famous men who then allowed me the honor of their friendship. I took him to the hospitable home of Theodore Parker, in Exeter place, Boston, where he met William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. I introduced him to that chivalrous man, the late Dr. Howe; and a few months later I brought him to Concord and made him acquainted with Emerson, Thoreau and Alcott. Upon all these men he made a profound impression, which several of them have since declared to be the world, when his fame seemed to need the voice of a friend, and before the echoes of his renown silenced the murmurs that the adulation of a hero so often awakens. I find among my papers a letter of Dr. Howe's sent me from New York early in 1859, when Howe and Theodore Parker were about sailing on that voyage from which only one of them returned. It was intended to introduce Brown to our friend Mr. John M. Forbes, but, for some accidental reason was never so used, and has never been published. Here it is:

“ NEW YORK, *Feb.* 5, '59.

“ DEAR SIR :

If you would like to hear an honest, brave, keen and veteran backwoodsman disclose some plans for delivering our lands from the curse of slavery, the bearer will do so.

I think I know him well ; he is of the Puritan militant order. He is an enthusiast, yet cool, keen and cautious. He has a martyr's spirit. He will ask nothing of you but the pledge that you keep to yourself what he may say.

Faithfully yours,
S. G. HOWE.”

John M. Forbes, Esq.

“He will ask nothing of you, but the pledge that you keep to yourself what he may say.” This was, in fact, the attitude of John Brown towards his friends after he returned to the eastern states from his first Kansas campaign, but should they be moved by what he said to give him money, or to enlist in his company, for perpetual and active warfare upon slavery, he welcomed the recruit and expressed his thanks to the contributor. In 1857, when I first saw him, although his Virginia plans were already formed, and had been for many years, he said nothing of them, but talked of Missouri and Kansas. His immediate purpose was to raise a troop of horse, a hundred men, who might retaliate upon Missouri slave-holders for the raids they had been making into Kansas.

In 1859, when Dr. Howe wrote to Mr. Forbes, Brown had disclosed to a few of us, his Virginia scheme, in all its main features, though not with full details. But the Missouri plan and the Virginia plan were at heart the same, their object being to make slave holding unsafe, and to give the slave a chance to fight for his freedom under rigid discipline, and not in the wild tumult of an insurrection. This very policy of John Brown's was adopted in 1861 by Gen. Fremont, in 1862 by Abraham Lincoln, and in 1863-4, by Secretary Stanton, after pressure from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts and other earnest men in all parts of the north. It was the policy that finally overcame the rebellion, and put an end to the long civil war. John Brown led the way in this policy, and the great heart of the people, wiser in its impulses than the statesmen in their councils, early responded to the appeal that John Brown had made. Nothing else than this made the name and fate of Brown the watchword and rallying song of our armies. Hardly had the civil war begun in good earnest, when a regiment of Massachusetts soldiers with a son of Daniel Webster at their head, came marching up State street (where, ten years before, fugitive slaves were dragged

back to bondage, under the flag of the United States), starting the echoes of Boston with the new song :

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave,
But his soul's marching on.

Glory, glory, hallelujah !
Glory, glory, hallelujah !
Glory, glory, hallelujah !
His soul's marching on.

John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
And his soul's marching on.

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
His soul is marching on."

The words were wild and rude, nobody knew whence they came nor from what pious soul the devout, militant melody first sounded forth; but there they were, the rough, earnest words, the martial air wedded in one strain of popular music and sung by a million voices. It was the requiem and the resurrection hymn of a hero, sounding from the roused heart of the people, as the forest murmur rises when mountain winds stir the branches of oak and pine on a thousand hill-tops of New England.

But I am anticipating the course of history, just as my brave old friend did. His special errand to me, in 1857, and to the Massachusetts Kansas committee, of which I was then secretary, was to provide at once for the defence of Kansas by carrying the war into the enemy's country. During the month of January, and indeed, in a few days after he reached Boston, he formed the acquaintance of the men there whom he wished to consult, of Mr. George L. Stearns, Dr. Cabot, Theodore Parker, Amos A. Lawrence, Judge Russell, Dr. Howe, Mr. Garrison, and all who were then conspicuous in maintaining the cause of the Kansas pioneers. His desire was to obtain control of some two hundred Sharpe's rifles, belonging to the Massachusetts committee, with which to arm a force of a hundred men for the purpose of defending Kansas and making excursions, if necessary into Missouri and other slave states. Keeping his Virginia plan in mind, he yet did not communicate it to any person in Massachusetts for more than a year; only taking pains to say that with the arms, money, and clothing that he might get for his company, he should act on his own responsibility, without taking orders from any com-

mittee. With this understanding, and having great confidence in him, the Massachusetts committee, on the 8th of January, 1857, gave him an order for taking possession of the two hundred rifles, with their belongings, then stored at Tabor, in the southwestern part of Iowa. This order did not authorize him to make any use of the arms, though it appropriated five hundred dollars for his expenses in getting possession of them ; and it was not until April 11, three months later, that a vote was passed allowing Captain Brown to sell a hundred of the rifles to free state inhabitants of Kansas. At the same time another sum of five hundred dollars was voted him, to be used "for the relief of persons in Kansas." The arms thus placed at his disposal were a part of those afterwards carried by him to Harper's Ferry, and, as the true nature of the transaction by which they came, honestly, into his possession for use in Virginia, has never been well understood, it may here be explained.

In the winter of 1855-56 a large subscription was collected in Boston by Dr. Samuel Cabot and others, expressly for the purchase of arms for Kansas settlers. With this money a hundred Sharpe's rifles and some other arms were purchased by Dr. Cabot and forwarded to Kansas early in 1856. These, however, were no part of the arms of Captain Brown, which were purchased by the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee in the autumn of 1856, and forwarded, through the National Committee, having its head-quarters at Chicago, by the Iowa and Nebraska route to Kansas. The two hundred rifles never seem to have got farther than Tabor, where they were lying when Captain Brown made his exit from Kansas by that route, in November. On reaching Chicago, soon after, he appears to have made application to Messrs. George W. Dole, J. D. Webster (afterwards General Webster, of General Grant's staff), and Henry B. Hurd, the Chicago members of the National Committee, for the custody of the rifles at Tabor. This application was not granted, perhaps because the committee distrusted Captain Brown, perhaps because they recognized the Massachusetts committee as owners of the arms. The Chicago committee did afterwards, however, lay claim to the control of these rifles ; and one reason for the Massachusetts vote of January 8, 1857, above alluded to, was to place them in the hands of a man who had shown his ability to protect whatever was in his custody. Before taking actual possession of them, Captain Brown attended a full meeting of the National Committee at the Astor House in New York, January 22-25, 1857, for

the purpose of securing an appropriation from that committee for his company of minute-men; and, in order to settle the question, which of the two committees controlled the rifles at Tabor, he made a request for those arms as a part of the appropriation. This request was vehemently opposed by Mr. Hurd of Chicago, who expressed great anxiety lest Brown should make incursions into Missouri or other slave states. Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who represented Massachusetts at the Astor House meeting, as proxy for Drs. Cabot and Howe, supported the application of Captain Brown, which was viewed with favor by a majority of the meeting. As a final compromise, it was voted that the rifles at Tabor should be restored to the Massachusetts committee, to be disposed of as they should think best; and that an appropriation of several thousand dollars, in money and clothing, should be made to Captain Brown's company by the National Committee. This left the Massachusetts committee at liberty to use their own property as they saw fit, and they then gave Captain Brown undisputed possession of the arms, subject, however, to the future votes of the Boston committee. In point of fact, though this was not known to the committee till a year later, the rifles were brought from Tabor to Ohio in the year 1857, and remained there till they were sent to Chambersburg by John Brown, Jr., in July 1859, for use at Harper's Ferry. During the year 1857, the expenditures of the Massachusetts committee for the relief of the famine in Kansas were very large; and, as advances of money were made by the chairman (Mr. George L. Stearns, a wealthy merchant of Boston), much in excess of the current receipts, it was finally voted to give him, in reimbursement, most of the property and assets in the hands of the committee. Among these, of course, were the two hundred rifles, and it was with the consent of Mr. Stearns as owner, but without the consent of the committee, that Brown, in 1859, carried these rifles to Virginia.

John Brown remained in Boston and its vicinity during the greater part of January and February, 1857, and was there again in the early weeks of March and of April. On the 18th of February, as above mentioned, he made the speech, from which quotations have been cited, before a committee of the state legislature to urge that Massachusetts should vote an appropriation of money in aid of the emigrants from the state who had settled in Kansas. It was one of the few speeches made by him in Massachusetts that year, and was mainly read from his manuscript. In March he made his first visit to Con-

cord, where he addressed a large audience in the Town Hall, and spoke without notes, in a very impressive and eloquent manner. Among his hearers were Mr. R. W. Emerson and Mr. Henry D. Thoreau, who had met him the preceding day, under circumstances that it may be interesting to mention, since both these gentlemen were his warm admirers, and took up his cause when he had but few champions among the scholars of Massachusetts. Mr. Thoreau's noble appeal in his behalf, given at Concord on Sunday evening, October 30, 1859, and repeated at the Tremont Temple in Boston, November 1st, was the earliest address in his praise to which the Massachusetts public listened, as it still is the best ; and it was soon followed by Mr. Emerson's famous mention of Brown in a Boston lecture as one who had "made the gallows glorious, like the cross," and by his speech at the Tremont Temple relief meeting, November 18, 1859, at which John A. Andrew presided.

The first occasion of John Brown's visit to Concord was to speak at the public meeting just mentioned, in March, 1857, which had been called at my request. On the day appointed, Brown went up from Boston at noon and dined with Mr. Thoreau, then a member of his father's family, and residing not far from the rail road station. The two idealists, both of them in revolt against the civil government then established in this country, because of its base subservience to slavery, found themselves friends from the beginning of their acquaintance. They sat after dinner, discussing the events of the border warfare in Kansas, and Brown's share in them, when, as it often happened, Mr. Emerson called at Mr. Thoreau's door on some errand to his friend. Thus the three men first met under the same roof, and found that they held the same opinion of what was uppermost in the mind of Brown. He did not reveal to them, either then or later, his Virginia plans ; but he declared frankly, as he always did, his purpose of attacking slavery, wherever it could be reached ; and this was the sentiment of his speech at the evening meeting, when he told the story of his Kansas life to the grandsons of the men who began the war of the Revolution at Concord bridge. He spoke of the murder of one of his seven sons, the imprisonment and insanity of another ; and as he shook before his audience the chain which his free-born son had worn, for no crime but for resisting slavery, his words rose to thrilling eloquence, and made a wonderful impression on his audience. From that time the Concord people were on his side, as they afterwards testified on several occasions. He was again

in Concord for several days in April, 1857, and on this visit was the guest of Mr. Emerson for a day ; from whose house he drove across the country to Mr. Stearns's house at Medford, one pleasant Sunday morning in that April. The journals of Emerson, Thoreau, and two years later, of their friend Bronson Alcott, will bear witness to the impression made by Captain Brown on these three founders of the school of thought and literature.

In the latter part of March, 1857, Captain Brown, in company with Martin F. Conway, afterwards a member of congress from Kansas, and myself, representing the Massachusetts committee met by appointment at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, and proceeded in company to Easton, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Andrew H. Reeder, a former governor of Kansas, was living, for the purpose of inducing him, if possible, to return to Kansas, and become the leader of the free state party there. The journey was undertaken at the request of the Massachusetts committee, of which both Brown and Conway had been agents. It resulted in nothing, for Governor Reeder was unwilling to leave his family and his occupations at Easton to engage again in the political contests of Kansas. Captain Brown had quite a different conception of his own duty to his family, compared with his duty to the cause in which he had enlisted. Although he had been absent from home nearly two years, he refrained from a visit to North Elba, where his family then were, until he had arranged all his military affairs in Boston, New York, and Connecticut ; and he finally reached his rough mountain home late in April. He found his daughter Ellen, whom he had left an infant in the cradle, old enough to hear him sing his favorite hymn, " Blow ye the trumpet, blow !" to the old tune of Lenox. " He sung all his own children to sleep with it," writes his daughter Anne, " and some of his grandchildren too. He seemed to be very partial to the first verse ; I think that he applied it to himself. When he was at home (I think it was the first time he came from Kansas), he told Ellen that he had sung it to all the rest, and must to her too. She was afraid to go to him alone " (the poor child had forgotten her father in his two years' absence), " so father said that I must sit with her. He took Ellen on one knee and me on the other and sung it to us.

It was on this visit to North Elba that John Brown carried with him the old tombstone of his grandfather, Captain John Brown, the revolutionary soldier, from the burial place of his family in Canton, Connecticut. He caused the name of his murdered son Frederick

who fell in Kansas, to be carved on this stone, with the date of his death, and placed it where he desired his own grave to be, beside a huge rock on the hillside where his house stands, giving directions that his own name and the date of his death should be inscribed there too, when he should fall, as he expected in the conflict with slavery. That stone now marks his grave and tells a story which more costly monuments and longer inscriptions could not so well declare.

Although Capt. Brown spent the winter of 1856-57 in New England, he did not by any means forget or neglect his family at North Elba, but busied himself in securing for them an addition to the two farms in the wilderness on which his wife and his married daughter, Mrs. Thompson, were then living. Several of his Massachusetts friends, chief among whom were Mr. Amos A. Lawrence and Mr. Stearns, raised a subscription of \$1,000 to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land for division in equal portions between these farms. Mr. Stearns contributed \$260 to this fund, and Mr. Lawrence about the same amount; these two gentlemen having made up the sum by which the original subscription fell short of \$1,000. The connection of Mr. Lawrence with this transaction, and his personal acquaintance with Brown in 1857, were afterwards held to imply that he had some knowledge of Brown's plans, which was not the case. The subscription thus raised was expended in completing the purchase of the tract in question, originally sold by Gerrit Smith to the brothers of Henry Thompson, Brown's son-in-law, but which had not been wholly paid for. In August, 1857, as the agent of Messrs. Stearns and Lawrence, I visited North Elba, examined the land, paid the Thompsons their stipulated price for improvements, and to Mr. Smith the remainder of the purchase money; took the necessary deeds and transferred the property to Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Thompson, according to the terms arranged by Captain Brown in the preceding spring. At this time neither Gerrit Smith, nor Mr. Stearns, nor myself had any knowledge of Brown's scheme for a campaign in Virginia. But that he was preparing for it at that time is clear from certain arrangements he had made in Connecticut in this same spring of 1857.

It was at this date that John Brown engaged Mr. Charles Blair of Collinsville, to make for him the thousand pikes which he carried to Harper's Ferry in 1859. At the senatorial investigation of 1859-60, Mr. Blair told the story, and it is curious enough to be given here, somewhat abridged. Mr. Blair testified (January 23, 1860):

"I knew the late John Brown who was recently executed under the laws of Virginia. I made his acquaintance in the early part of 1857, in the latter part of February or the fore part of March. He came to our place, Collinsville, as I suppose, to visit connections who lived in our town. He himself was born, as I have understood, at Torrington, ten miles from there, and some of his relatives lived in a town ten miles from our village. He spoke in a public hall one evening, and gave an account of some of his experiences in Kansas, and, at the close of the meeting, made an appeal to the audience. After stating the wants of many of the free settlers in Kansas, their privations and need of clothing, etc., he made an appeal for aid, for the purpose of furnishing the necessaries of life, as he declared. I think there was no collection taken up for him at that time. On the following morning, he was exhibiting to some gentlemen who happened to be collected together in a druggist's store some weapons which he claimed to have taken from Captain Pate in Kansas. Among them was a two edged dirk, with a blade about eight inches long, and he remarked that, if he had a lot of those things to attach to poles about six feet long, they would be capital weapons of defence for the settlers of Kansas to keep in their log-cabins, to defend themselves against any sudden attack that might be made on them.¹

"He turned to me, knowing, as I suppose, that I was engaged in edge-tool making, and asked me what I would make them for; what it would cost to make 500 or 1,000 of those things, as he described them. I replied, without much consideration, that I would make him 500 of them for \$1 each apiece; or, if he wanted 1,000, I thought they might be made for a dollar apiece."

Brown at once contracted for 1,000 of these pikes at one dollar each, and Mr. Blair made them for him, doing a part of the work in the spring of 1857, and the rest in the summer of 1859, just before the attack on Harper's Ferry. They were all along intended to be put in the hands of freed slaves, for the defence of the log forts which Brown proposed to build in Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, or wherever his attack should finally be made. They were sent by Mr. Blair to Chambersburg, Pa., early in September, 1859, were taken to the Kennedy farm, and a portion of them were carried by Brown's men across the Potomac to arm the slaves with. They were paid for in the early summer of 1859, with money given to Brown by Gerrit Smith and George L. Stearns.

Notwithstanding the success attending some of his efforts in New England in the spring of 1857, John Brown failed to raise at that time a sufficient sum of money to equip and support his company of mounted minute-men, and he left Massachusetts, late in April, much

¹ I remember Brown's showing me this knife of Pate's, which he was then in the habit of carrying in the leg of his boot, in order that it might not be unpleasantly obvious. It was what is jocularly known as an "Arkansas toothpick."

saddened by this failure. Before leaving Boston he wrote a brief paper headed "Old Brown's Farewell to the Plymouth Rocks, Bunker Hill Monuments, Charter Oaks, and Uncle Tom's Cabins," in which he says he had been trying, since he came out of Kansas, "to secure an outfit, or, in other words, the means of arming and thoroughly equipping his regular minute men, who are mixed up with the people of Kansas;" but that he goes back "with a feeling of deepest sadness that, after having exhausted his own small means, and with his family and his brave men suffered hunger, cold, nakedness, and some of them sickness, wounds, imprisonment in irons, with extreme cruel treatment, and others death, he cannot secure, amidst all the wealth, luxury, and extravagance of this 'Heaven-exalted' people, even the necessary supplies of the common soldier." He had formed an elaborate plan for raising and drilling such a company of men, and, without the knowledge of his Massachusetts friends, had engaged an English Garibaldian, Hugh Forbes, whom he found giving fencing-lessons in New York, to go out with him to Western Iowa, and there train his recruits for service in the field against slavery. Disappointed in raising the money he had expected, Captain Brown was obliged to cancel his engagement with Forbes, who, as the event proved, was a very useless and embarrassing person. Forbes had traveled from New York to Tabor in Iowa, in July and August, 1857, and returned early in November, angry and disappointed, to New York, whence he soon began to write abusive and threatening letters, denouncing Brown, and speaking of his plans in a way that surprised Brown's Massachusetts friends, who had never heard of Forbes before, and who knew absolutely nothing of the grand scheme for invading Virginia. It may be that this quarrel with Forbes impelled Brown to impart his plans more fully to his Massachusetts friends, or a few of them; at any rate, he did so impart them, early in the year 1858, and in a manner which will be hereafter related.

It is to this period of Brown's life that the incident belongs which Mr. Redpath alone has commemorated, and which some have doubted—his single interview with Charles Sumner in the spring of 1857. Mr. Redpath says:

"I visited Senator Sumner in his house in Hancock street to introduce John Brown, then known only as a Kansas captain who had done some service in driving back the Southern invaders. The classical orator and the guerilla chief then met for the first time, and, I believe, for the only time in their lives. Each

was impressed with the character of the other, and they talked long and earnestly about the struggle in the Far West.

This I recall; but I wrote down a single sentence only that each of them uttered on that topic.

'No,' said Brown, 'I did *not* intend ever to settle in Kansas unless I happened to find my last home there.'

'In that case,' rejoined Sumner, 'yours, like mine, would be a *long* home.'

The senator was suffering from the blows of the assassin Brooks, of South Carolina, at this time, and lay on his bed during the whole of the interview.

The talk turned on the assault. Suddenly the old man asked Mr. Sumner

'Have you still the coat?'

'Yes,' replied Sumner; 'it is in that closet. Would you like to see it?'

'Very much, indeed,' returned the captain.

Mr. Sumner rose slowly and painfully from his bed, opened a closet door, and handed the garment to John Brown. I shall never forget that impressive picture. Mr. Sumner was bending slightly, and supported himself by resting his hand on the bed, while Captain Brown stood erect as a pillar, holding the blood-smeared coat and intently scanning it. The old man said nothing, but his lips were compressed and his eyes shone like polished steel."

In the autumn of 1857, John Brown was in Western Iowa, and wrote from there to his friend Theodore Parker, on the 11th of September, enclosing an address to soldiers of the United States army on the subject of slavery, which was written by Brown's driver, Hugh Forbes, and was intended to be, as Brown tells Parker, "the first number of a series of tracts," for distribution when his great work should really begin. It was a dull and heavy paper, like most that Forbes wrote, and probably Parker caused Brown to know what his opinion of it was. In the same letter, Brown says: "My particular object in writing is to say that I am in immediate want of \$500 or \$1000, for secret service and no questions asked. I want the friends of freedom to 'prove me one herewith.' Will you bring this matter before your congregation, or exert your influence in some way to have it, or some part of it, raised and put in the hands of George L. Stearns Esq., Boston, subject to my order?" Similar letters were sent to Mr. Stearns and to me, but it was not easy in that autumn, when business was greatly depressed by the panic of 1857, to raise money for so indefinite an object. I find that I sent him some money, which he received on the 3d of October, and others contributed something. But no movement was made before winter, nor did he disclose to us his purposes. In January, 1858, however, he suddenly left Kansas without the knowledge of his friends there, and appeared, in the beginning of February, at the house of Frederick Douglass in Rochester, New York. From there he wrote, February 2, 1858, to Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns

F. B. Sanborn, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, asking them to aid him in raising a small sum of money to carry out "an important measure in which the world has a deep interest." This he tells Mr. Parker, is his only errand at the east, and he goes on; "I have written some of our mutual friends in regard to it, but none of them understand my views so well as you do, and I cannot explain without their committing themselves more than I know of their doing. I have heard that Parker Pillsbury, and some others in your quarter, hold out ideas similar to those on which I act, but I have no personal acquaintance with them, and know nothing of their influence or means. Do you think any of our Garrisonian friends, either at Boston, Worcester, or in any other place, can be induced to supply a little straw " if I will absolute make 'bricks? I must beg of you to consider this communication strictly confidential, unless you know of parties who will feel and act and hold their peace."¹

Brown's letters of the same date and for a few weeks after, to Col. Higginson and to me, were of a similar tenor, though rather more explicit, but they conveyed no distinct intimation of his plans. He wrote to Higginson, February 2, from Rochester: "I am here, concealing my whereabouts for good reasons (as I think), not, however, from any anxiety about my personal safety. I have been told that you are both a true *man* and a true *abolitionist*, and I partly believe the whole story. Last fall I undertook to raise from five hundred to one thousand dollars for *secret service*, and succeeded in getting five hundred dollars. I now want to get, for the perfecting of *by far* the most important undertaking of my whole life, five hundred to eight hundred dollars within the next sixty days. I have written Rev. Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns, and F. B. Sanborn, Esquires, on the subject, but do not know as either Mr. Stearns or Mr. Sanborn are abolitionists. I suppose they are." On the 12th of February he wrote again in response to a remark in Higginson's reply about the Underground rail road in Kansas: "Rail road business on a somewhat extended scale is the identical object for which I am trying to get means. I have been connected with that business, *as commonly conducted*, from my boyhood, and never let an opportunity slip. I have been operating to some purpose the past season, but I now have a measure on foot that I feel sure would awaken in you something more than a common interest, if you could understand it. I have just written my friends G. L. Stearns

¹ Weiss's *Life of Theodore Parker*, vol. II, pp. 163, 164.

and F. B. Sanborn, asking them to meet me for consultation at Peterboro, N. Y. I am very anxious to have you come along, certainly as I feel that you will never regret having been one of the council. It was inconvenient for any of the persons addressed to take the long journey proposed, and on the 13th, I wrote for myself and Mr. Stearns, inviting Brown to visit Boston, and offering to pay his traveling expenses. To this request Brown replied, February 17th: "It would be almost impossible for me to pass through Albany, Springfield, or any of those parts, on my way to Boston, and not have it known, and my reasons for keeping quiet are such that, when I left Kansas I kept it from every friend there; and I suppose it is still understood that I am hiding somewhere in the territory; and such will be the idea until it comes to be generally known that I am in these parts. I want to continue that impression as long as I can, or for the present I want very much to see Mr. Stearns, and also Mr. Parker, and may be that I can before long; but I must decline accepting your kind offer at present, and sorry as I am to do so, ask you both to meet me by the middle of next week at the furthest. I wrote Mr. Higginson of Worcester to meet me also. It may be he would come on with you. My reasons for keeping still are sufficient to keep me from seeing my wife and children, much as I long to do so. I will endeavor to explain when I see you." This letter was written from Rochester.

Mr. Stearns being still unable to accept this second and pressing request from Brown for a meeting at Peterboro, I determined to go and invited Colonel Higginson to join me at Worcester on the 20th. In fact I made the journey alone, and reached the place of meeting on the evening of Washington's birthday, February 22d. A few friends of Brown were there gathered, among them another Massachusetts man, Mr. Edwin Morton of Plymouth, now of Boston, but then residing in the family of Mr. Gerrit Smith as tutor and private secretary. In the long winter evening which followed, the whole outline of Brown's campaign in Virginia was laid before the little council, to the astonishment and almost the dismay of all present. The constitution which he had drawn up for the government of his men, and such territory as they might occupy, and which was found among his papers at the Kennedy farm, was exhibited by Brown, its provisions recited and explained, the proposed movements of his men indicated, and the middle of May was named as the time of the attack. To begin this hazardous adventure he asked for but eight

hundred dollars, and would think himself rich with a thousand. Being questioned and opposed by his friends, he laid before them in detail his methods of organization and fortification ; of settlement in the South, if that were possible, and of retreat through the North, if necessary ; and his theory of the way in which such an invasion would be received in the country at large. He desired from his friends a patient hearing of his statements, a candid opinion concerning them, and, if that were favorable, then that they should co-operate with him and persuade others to do so. This was the important business which he had to communicate on the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

After what has passed in the last twenty years, no one can picture to himself the startling effect of such a plan, heard for the first time in the dismal days of Buchanan's administration, when Floyd was secretary of war, and Jefferson Davis and Senator Mason omnipotent in congress. Those who listened to Captain Brown had been familiar with the bold plots and counter-plots of the Kansas border, and had aided the escape of slaves in various parts of the South. But to strike at once at the existence of slavery, by an organized force, acting for years, if need be, on the dubious principles of guerilla warfare, and exposed, perhaps, to the whole power of the country, was something they had never contemplated. That was the long meditated plan of a poor, obscure, old man, uncertain at best of another ten years' lease of life, and yet calmly proposing an enterprise which, if successful, might require a whole generation to accomplish. His friends listened until late at night, proposing objections and raising difficulties, but nothing shook the purpose of the old Puritan. To every objection he had an answer ; every difficulty had been foreseen and provided for ; the great difficulty of all, the apparent hopelessness of undertaking anything so vast with such slender means, he met with the words of scripture, "If God be for us, who can be against us ?" and "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

To all suggestions of delay until a more favorable time, he would reply, "I am nearly sixty years old ; I have desired to do this work for many years ; if I do not begin soon, it will be too late for me." He had made nearly all his arrangements ; he had so many hundred weapons, so many men enlisted, all that he wanted was the small sum of money. With that he would open his campaign with the spring, and he did not doubt that his enterprise would *pay*. But

those who heard him, while they looked upon the success of Brown's undertaking as a great blessing and relief to the country, felt also that to fail, contending against such odds, might hazard for many years the cause of freedom and union. They had not yet fully attained the sublime faith of Brown when he said, "A few men in the right, and knowing they are right, can overturn a king. Twenty men in the Alleghanies could break slavery to pieces in two years."

On the 23d of February, the discussion was renewed, and, as usually happened when he had time enough, Captain Brown began to prevail over the objections of his friends. At any rate, they saw that they must either stand by him, or leave him to dash himself alone against the fortress he was determined to assault. To withhold aid would only delay, not prevent him; nothing short of betraying him to the enemy would do that. As the sun was setting over the snowy hills of the region where we met, I walked for an hour with the principal person in our little council of war, leaving Captain Brown to discuss religion with an old captain of Wellington's army who, by chance, was a guest in the house. My companion, of equal age with Brown, and for many years a devoted abolitionist, said, "You see how it is; our old friend has made up his mind to this course of action, and cannot be turned from it. We cannot give him up to die alone; we must stand by him. I will raise so many hundred dollars for him; you must lay the case before your friends in Massachusetts and perhaps they will do the same. I see no other way." For myself, I had reached the same conclusion, and I engaged to bring the scheme at once to the attention of the three Massachusetts men to whom Brown had written, and also of Dr. S. G. Howe, who had sometimes favored action almost as extreme as this proposed by Brown.

I returned to Boston on the 25th of February, and on the same day communicated the enterprise to Theodore Parker and Colonel Higginson. At the suggestion of Parker, Brown, who had gone to Brooklyn, New York, was invited to visit Boston secretly, and did so the 4th of March, taking a room at the American House, in Hanover street. He registered himself as "J. Brown," instead of writing out the customary "John" in full, and remained for the most part in his room (No. 126) during the four days of his stay. Parker was one of the first persons to call on him, and promised aid at once. He was deeply interested in the project, but not very sanguine of its success. He wished to see it tried, believing that it must do good even if it failed. John Brown remained at the American House until

Monday, March 8th, when he departed for Philadelphia. On the Friday, Saturday and Sunday intervening, he had seen at his hotel Mr. Parker, Dr. Howe, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Wentworth Higginson and two or three other persons. He did not think it prudent to show himself at Mr. Parker's Sunday evening reception, on the 7th of March, as he had done when he was in Boston the year before; and therefore he wrote Mr. Parker a letter which I carried to him that afternoon, and which shall here be copied entire:

TO REV. THEODORE PARKER, BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., *March 7th*, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR, Since you know I have an almost countless brood of poor hungry chickens to "scratch for," you will not reproach me for scratching even on the Sabbath. At any rate, I trust God will not. I want you to undertake to provide a substitute for an address you saw last season, directed to the officers and soldiers of the United States army. The ideas contained in that address, I of course like, for I furnished the skeleton. I never had the ability to clothe those ideas in language at all to satisfy myself; and I was by no means satisfied with the style of that address, and do not know as I can give any correct idea of what I want. I will, however, try.

In the first place it must be short, or it will not be generally read. It must be in the simplest or plainest language, without the least affectation of the scholar about it, and yet be worded with great clearness, and power. The anonymous writer must (in the language of the Paddy) be "afther others," and not "afther himself at all, at all." If the spirit that communicated Franklin's Poor Richard (or some other good spirit) would dictate, I think it would be quite as well employed as the "dear sister spirits" have been for some years past. The address should be appropriate, and particularly adapted to the peculiar circumstances we anticipate, and should look to the actual change of service from that of Satan to the service of God. It should be, in short, a most earnest and powerful appeal to men's sense of right and to their feelings of humanity. Soldiers are men, and no man can certainly calculate the value and importance of getting a single "nail into old Captain Kidd's chest." It should be provided before hand, and be ready in advance to distribute, by all persons, male and female, who may be disposed to favor the right.

I also want a similar short address, appropriate to the peculiar circumstances, intended for all persons, old and young, male and female, slave-holding and non slave holding, to be sent out broadcast over the entire nation. So by every male and female prisoner on being set at liberty, and to be read by them during confinement. I know that men will listen and reflect too, under such circumstances. Persons will hear your anti-slavery lectures and abolition lectures when they have become virtually slaves themselves. The impressions made on prisoners by kindness and plain dealing, instead of barbarous and cruel treatment, such as they might give, and instead of being slaughtered like wild reptiles, as they might very naturally expect, are not only powerful but lasting. Females are susceptible of being carried away entirely by the kindness of an

intrepid and magnanimous soldier, even when his bare name was but a terror the day previous.¹

Now, dear sir, I have told you about as well as I know how, what I am anxious at once to secure. Will you write the tracts, or get them written, that I may commence 'Colporteur?'

Very respectfully, your friend,

JOHN BROWN

P. S. If I should never see you again, please drop me a line (enclosed Stephen Smith, Esq., Lombard St., Philadelphia), at once, saying what you wish to encourage me to expect. You are at liberty to make any prudent use of this to stir up any friend.

Yours for the right,

J. B.

Probably Brown was not aware how hard was the task imposed by these masterly directions in the art of writing. It does not appear that Parker, who was then overweighted with work, ever undertook to write the tracts desired, or that they were written by any one else. Only one such was ever printed. It may be worth mentioning that Parker sent Brown from his library on this Sunday, the report of McClellan on the European armies, which was then a new book and was thought likely to be of service to Brown. At the same time Brown praised Plutarch's Lives as a book he had read with great profit for its military and moral lessons, and particularly mentioned the life of Sertorius, the Roman commander who so long carried on a partisan warfare in Spain. He wished to get a few copies of Plutarch for his men to read in camp, and inquired particularly about the best edition.

Although Brown communicated freely to the persons above named his plans of attack and defence in Virginia, it is not known that he spoke to more than one person in Boston of his purpose of surprising the arsenal and town of Harper's Ferry. Both Dr. Howe and Mr. Stearns testified before Mason's committee, in 1860, that they were ignorant of Brown's plan of attack; which was true so far as the place and manner of beginning the campaign were concerned. It is probable that in 1858, Brown had not definitely resolved

¹ A Kansas paper said in 1859: "At the sacking of Osawatimie, one of the most bitter pro-slavery men in Lykins county was killed. His name was Ed. Timmons. Some time afterwards, Brown stopped at the log-house where Timmons had lived. His wife and children were there, and in great destitution. He inquired into their wants, relieved their distresses, and supported them until their friends in Missouri, informed, through Brown, of the condition of Mrs. Timmons, had time to come to her and carry her to her former home. Mrs. Timmons fully appreciated the great kindness thus shown her, but never learned that Captain John Brown was her benefactor."

seize Harper's Ferry, since, when he spoke of it to the person referred to, he put it as a question, and did not seem to have made up his mind to a course of action so immediately hazardous. He then argued that it would strike great terror into the whole slaveholding class to find that an armed force had strength enough to capture a place so important and so near Washington ; and it was to inspire terror, rather than to possess himself of the arms there, that he then proposed to capture the arsenal. It is believed that Theodore Parker was aware of this half-formed plan of Brown's, but it was not communicated to his men until a year and a half later, or just before the attack was actually made. Charles Plummer Tidd, one of Brown's men, who escaped from Harper's Ferry, afterwards enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment under the name of Plummer, and died under Burnside in North Carolina, is authority for this statement. He told me that when Brown called his small company together in October, 1859, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, and disclosed to them his plan for the capture of the town, they all declared that it would be fatal to attempt it, and refused to take part in it ; even his own sons, except Owen, being unwilling to follow their father to what they said would be certain defeat and death. But Brown had now decided upon his course, and adhered to it inflexibly ; he would make the attack with a single man, if only one man would obey him. His sons, finding their father so determined, and knowing how impossible it was to change his purpose, first gave in their adhesion ; they believed it to be a fatal scheme, but they would not desert him. Gradually all the others came round to the same opinion, and the attack was made with precisely the result that Brown's followers had predicted. It is probable that Tidd's statement was true in substance, if not literally.

On the departure of Brown from Boston in March, 1858, the five persons mentioned — Parker, Howe, Higginson, Sanborn and Stearns — formed themselves into a secret committee to raise for him the money (now set at \$1,000) which it was agreed should be raised in New England. Each of the five was to raise \$100, and as much more as he could, Dr. Howe having hopes of securing a larger subscription from his friend Mr. George R. Russell. Mr. Stearns was made treasurer of the committee, and the small sum judged necessary for beginning the enterprise was nearly made up, either in money or pledges, before the 1st of May, at which time Brown was on his way from Iowa to Ohio, with the arms that had been stored

in Iowa, and with some of his men. He was to enlist others in Canada about May 8th, and to strike his first blow in the latter part of the same month. On the 28th of April, Brown was in Chicago on the 2d of May at Chatham, in Canada. But, meanwhile, a formidable obstacle had appeared. Hugh Forbes interposed against the plan, by writing from Washington, and threatened to disclose the whole plan to the republican leaders, and even to the government.

In these letters of April and May, Forbes insisted that Brown's enterprise should stop, that Brown himself should be dismissed as the leader of the movement, and Forbes be put in his place; and these demands were accompanied by a threat of making public the whole transaction, so far as it had gone. To increase the difficulties of the situation, Forbes had evidently learned, from some quarter, of the countenance given to Brown, since the 1st of March, by his Boston committee. On the 2d of May these letters were submitted to the committee, Howe, Parker, Sanborn and Stearns being present, and Higginson being informed of them by mail. Parker, Sanborn and Stearns at once said that the blow must be deferred till another year, and in this opinion Howe partially coincided. Higginson thought otherwise, and so did Brown, who declared that he would go forward, in spite of Forbes and his threats, if the money promised him should be furnished. Here, however, another difficulty sprang up. Forbes, early in May, carried out his threat so far as to inform Senators Hale, Seward and Wilson, and Dr. Bailey, in general terms, of Brown's purposes, and Wilson wrote to Dr. Howe, earnestly protesting against any such demonstration. As the rifles which had been purchased by the Massachusetts Kansas committee and intrusted to Brown by them were still, so far as Senator Wilson and the public knew, the property of that committee (though really, as has been explained, the personal property of Mr. Stearns, the chairman), this would expose the Kansas committee, who were ignorant of Brown's later plans, to suspicions of bad faith, if those arms were used by him in any expedition to Virginia. This awkward complication seemed to have decided Dr. Howe in favor of postponing the attack, and both he and Mr. Stearns, as members of the Kansas Committee, wrote to Brown that the arms must not be used for the present, except for the defence of Kansas. Brown saw that nothing further could then be done, and yielded, though with regret, to the postponement. About the 20th of May, Mr. Stearns met Brown in New York, and arranged that hereafter the custody of the Kansas rifles should

Brown's, as the agent of Stearns, the real owner, and not of the nominal owners, the Kansas committee. On the 24th of May, a meeting of the Boston secret committee, with one of the principal friends of Brown's plan outside of New England, Mr. Gerrit Smith — took place at the Revere House in Boston — Parker, Howe, Sanborn and Stearns being present, as before ; and it was agreed that the execution of the plan should be postponed till the spring of 1859. In the meantime a larger sum of money — from two to three thousand dollars — was to be raised, and Brown was to throw Forbes off his track by returning to Kansas and engaging in the defence of the free-state men on the border. The alleged property of the Kansas committee was to be so transferred as to relieve that committee of all responsibility, and the secret committee were, in future, to know nothing in detail of Brown's plans. Brown was not himself present at this Revere House meeting, but came to Boston the next week, and was at the American House May 31st. Here he met all the committee, Higginson included ; and, in the two or three days that he stayed, the Revere House arrangement was completed. He received the sole custody of the arms which had belonged to the Kansas committee, and five hundred dollars beside ; was to go to Kansas at once, but after that to use his own discretion ; and, though still believing the postponement unwise, he left New England in good spirits the first week in June.

He reached Kansas June 26th, with about ten men, and in a week or two after was on the border, near the scenes of the Marais des Cygnes murders of May 19th, which he has described in one of his later letters soon to be cited, but written after he had made his incursion into Missouri, six months afterwards, and brought off some fugitive slaves. In the summer he was occupied with the defence of Kansas once more, and with plans for his next year's campaign in Virginia.

On the 28th of June, he wrote me from Lawrence a short letter addressed to "F. B. Sanborn and *Dear Friends at Boston, Worcester, and —*," and containing this passage : "I reached Kansas with friends, on the 26th inst. ; came here last night, and leave here to-day for the neighborhood of late troubles. It seems the troubles are not over yet. ... I do hope you will be in earnest now to carry out, as soon as possible, the measure proposed in Mr. Sanborn's letter inviting me to Boston this last spring." (This was the raising of money for a campaign in Virginia in 1859, after the Kansas fighting

had ended.) "I hope there will be *no delay* of that matter. Can you send me by express, care of E. B. Whitman, Esqr., half a dozen or a full dozen whistles, such as I described, at once?" These whistles were for use in making signals among his men when in night attacks, or amid woody or mountainous regions in the day-time, and he had both spoken and written to me about them before. They were to be "such as are used by boatswains on ships of war," and Brown thought them of great service. "Every ten men ought to have one at least." He had also requested me to procure for him "some little articles as marks of distinction," — badges, medals, or the like — to be given to his men in token of good conduct. Happening to be at Dr. Howe's house in South Boston one day in the spring of 1858, the doctor (who was a chevalier of the Greek Legion of Honor, for services rendered in the Greek Revolution of 1820-27) had shown me his cross of Malta and other decorations, given to the Legion to its members, and some of these seemed to me exactly what Brown would want. I therefore made rude sketches of them and showed these to Brown, who selected the Maltese cross and one or two other designs, as suitable for his badges, but I doubt if they were ever used for that purpose.

How well Brown looked after Kansas matters will be seen by the following letter, a very long one for the old soldier to write:

"MISSOURI LINE (ON KANSAS SIDE),
20th July, 1858.

F. B. SANBORN, ESQ., AND FRIENDS AT BOSTON AND WORCESTER: I am here with about ten of my men, located on the same quarter section where the terrible murders of the 19th May were committed, called the Hamilton Trading Post murders. Deserted farms and dwellings lie in all directions for some miles along the line, and the remaining inhabitants watch every appearance of persons moving about, with anxious jealousy and vigilance. Four of the persons wounded or attacked on that occasion are staying *with* me. The blacksmith Snyder, who fought the murderers, with his brother and son are of the number. Old Mr. Hargrove, who was terribly wounded at the same time, is another. The blacksmith returned here with me, and intends bringing back his family on to his claim, within two or three days. A constant fear of new troubles seems to prevail on both sides the line, and on both sides are companies of armed men. Any little affair may open the quarrel afresh. Two murders and cases of robbery are reported of late. I have also a man with me who fled from his family and farm in Missouri but a day or two since, his life being threatened on account of being accused of informing Kansas men of the whereabouts of one of the murderers, who was lately taken and brought to this side. I have concealed the fact of my presence pretty much, lest it should tend to create excitement; but it is getting leaked out, and will soon

known to all. As I am not here to *seek* or *secure revenge*, I do not mean to be the first to reopen the quarrel. How soon it may be raised against me, I cannot say, nor am I over-anxious. A portion of my men are in other neighborhoods. We shall soon be in great want of a small amount in a draft or drafts on New York, *to feed us*. We cannot work *for wages*, and provisions are not easily obtained on the frontier.

I cannot refrain from quoting or rather referring to a notice of the terrible affair before alluded to, in an account found in the New York *Tribune* of May 31st, dated at Westport, May 21st. The writer says: 'From one of the prisoners it was ascertained that a number of persons were stationed at Snyder's, a short distance from the Post, a house built in the gorge of two mounds, and flanked by rock walls, a fit place for robbers and murderers.' At a spring in a rocky ravine stands a *very small* open blacksmith's shop, made of thin slabs from a saw-mill. This is the only building that has ever been known to stand there, and in that article is called a 'fortification.' It is to-day just as it was the 19th May,—a little pent-up shop, containing Snyder's tools (what have not been carried off) all covered with rust,—and had never been thought of as a 'fortification' before the poor man attempted in it his own and his brother's and son's defense. I give this as an illustration of the truthfulness of that whole account. It should be left to stand while it may last, and should be known hereafter as *Fort Snyder*.

I may continue here for some time. Mr. Russell and other friends at New Haven assured me before I left that, if the Lecompton abomination should pass through congress, something could be done there to relieve me from a difficulty I am in, and which they understand. Will not some of my Boston friends 'stir up their minds' in the matter? I do believe they would be listened to.¹

You may use this as you think best. Please let friends in New York and at North Elba² hear from me. I am not very stout, have much to think of and to do, and have but little time or chance for writing. The weather of late has been very hot. I will write you all when I can.

I believe all honest, sensible Free State men in Kansas consider George Washington Brown's *Herald of Freedom* one of the most mischievous, traitorous publications in the whole country.

July 23d. Since the previous date, another free state Missourian has been over to see us, who reports great excitement on the other side of the line, and that the house of Mr. Bishop (the man who fled to us) was beset during the night after he left; but, on finding he was not there, they left. Yesterday a pro-slavery man from West Point (Missouri) came over, professing that he wanted to buy Bishop's farm. I think he was a spy. He reported all quiet

¹ The allusion here is probably to Brown's contract with Charles Blair of Collinsville, the blacksmith who was to make the thousand pikes. Brown had engaged them in 1857, and had paid in that year five hundred and fifty of the thousand dollars which the pikes were to cost when finished. In 1858, Brown had not been able, for lack of money, to complete the payment, and was afraid his contract would be forfeited and the money already paid would be lost. He therefore communicated (as I suppose) the facts in the case to Mr. Russell, who was then the head of a military school at New Haven, and had some assurance from him of money to be raised in Connecticut to meet this Connecticut contract.

² His wife and children.

on the other side. At present, along this part of the line the free state men may be said in some sense to 'possess the field,' but we deem it wise to 'be on the alert' Whether Missouri people are more excited through fear than otherwise I am not yet prepared to judge. The blacksmith (Snyder) has got his family back; also some others have returned, and a few new settlers are coming in. Those who fled or were driven off will pretty much lose the season. Since we came here, about twenty-five to thirty of Governor Denver's men have moved a little nearer to the line, I believe.

August 6th. Have been down with ague since last date, and had no safe way of getting off my letter. I had lain every night without shelter, suffering from cold rains and heavy dews, together with the oppressive heat of the days. A few days since, Governor Denver's officer then in command bravely moved his men on to the line, and on the next adjoining claim with us. Several of them immediately sought opportunity to tender their service to me *secretly*. I, however, advised them to remain where they were. Soon after I came on the line, my right name was reported, but the majority did not credit the report.

I am getting better. You will know the true result of the election of the 2d inst., much sooner than I shall, probably. I am in no place for correct *general* information. May God bless you all.

Your friend,

JOHN BROWN.

Inclose in envelope directed to Augustus Wattles, Moncka, Linn County, Kansas; *inside* direct to S. Morgan."

Some of the incidents and allusions in the above letter need to be further explained. The "Hamilton murders" are better known in border story as the Marais des Cygnes Massacre, a tragedy which Whittier has celebrated in verse. Near the river named by the old French *voyageurs* of Louisiana "The Swan's Marsh" (*Marais des Cygnes* or *du Cygne*), in Southern Kansas, was a little settlement of northern farmers. As they were planting their fields and fencing them in May, 1858, an unprovoked assault was made on them by a party from Missouri, under the lead of three brothers named Hamilton, from Georgia; five farmers were killed and five wounded. The murderers were not Missourians, but men from farther south, who had been in Kansas but were driven out in some of the contests of 1856-57. They marched over in an armed band from Missouri, gathered up their victims from the prairie farms and the lonely roads, or took them from their cabins, formed them into a line, and shot them down by a platoon discharge. Then the invaders gave out word that they meant to shoot all the free state settlers in Linn county in the same way. The farmers mustered for defense, in a band of two hundred, near the Missouri line, and detailed a company of mounted men to stand guard, or to ride up and down the line and keep watch of the Hamiltons and their band. When Brown reached

the spot a month later, he put his own men on guard, and the settlers went back to their work. The governor of Kansas, Denver, also sent armed men, perhaps United States troops, to keep the peace, and it is to these that Brown alludes as having offered to serve under him. Brown went to the spot where the massacre took place, assuming the name of "Captain Morgan" for the occasion, fortified himself, and gave out that he was there to fight or be peaceable as the other side might choose; "they could make him as good a neighbor or as bad as they pleased." Gradually his secret came out and the terror of his name frightened the enemy away; the Hamiltons left the neighborhood, and the trouble there ceased. But Brown himself fell sick and was obliged to take shelter for a few weeks with his friend Wattles, at Moneka. I wrote to him early in July a letter which reached him there, and to which he replied as follows:

OSAWATOMIE, KANSAS, 10th September,
1858.

DEAR FRIEND, AND OTHER FRIENDS — Your kind and very welcome letter of the 11th July was received a long time since, but I was sick at the time, and have been ever since until now; so that I did not even answer the letters of my own family, or any one else, before yesterday, when I began to try. I am very weak yet, but gaining well. All seems quiet now. I have been down about six weeks. As things now look I would say that, if you had not already sent forward those little articles,¹ do not do it. Before I was taken sick there seemed to be every prospect of some business very soon; and there is some now that requires doing; but, under all the circumstances, I think not best to send them.

I have heard nothing direct from Forbes for months, but expect to when I get to Lawrence. I have but fourteen regularly employed hands, the most of whom are now at common work, and some are sick. Much sickness prevails. How we *travel* may not be best to write. I have often met the 'notorious' Montgomery,² and think *very favorably* of him.

It now looks as though but little business can be accomplished until we get our mill into operation. I am *most* anxious about that, and want you to name the earliest date possible, as near as you can learn, when you can have your matters gathered up. *Do let me hear from you on this point* (as soon as consistent), so that I may have some idea how to arrange my business. *Dear friends, do be in earnest*; the harvest we shall reap, if we are only up and doing.

13th September, 1858. Yours of the 25th August, containing draft of Mr. S. for fifty dollars is received. I am most grateful for it, and to you for your kind letter. This would have been sooner mailed but for want of stamps and envelopes. I am gaining slowly, but hope to be on my legs soon. Have no further news.

Mailed, September 15th. Still weak.

Your friend.

¹ The boatswain's whistles.

² This was James Montgomery, one of the bravest partisans on the Kansas border, and during the civil war colonel of a black regiment in South Carolina.

The money which I sent to Brown, as above acknowledged, was probably contributed by Gerrit Smith, who, first and last, gave Brown or sent him more than a thousand dollars. Most of the smaller sums which Brown received during the years 1858-59, I suppose, passed through my hands, while the larger sums were paid to him directly by Mr. Stearns or other contributors. Most of the correspondence on this Virginia business also went through my hands; it being Brown's custom to write one letter to be read by the half dozen persons with whom he desired to communicate; and this letter generally (by no means always) coming to me in the first instance. My custom was to show it to Mr. Parker and Dr. Howe, when they were at home, then to send it to Mr. Stearns, who sometimes forwarded it to Colonel Higginson or some more distant correspondent, and sometimes returned it to me. It appears that both the letters just quoted came back to me in October, 1858, and were by me forwarded to Higginson on the 13th of that month.

Colonel Higginson expressed the hope that the enterprise would not be deferred longer than the spring of 1859, and made some contribution to the fund, as also did Mr. Parker and the other members of the secret committee. No active movement to raise money was undertaken, however, until the winter and spring of 1859.

In December 1858, Brown wishing to show by experiment to Missouri what he could do in Virginia, crossed the border from Kansas with a few men, and brought away a party of slaves, with whom he traveled in January and February, 1859, from the border of southern Kansas, through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan to Detroit, where he arrived March 12th, and landed his fugitives safely in Canada. In the latter part of March, 1859, he was at Cleveland, where he sold publicly the horses he had brought from Missouri. While still in Kansas he wrote this striking letter for publication in the *New York Tribune* and other friendly newspapers.

JOHN BROWN'S PARALLELS.

TRADING POST, KANSAS, *January*, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: You will greatly oblige a humble friend by allowing the use of your columns while I briefly state two parallels, in my poor way.

Not one year ago eleven quiet citizens of this neighborhood, viz: William Robertson, William Colpetzer, Amos Hall, Austin Hall, John Campbell, A. Snyder, Thomas Stilwell, William Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, Patrick Reed, and B. L. Reed, were gathered up from their work and their homes by armed force under one Hamilton, and without trial or opportunity to speak

their own defense, were formed into line, and all but one shot — five killed and five wounded. One fell unharmed, pretending to be dead. All were left for dead. The only crime charged against them was that of being free state men. Now, I inquire what action has ever, since the occurrence in May last, been taken by either the president of the United States, the governor of Missouri, the governor of Kansas, or any of their tools, or by any pro-slavery or administration man, to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of this crime?

Now for the other parallel. On Sunday, December 19, a negro man called Jim came over to the Osage settlement, from Missouri, and stated that he together with his wife, two children, and another negro man, was to be sold within a day or two, and begged for help to get away. On Monday (the following) night, two small companies were made up to go to Missouri and forcibly liberate the five slaves, together with other slaves. One of these companies I assumed to direct. We proceeded to the place, surrounded the buildings, liberated the slaves, and also took certain property supposed to belong to the estate.

We however learned before leaving, that a portion of the articles we had taken belonged to a man living on the plantation as a tenant, and who was supposed to have no interest in the estate. We promptly returned to him all we had taken. We then went to another plantation, where we found five more slaves, took some property and two white men. We moved all slowly away into the territory for some distance, and then sent the white men back, telling them to follow us as soon as they chose to do so. The other company freed one female slave, took some property, and, as I am informed, killed one white man (the master), who fought against the liberation.

Now for a comparison. Eleven persons are forcibly restored to their natural and inalienable rights, with but one man killed, and all 'hell is stirred from beneath.' It is currently reported that the governor of Missouri has made a requisition upon the governor of Kansas for the delivery of all such as were concerned in the last-named 'dreadful outrage.' The marshal of Kansas is said to be collecting a posse of Missouri (not Kansas) men at West Point, in Missouri, a little town about ten miles distant, to 'enforce the laws.' All pro-slavery, conservative, free state, and doughface men, and administration tools, are filled with holy horror.

Consider the two cases, and the action of the Administration party.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN BROWN.

On the 4th of March, 1859, I wrote to a friend thus: "Brown was at Tabor (Iowa) on the 19th February, with his stock in fine condition, as he says in a letter to G. Smith. He also says he is ready with some new men to set his mill in operation, and seems to be coming east for that purpose. Mr. Smith proposes to raise one thousand dollars for him, and to contribute one hundred dollars himself. I think a larger sum ought to be raised, but can we raise so much as this? Brown says he thinks any one of us who talked with him might raise the sum if we should set about it; perhaps this is so, but I doubt. As a reward for what he has done, perhaps money

might be raised for him. At any rate he means to do the work, and I expect to hear of him in New York within a few weeks. Dr. Howe thinks J. F. and some others, not of our party, would help the project if they knew of it."

Following up this last suggestion, I sounded several anti-slavery men of wealth and influence in the spring of 1859, and did obtain some subscriptions from persons who were willing to give to a brave man forcibly interfering with slavery, without inquiring very closely what he would do next. But on the other hand I found that Brown's manly action in Missouri had made some of our friends more shy of him. When he reached Boston in May, he was invited to dine on Saturday at the Bird Club, and there for the first time met Senator Wilson, afterwards vice-president, who has thus described the interview: "The last of May, 1859, I met John Brown at the Parker House in Boston. There were a dozen persons present; Brown came in with somebody, and was introduced to quite a number of gentlemen there. I was introduced to him, and he, I think, did not recollect my name. I stepped aside. In a moment, after speaking to somebody else, he came up again, and said to me that he did not understand my name when it was mentioned. He then said, in a very calm but firm tone, 'I understand you do not approve of my course;' referring, as I supposed, to his going into Missouri and getting slaves and running them off. It was said with a great deal of firmness of manner, and it was the first salutation after speaking to me. I said I did not; I believed it to be a very great injury to the anti-slavery cause; that I regarded every illegal act, and every imprudent act, as being against it. I said that, if this action had been a year or two before, it might have been followed by the invasion of Kansas by a large number of excited people on the border, and great many lives might have been lost. He said he thought differently, believed he had acted right, and that it would have a good influence." If Brown had known Senator Wilson as well as he did that Kansas friend who reproved him for the same cause, he would have gone further, and given the senator the same answer; "Brown called in to see me, in going out of Kansas in 1859, and I censured him for going into Missouri and getting those slaves. He said, 'I considered the matter well; you will have no more attacks from Missouri. I shall now leave Kansas; probably you will never see me again. I consider it my duty to draw the scene of the excitement to some other part of the country.'" In this aim he certainly succeeded.

Even Dr. Howe who had been concerned in the Greek revolution, the French revolution of July, 1830, and the Polish revolution of 1831, was distressed, on his return from Cuba in the spring of 1859, to find that Brown had actually been taking the property of slaveholders with which to give their escaping slaves an outfit, and for a time withdrew his support from the veteran, who chafed greatly at this unexpected rebuff. I have an impression that Dr. Howe, on his way home from Cuba (whither he accompanied Theodore Parker in February, 1858), had journeyed through the Carolinas, and had there accepted the splendid hospitality of Wade Hampton and other rich planters; and that it shocked him to think he might have been instrumental in giving up to fire and pillage the noble mansions where he had been entertained. If so, it was a generous reluctance which held him back from heartily entering again into John Brown's plans; nor did he after 1858 so completely support them as before, although he never withdrew from the secret committee, and continued to give money to the enterprise. Parker never returned to Boston, but died in Florence May, 1860. He contributed nothing after 1858, nor did Higginson give so much, or interest himself so warmly in the enterprise after its first postponement.

All this would have made it more difficult, during 1859, to raise the money which Brown needed, had it not been for the munificence of Mr. Stearns, who, at each emergency, came forward with his indispensable gifts. After placing about twelve hundred dollars in Brown's hands in the spring and summer of 1859, he still continued to aid him in one way and another, until almost the day of the outbreak, which was delayed by the slowness of Brown's own movements during the spring and summer of 1859. I find this in one of my letters, dated "Concord, June 4, 1859:" "Brown has set out on his expedition, having got some eight hundred dollars from all sources except from Mr. Stearns, and from him the balance of two thousand dollars; Mr. S—— being a man who, 'having put his hand to the plow, turneth not back.' Brown left Boston for Springfield and New York on Wednesday morning at 8:30, and Mr. Stearns has probably gone to New York to-day to make final arrangements for him. Brown means to be on the ground as soon as he can, perhaps so as to begin by the 4th of July. He could not say where he should be for a few weeks, but letters are addressed to him, under cover to his son John, Jr., at West Andover, Ohio. This point is not far from where Brown will begin, and his son will communicate

with him. Two of his sons will go with him. He is desirous of getting some one to go to Canada and collect recruits for him among the fugitives, with Harriet Tubman or alone, as the case may be. This letter shows I had then no thought that the attack would be made at Harper's Ferry, nor had Mr. Stearns, to whom I was then in the habit of talking or writing about the matter every few days. I have no doubt he knew as much as I did about the general plan. On the 18th of August, Brown sent me word from Chambersburg that he was again delayed for want of money, and must have three hundred dollars, which I undertook to raise for him. On the 4th of September I had sent him two hundred dollars, of which Dr. Howland gave fifty and Gerrit Smith a hundred; on the 14th of September I had all but thirty-five dollars of the remaining hundred, Colonel Higginson having sent me twenty dollars. I think the balance was paid by Mr. Stearns. On the 6th of October—ten days before the attack was made—I wrote to Higginson, "The three hundred dollars desired has been made up and received. Four or five men will be on the ground next week, from these regions and elsewhere. These facts were all known to Mr. Stearns, who within a fortnight of the outbreak was in consultation with Mr. Lewis Hayden, and other colored men of Boston, about forwarding recruits to Brown. I think he paid some of the expenses of recruits, but am not certain.

To the unthinking public, slavery had never seemed more secure or more likely to continue for centuries, than in this very year 1851. But Brown and his friends believed that it could be overthrown, that it *must* be overthrown, and that speedily, else it would destroy the nation. Brown did not contemplate insurrection, but partisan warfare, at first on a small scale, then more extensive. Yet he did not shrink from the extreme consequences of his position. A man of peace for more than fifty years of his life, he nevertheless understood that war had its uses, and that there were worse evils than war for a great principle. He more than once said to me, and doubtless said the same to others, "I believe in the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence; I think they both mean the same thing, and it is better that a whole generation should pass off the face of the earth—men, women and children—by a violent death, than that one jot of either should fail *in this country*. I mean exactly so strong." He also told me that "he had much considered the matter, and had about concluded that forcible separation of the connection between master and slave was necessary to fit the blacks for self-government."

First a soldier, then a citizen, was his plan with the liberated slaves. "When they stand like men, the nation will respect them," he said; "it is necessary to teach them this." He looked forward, no doubt, to years of conflict, in which the blacks, as in the later years of the civil war, would be formed into regiments and brigades and be drilled in the whole art of war, as were the black soldiers of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Dessalines, in Hayti. But in his more inspired moments he foresaw a speedier end to the combat which he began. Once he said, "A few men in the right, and knowing they are right, can overturn a mighty king. Fifty men, twenty men, in the Alleghanies, could break slavery to pieces in two years." Within less than three years from the day he crossed the Potomac with his twenty men, Abraham Lincoln had made his first proclamation of emancipation. Before six years had passed, every one of the four million slaves in our country was a free man.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

Until the troubles in Kansas in 1856-7, the world knew nothing of John Brown. After that time he was well known, though not always kept in mind, until his final adventure in Virginia, and the remarkable scenes at the close of his life fastened the attention of all men, and made his name as familiar to our countrymen and to foreign nations, as are those of Washington and Abraham Lincoln. And it was on the banks of Washington's own noble stream, the Potomac, and among regions familiar to the great Virginian, that this son of Connecticut achieved his highest renown. Robert Harper, an English carpenter from the neighborhood of Oxford, who gave his name to the romantic spot since known as "Harper's Ferry," was a contemporary of Washington, though somewhat older. It was then (in 1747), a part of Lord Fairfax's broad Virginia manor, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, in which Washington, at the request of his friend and patron Fairfax, first began work as a land surveyor. Without waiting for the formality of a survey, Robert Harper, who saw the advantages of the situation, determined to buy out the squatter's cabin and claim which then occupied the locality, paying fifty English guineas for such rights as could be possessed under squatter law. In the year 1748, while Washington was exploring and surveying the Shenandoah valley, Harper went to Lord Fairfax's hunting lodge at Greenway Court (not far off), and obtained a patent for the lands he had purchased. Probably the first survey

of this tract was made by Washington, who also is said to have selected the Ferry, in 1794, as the site of a national armory. The scenery of this region has been described by Jefferson in his *Notes on Virginia*, written shortly before the death of Robert Harper in 1781, and presenting the view as it shows itself from Jefferson's rock above the present village of Harper's Ferry. "You stand, on a very high point of land; on your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain a hundred miles to find a vent; on your left approaches the Potomac, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre."

Around this junction of the two rivers, in the sixty years that followed the death of Washington, had grown up a village of three or four thousand inhabitants. On the northern side of the Potomac rise the Maryland Heights almost perpendicular to the river's bank and some thirteen hundred feet above it. The Loudon Heights, across the Shenandoah, are lower, but both ridges overtop the hill between them, and make it untenable for an army, as was more than once demonstrated during the civil war. Yet this hill itself commands the town below it, and makes the town indefensible against a force occupying that position. Therefore when John Brown, on the night of Sunday, October 16, 1859, entered and captured Harper's Ferry, he placed himself in a trap where he was sure to be taken, unless he should quickly leave it. His purpose, beyond question, was to hold the village but a few hours, make such disposal as he should think best of the government armory and arsenal there, with its tens of thousands of muskets and rifles, get together the principal persons of the whole neighborhood to be detained as hostages, and then move forward into the mountains of Virginia, keeping open such communication as he could, with the mountain region of Maryland and so with the northern states. His first mistake (and he made many in this choice of his point of attack and his method of warfare) was in crossing the Potomac at a place so near the cities of Washington and Baltimore, which are distant but sixty and eighty miles respectively from the bridge over which he marched his men. This bridge is used both by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road and by the travelers

along the public highway ; and the only approach to it from the Maryland side is by a narrow road under the steep cliff, or by the rail road itself. On the Virginia side there are roads leading up from the Shenandoah valley, and both up and down the Potomac. Harper's Ferry is indeed the Thermopylæ of Virginia. Robert Lee, the Hector of the Southern Troy, came here with soldiers of the national army to capture John Brown, in 1859 ; he came here again and repeatedly as commander of the Southern armies, during the five years that followed. His soldiers and their opponents of the Union army canonaded, burnt, pillaged and abandoned the town, which has never recovered from the ruin of the war. The armory workshops are abandoned, both those beside the Potomac, where Brown fought and was captured, and those beside the Shenandoah, where his comrade Kagi fought and was slain. The fine houses of the officers who directed the armory work before the war are turned over to the directors of a school for the colored people, young and old, almost the only thing that flourishes now at Harper's Ferry. The population of the two or three villages crowded together there is but little more than half what it was in 1859.

Brown's attention was turned toward Harper's Ferry and the Virginia counties within easy reach, not only by the natural advantages of the place, and its historical associations with the heroes of Virginia, but also by the number of slaves held there. In the village itself there were few, but in Jefferson county there were four thousand slaves and five hundred free blacks, while the white population was but ten thousand ; and within a range of thirty miles from the Ferry there were perhaps twenty thousand slaves, of whom four or five thousand were capable of bearing arms. Brown may well have supposed that out of this population he could obtain the few hundred recruits that he desired for the first operations of his Virginia campaign ; and could he have succeeded in fortifying himself in the Blue Ridge, as he proposed, it is quite possible he would have had these recruits. A colored clergyman, who heard him unfold his plan in 1858, at a secret meeting of colored people in one of the western cities, reports this version of what he then said : "I design to make a few midnight raids upon the plantations, in order to give those who are willing among the slaves an opportunity of joining us or escaping ; and it matters little whether we begin with many or few. Having done this for two or three times, until the neighborhood becomes alarmed and the generality of the slaves encouraged, we will retire to

the fastness of the mountains; and, ever and anon, strike unexpected though bloodless blows upon the Old Dominion; in the mean time sending away those slaves who may desire to go to the North. We shall by this means conquer without bloodshed, awaken the slaves to the possibility of escape, and frighten the slaveholders into a desire to get rid of slavery." It was the possibility of success in such a plan, that so alarmed the slaveholders of the whole South, and caused Vallandigham of Ohio to say, as he did a few days after Brown's capture, "Certainly it was one of the best planned and best executed conspiracies that ever failed."

Had Brown gone forward as he proposed, he might have secured a foothold for his operations, and it is possible that he could not only have made slavery insecure, and emancipation desirable, but gradually have extended forcible emancipation over a large part of the South. That this was a perilous undertaking, Brown and his men well knew, but they did not believe it hopeless. Thus young Jerry Anderson, who was killed by the side of his captain in the engine house at Harper's Ferry, wrote to his brother in Iowa less than three weeks before the outbreak, in terms of great confidence.

"Our mining company will consist of between twenty five and thirty, well equipped with tools. You can tell Uncle Dan it will be impossible for me to visit him before next spring. If my life is spared, I will be tired of work at that time, and I shall visit my relatives and friends in Iowa, if I can get leave of absence. At present, I am bound by all that is honorable to continue the course. We go in to win, at all hazards. So if you should hear of our failure, it will be after a desperate struggle, and loss of capital on both sides. But that is the last of our thoughts. Everything seems to work to our hands, and victory will surely perch upon our banner. The old man has had the operation in view for twenty years, and last winter¹ was just a hint and trial of what could be done. This is not a large place,* but a precious one to Uncle Sam, as he has a great many tools here. I expect (when I start again travelling) to start at this place and go through the state of Virginia and on south just as circumstances require; mining and prospecting, and carrying the tools with us. . . . I suppose this is the last letter I shall write before there is something in the wind. Whether I will have a chance of sending letters to you I do not know, but when I have an opportunity, I shall improve it. But you don't get any from me, don't take it for granted that I am *gone up*—you know it to be so. I consider my life about as safe in one place as in another."

This letter shows the smallness of the force with which Brown

¹ In Missouri, December 1858, whence he carried off a dozen slaves safely to Canada.

* Harper's Ferry.

intended to begin his work. He would gladly have raised a hundred men (or more) for his first operations, but he was quite ready to commence with thirty, hoping to increase their number by recruits from the freed slaves and accessions from the North, both white and black. He had several persons at the North engaged to enlist and forward recruits, the most active of these being his son, John Brown, Jr., then living at West Andover, Ohio. During the summer of 1859, John Brown, the younger, had visited Boston, and there made arrangements for receiving recruits from Massachusetts.

Only one of the six colored recruits from Massachusetts reached Harper's Ferry before the attack, and even he took no part in the fight. The others were delayed at home, from one cause or another, until the enterprise had failed. The same thing happened with regard to a few other recruits enlisted by John Brown, Jr., or under his direction, while a few persons, who had been counted on to join the expedition, at last refused or hesitated to do so. Had it been delayed, as some of the party expected, until the following spring, it is possible that the number of men would have been increased to fifty; but probably no more than fifty were at any time pledged to join in this particular expedition. Probably it would have been unsafe to trust more persons with the secret, which was so often on the point of being disclosed, yet never really became public. It would appear from a letter of John Brown, Jr., dated September 8, 1859, that he was not informed, until early in September, that the attack would be made in October. "I had supposed," he writes to Kagi, "that you would not think it best to commence *opening the coal banks* before spring, unless circumstances should make it imperative. However, I suppose the reasons are satisfactory to you."

The actual force with which Captain Brown undertook his Virginia campaign consisted of twenty-three men, including himself; but four of these never crossed the Potomac, nor had they all been mustered together on the Kennedy farm or elsewhere. Six of them were colored men, of whom three were fugitive slaves. In the following list those who did not cross the river are marked with an asterisk, and the names of the colored men are in italics. Of the whole number only one, Owen Brown, now survives. Ten of them were killed or died of their wounds in Virginia, seven were hanged, and six escaped. Six of the white men were members of the Brown family or connected with it by marriage, and five of these died in Virginia. The list is as follows:

1. John Brown, commander-in-chief; 2. John Henry Kagi, adjutant, and second in command; 3. Aaron C. Stevens, captain; 4. Watson Brown, captain; 5. Oliver Brown, captain; 6. John E. Cook, captain; 7. Charles Plummer Tidd, captain; 8. William H. Leman, lieutenant; 9. Albert Hall, lieutenant; 10. Owen Brown,* lieutenant; 11. Jeremiah G. Anderson, lieutenant; 12. Edwin Coppoc, lieutenant; 13. William Thompson, lieutenant; 14. Dauphin Thompson, lieutenant; 15. *Shields Green*; 16. *Danield Newby*; 17. *John A. Copeland*; 18. *Osborn P. Anderson*; 19. *Levi Leary*; 20. Stewart Taylor; 21. Barclay Coppoc;* 22. Francis Jackson Merriam;* 23. *John Anderson*.*

It will at once be seen that this company was but the skeleton of an organization, which it was intended to fill up with recruits gathered from among the slaves and at the North; hence the great disproportion of officers to privates. According to the general order issued by Brown, dated at Harper's Ferry, October 10, 1859, a week before his capture of the town, his forces were to be divided into battalions of four companies, which would contain, when full, seventy-two officers and men in each company, or two hundred and eighty-eight in the battalion. Provision was made for officering and arming the four companies of the first battalion, which, in the event of Brown's success, would have been filled up as quickly as possible. Each company was to be divided into bands of seven men under a corporal, and every two bands made a section of sixteen men, under a sergeant. Until the companies were filled up, the commissioned officers seem to have been intended to act as corporals and sergeants in these bands and sections, and they did so during the engagement at the village and the operations in Maryland and Virginia.

Brown's first appearance in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of organizing his attack upon the place, was on the 30th of June, 1859, when he went down from Chambersburg in Pennsylvania to Hagerstown in Maryland, accompanied by his lieutenant Anderson. They spent the night at a tavern in Hagerstown, and there passed for Yankees going through the mountains to search for minerals. On the 3d of July Brown was at the Ferry with Anderson, and his sons Watson and Oliver, and they spent that night at a tavern in Sandy Hook, a hamlet on the Maryland side of the Potomac about a mile below. On the 4th of July they went up the river road towards the house of Mr. John C. Unseld, a Maryland slaveholder, who lived in Washington county about a mile from the Ferry on one of the mountain roads. Between eight and nine o'clock the

morning, as Mr. Unseld was riding down to the Ferry, he met the party strolling along the edge of the mountain. Falling into conversation with them, in the country fashion, he learned that the old man was named Smith, that these were his sons, Watson and Oliver Smith, and that the shorter youth was named Anderson. "Well, gentlemen," said the Marylander, "I suppose you are out hunting minerals, gold and silver, perhaps." "No," said Brown, "we are out looking for land. We want to buy land; we have a little money, and want to make it go as far as we can. How much is land worth an acre hereabouts?" Being told that it "ranged from fifteen dollars to thirty dollars in that neighborhood," he said, "That is high; I thought I could buy for a dollar or two an acre." "No," said the Marylander, "not here; if you expect to get land for that price, you'll have to go farther west, to Kansas, or some of those territories where there is congress land. Where are you from?" "The northern part of New York state." "What have you followed there?" "Farming," said Brown; but the frost had been so heavy of late years it had cut off their crops, they could not make anything there, so he had sold out, and thought they would come farther south and try it awhile.

Having thus satisfied a natural curiosity, Mr. Unseld rode on, and as we may suppose, took his morning dram among his Virginia acquaintances. Returning, some hours afterwards, he again met Mr. Smith and his young men not far from the same place. "I have been looking round your country up here," said he, "and it is a very fine country,—a pleasant place, a fine view. The land is much better than I expected to find it; your crops are pretty good." As he said this he pointed to where the men had been cutting grain, some white men and some negroes at work in the fields, as the custom is there. For in Washington county there were few slaves even then, and most of the field work was done by whites or free colored men.¹ Brown then asked if any farm in the neighborhood was for sale. "Yes, there is a farm four miles up the road here, towards Boonsborough, owned by the heirs of Dr. Booth Kennedy; you can

¹ In walking up the valley road to the Kennedy farm in May 1875, a distance of nearly five miles, I saw scarcely any negroes cultivating the farms, and but one colored woman who was working out-doors; while I saw and talked with several white men plowing or planting their own land. It was not very different from this in 1859, for, out of 31,000 inhabitants of Washington county then, only 1435 were slaves, while 1677 were free colored persons.

buy that." "Can I rent it?" said Brown; then turning to his companions he said, "I think we had better rent awhile, until we get better acquainted, so that they cannot take advantage of us in the purchase of land." To this they appeared to assent, and Mr. Unseld then said, "Perhaps you can rent the Kennedy farm; I do not know about that, but it is for sale I know." Brown then turned to his sons and said, "Boys, as you are not very well, you had better go back and tell the landlord at Sandy Hook that Oliver and I shall not be there to dinner, but will go on up and see the Kennedy place; however, you can do as you please." Watson Brown looked at Anderson and then said, "We will go with you." "Well," said the friendly Marylander, "if you will go on with me up to my house, I can then point you the road exactly." Arrived there he invited them to take dinner, for by this time it was nearly noon. They thanked him but declined, nor would they accept an invitation to "drink something." "Well," said Unseld, "if you must go on, just follow up this road along the foot of the mountain; it is shady and pleasant and you will come out at a church up here about three miles. There you can see the Kennedy house by looking from that church right up the road that leads to Boonsborough, or you can go right across and get into the county road, and follow that up." Brown sat and talked with Unseld for a while, who asked him "what he expected to follow, up yonder at Kennedy's?" adding that Brown "could not more than make a living there." "Well," said Brown, "my business has been buying up fat cattle and driving them on to the state of New York, and we expect to engage in that again." Three days later, the genial Unseld, again jogging to or from the Ferry, again met the gray-bearded rustic, who said, "Well, I think the place will suit me; now just give me a description where I can find the widow Kennedy and the administrator," which Unseld did. A few days after, he once more met the new comer, and found Mr. Smith had rented the two houses on the Kennedy farm, the farm house, about three hundred yards from the public road on the west side, where, as Unseld thought, "it makes a very pretty show for a small house," and "the cabin," which stood about as far from the road on the east side, "hidden by shrubbery in the summer season pretty much." For the two houses, pasture for a cow and horse

* It was at this cabin, since torn down, that Brown kept his boxes of rifles and pistols after they reached him from Ohio. The pikes from Connecticut, a thousand in number, were stored in the loft or attic of the farm house, where Brown and his family lived.

and firewood, from July till March, Brown paid thirty-five dollars, as he took pains to tell Unseld, showing him the receipt of the widow Kennedy.

How was it possible to doubt or mistrust a plain Yankee farmer and cattledrover who talked in that way, and had no concealments, no tricks, and no airs? Evidently the Marylander did not once mistrust him; though he rode up to the Kennedy farm nearly every week from the middle of July till the first of October. "I just went up to talk to the old man," said he to Senator Mason, when telling the story before the senate committee, "but sometimes, at the request of others, on business about selling him some horses or cows. He was in my yard frequently, perhaps four or five times. I would always ask him in, but he would never go in, and of course I would not go in his house. He often invited me in; indeed, nearly every time I went there he asked me to go in, and remarked to me frequently, 'we have no chairs for you to sit on, but we have trunks and boxes.' I declined going in, but sat on my horse and chatted with him." Before the 20th of July he saw there "two females," who were Martha, the wife of Oliver Brown, and Anne, the eldest unmarried sister of Oliver, then a girl of not quite sixteen years. "Twice I went there," says Unseld, "and found none of the men, but the two ladies, and I sat there on my horse — there was a high porch on the house, and I could sit there and chat with them — and then I rode off and left them. They told me there were none of the men at home, but did not tell me where they were. One time I went there and inquired for them, and one of the females answered me, 'they are across there at the cabin; you had better ride over and see them.' I replied it did not make any difference, and I would not bother them, and I rode back home."

I quote all this gossip because it pictures, as no description of mine could, the quiet and drowsiness of this woodland, primitive, easy-going, hard-living population, amid the hills and mountains of Maryland, where John Brown spent the last three months of his free life, and gathered his forces for the battle in which he fell. It is a region of home-keeping, honest, dull country people; and so completely did Brown make himself one of its denizens, that he was accepted as part and parcel of it, even when plotting his most audacious strokes. His wife did not visit him there, but his daughter and daughter-in-law — a bride of the year before, a widow, a mother, and in her grave with her infant beside her when the next winter's snows were falling —

made his cabin cheerful, and softened with feminine tenderness and tact the rough features of their rustic life. Osborn Anderson, who spent the last three weeks before the attack at the Kennedy farm, has pictured the impression made upon him, one of the despised people of color, by the circle in which he found himself. "All the men concerned in the undertaking were on hand when I arrived, except Copeland, Leary, and Merriam; and when all were collected, a more earnest, fearless, and determined company of men it would be difficult to get together. I saw evidence of strong and commanding intellect, high toned morality, and inflexibility of purpose in the men, and a profound and holy reverence for God, united with the most comprehensive, practical, systematic philanthropy and undoubted bravery, in the patriarch leader. There was no milk and water sentimentality, no offensive contempt for the negro who was working in his cause; the pulsations of each and every heart beat in harmony for the suffering and pleading slave. Every morning when the noble old man was at home, he called the family around, read from his Bible, and offered to God most fervent and touching supplications for all flesh. I never heard John Brown pray, that did not make strong appeals to God for the deliverance of the slave. This duty over, the men went to the loft [of the farm house], there to remain all the day long. We were, while the ladies remained, often relieved of much of the dullness growing out of restraint, by their kindness. We were well supplied with grapes, paw-paw, chestnuts, and other small fruits, besides bouquets of fall flowers, through their thoughtful consideration."

Just before Brown expected to begin his campaign, he sent back to their mother in the Adirondac wilderness his daughter and daughter-in-law, under the escort of his son Oliver, who accompanied them as far north as New York. The father soon sent after them a touching and most characteristic letter, which he then thought might be the last he should write to his wife and family :

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., October 1, 1859

DEAR WIFE AND CHILDREN ALL, I parted with Martha and Anne at Harrisburg, yesterday, in company with Oliver, on their way home. I trust before this reaches you, the women will have arrived safe. I have encouragement of having fifty dollars or more sent you soon, to help you to get through the winter; and I shall certainly do *all* in my power for you, and try to commend you *always* to the God of my fathers.

Perhaps you can keep your animals *in good condition* through the winter on potatoes mostly, much cheaper than on any other feed. I think that will certainly be the case if the crop is *good*, and is secured *well* and *in time*.

I sent along four pair blankets, with directions for Martha to have the

choice, and for Bell, Abbie, and Anne to *cast lots* for a choice in the three other pairs. My reason is that I think Martha fairly entitled to *particular* notice.¹

To my other daughters I can only send my *blessing just now*. *Anne*, I want you, *first of all*, to become a *sincere, humble, earnest, and consistent Christian*; and then acquire good and *efficient business habits*. *Save this letter* to remember your father by. Annie.

You must all send to *John* hereafter anything you want should get to us, and you may be sure we shall all be very anxious to learn everything about your welfare. Read the *Tribune* carefully. It may not always be certainly true, however. Begin *early* to take good care of all your animals, and pinch them at the close of the winter, if you *must at all*.

God Almighty *bless and save* you all! Your affectionate husband and father.

Oliver Brown was not then twenty-one. His next older brother, Watson, was just twenty-four, and had been married for three years to Isabel Thompson, whose brothers, William and Dauphin Thompson, like her husband and brother-in-law, were killed at Harper's Ferry. In letters to his wife at various dates from September 3d to October 14th, Watson Brown wrote thus:

"I received your letter of September 14th, the night the girls got home, which I was very glad to get. Oh, Bell, I do want to see you and the little fellow [the young child born in the father's absence] very much, but I must wait. There was a slave near here whose wife was sold off south the other day, and he was found in Thomas Kennedy's orchard, dead, the next morning. Cannot come home so long as such things are done here. . . .

We are all eager for the work and confident of success. There was another murder committed near our place the other day, making in all five murders and one suicide within five miles of our place since we have lived there; they were all slaves, too. . . . Give my regards to all the friends, and keep up good courage; there is a better day a-coming. I can but commend you to yourself and your friends, if I should never see you again. Your affectionate husband.

WATSON BROWN."

On Friday, October 14, Watson Brown, waited at Chambersburg until it was late enough to escort the two latest recruits, John Copeland and Lewis Leary, from the Pennsylvania line, near Middletown, through Maryland to the Kennedy farm, a work which must always be done by night, if the recruits were negroes. He reached the farm at daybreak on the 15th, bringing the two recruits and accompanied by Kagi. On the 16th he and his brothers, Oliver and Owen, received their orders from Captain Brown for the night

¹ Martha was the wife of Oliver, and was to be confined in March. Bell was the wife of Watson, and the sister of William and Dauphin Thompson; Abbie was the wife of Salmon Brown, who stayed at home with his mother.

attack. Owen Brown, with Merriam and Barclay Coppoc, were to remain at the farm as a guard till morning, when, upon the arrival of horses and men from the Ferry, they were to move the arms and wagon-loads to an old school-house, now destroyed, about three miles from the Ferry, on the Maryland side. This place had been selected a few days before by Captain Brown, and it was in fact seized and held by Owen Brown during most of the 17th, while the fighting was going on across the Potomac. Watson Brown, with Stewart Taylor, was to hold the bridge across the Potomac, and Oliver Brown, with William Thompson, the bridge across the Shenandoah, a duty which they performed until the morning of the 17th, when the village of Harper's Ferry was fully in possession of Brown and his men. It was Watson Brown who stopped the train for Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, not long after midnight on the 16th. Both Watson and Oliver were with their father early in the afternoon of the 17th, when he repulsed the sudden attack of the Virginia militia, after intrenching himself in the engine-house, where he was captured on Tuesday morning, the 18th. Shortly before noon on Monday, Watson was sent out with a flag of truce, in company with Stevens and one of Brown's hostages named Kitzmiller; was fired upon and severely wounded, but returned to his father, while Stevens was captured.

Edwin Coppoc, writing to Captain Brown's wife from his cell in Charlestown a month afterward, said :

"I was with your sons when they fell. Oliver lived but a very few moments after he was shot [during the charge of Monday afternoon.] He spoke a few words, but yielded calmly to his fate. Watson was shot at ten o'clock on Monday and died about three o'clock on Wednesday morning. He suffered much. Though mortally wounded at ten o'clock, yet at three o'clock Monday afternoon he fought bravely against the men who charged on us. When the enemy were repulsed, and the excitement of the charge was over, he began to sink rapidly. After we were taken prisoners he was placed in the guard-house with me. He complained of the hardness of the bench on which he was lying. I begged hard for a bed for him, or even a blanket, but could obtain none. I took off my coat and placed it under him, and held his head in my lap, in which position he died without a groan or struggle."

* When in 1875 I visited Harper's Ferry, I found that it was not known there which of the bodies buried by the Shenandoah was that of Watson Brown, and which was Anderson's. Oliver Brown was not buried at all, but thrust roughly, after death, into a barrel and carried away to the medical college in Winchester. It is said that his body was there dissected and treated with insult. At any rate, an attempt made by their mother to obtain the bodies of her two sons, in December, 1859, for burial at North Elba, was unsuccessful. They have monuments at North Elba, near their father's but their bodies do not lie beside

Before the attack on Harper's Ferry, one of Brown's captains, John E. Cook, of Connecticut, had visited the house of Colonel Lewis Washington, great-grandson of George Washington, and learned where to put his hand upon the sword of Frederick the Great and the pistols of Lafayette, presented by them to General Washington, and by him transmitted to his brother's descendants. With that instinctive sense of historical association which led Brown to make his first attack upon slavery in Virginia and amid the scenes of Washington's early life, this liberator of the slaves had determined to appear at their head wielding Washington's own sword, and followed by freedmen who had owed service in the Washington family. He therefore assigned to Stevens and to Cook, as their first duty after Harper's Ferry should be taken, to proceed to Colonel Washington's plantation of Bellair, about four miles south of the Ferry, seize him, with his arms, set free his slaves, and bring him as a hostage to the captured town; and he even went so far as to direct that Osborn Anderson, a free black, should receive from Washington the historical weapons. The order was executed to the letter, and before daybreak on Monday morning Colonel Washington was a prisoner in the hands of Brown,¹ who belted on the sword of

¹ The interview between Brown and Colonel Washington (who was one of the military staff of the governor of Virginia, and thence derived his title) is worth describing in the words of Washington himself. "We drove to the armory gate. The person on the front seat of the carriage said, 'All's well,' and the reply came from the sentinel at the gate 'All's well.' Then the gates were opened, and I was driven in and was received by old Brown. He did not address me by name, but said, 'You will find a fire in here, sir; it is rather cool this morning.' Afterwards he came and said, 'I presume you are Mr. Washington. It is too dark to see to write at this time, but when it shall have cleared off a little and become lighter, if you have not pen and ink I will furnish them, and shall require you to write to some of your friends to send a stout, able-bodied negro. I think after a while, possibly I shall be able to release you, but only on condition of getting your friends to send in a negro man as a ransom. I shall be very attentive to you, sir, for I may get the worst of it in my first encounter, and if so, your life is worth as much as mine. My particular reason for taking you first was that, as an aid to the governor of Virginia, I knew you would endeavor to perform your duty; and apart from that I wanted you particularly for the moral effect it would give our cause having one of your name as a prisoner.' I supposed at that time, from his actions, that his force was a large one; that he was very strong. Shortly after reaching the armory I found the sword of General Washington in old Brown's hand. He said, 'I will take especial care of it, and shall endeavor to return it to you after you are released.' Brown carried it in his hand all day Monday; when the attacking party came on, Tuesday morning, he laid it on the fire engine, and after the rescue I got it." Colonel Washington survived the civil war, in which he took no part, but is now dead. His widow lives in Charlestown, and has sold this sword, with other mementos of Washington, to the state of New York.

Washington and wore it from that time until his own capture, twenty-four hours after. When Virginia awoke on that October morning the haughty commonwealth, mother of presidents and of slaves, beheld a gray-bearded old man, wearing the sword of Washington standing amid the broken fetters of Virginia slaves, with a town of three thousand Virginians, white and black, at his mercy. At no time during the civil war, even when the national government was pouring soldiers into the South by hundreds of thousands and emancipating the slaves by millions, was there greater fear and commotion among the slaveholders than when they first learned of Brown's success at Harper's Ferry.

How simply and in what a plain country fashion Brown made his famous foray ought to be related; since, like all he did, it was keeping with his primitive and ideal character. At the Kennedy farm house, about eight o'clock on the evening of Sunday, the 16th of October,—a cold and dark night, ending in rain,—Brown mustered his eighteen followers, saying, "Men, get on your arms; we will proceed to the Ferry." His horse and wagon were brought to the door of the farm house, and some pikes, a sledge-hammer, and a crowbar were placed in the wagon. Brown "put on his old Kansas cap,"¹ mounted the wagon, and said, "Come, boys!" at the same time driving his horse down the rude lane into the main road. His men followed him on foot, two and two, Charles Plummer Tidd, a Maine farmer who had joined him in Kansas, and John E. Cook taking the lead. At a proper time they were sent forward in advance of the wagon to tear down the telegraph wires on the Maryland side of the Potomac. The other couples walked at some distance apart, and in silence, making no display of arms. Now and then some of them rode beside Brown. When overtaken by any one, the rear couple were to detain the stranger until the party had passed on or concealed themselves, and the same order was given if they were met by any one. The road was unfrequented that night and they passed down through the woods to the bridge across the Potomac without delay or adventure. Upon entering the covered bridge, they halted and fastened their cartridge-boxes, with forty rounds of ammunition, outside their coats, and brought their rifles into view

¹ This was a fur cap with a patent-leather visor, which had been bought for him in Chicago in December, 1856, as he came from Kansas to Massachusetts. He wore also a gray overcoat with a cape, a soldier's overcoat which had seen equal service. No shepherd, king or peasant-captain ever went forth to war more plainly clad.

Kagi and Stevens were at this time at the head of the company, Tidd and Cook having tarried in Maryland to cut the wires. As they approached the Virginia side, the watchman who patrolled the bridge met them and was arrested by Kagi and Stevens, who took him with them to the armory gate, leaving Watson Brown and Stewart Taylor to guard the bridge. The rest of the company proceeded with Brown, in his wagon or on foot, to the armory gate, which was but a few rods from the Virginia end of the bridge. There they halted, at about half past ten o'clock, broke open the gate with the crowbar in the wagon, rushed inside the armory yard, and seized one of the two watchmen on duty. Brown himself, with two men, then mounted guard at the armory gate, and the other fourteen men were sent to different parts of the village. Oliver Brown and William Thompson occupied the bridge over the Shenandoah, and there arrested a few prisoners. Kagi, with John Copeland, went up the Shenandoah a half mile or more to that part of the armory called "the rifle works," where he captured the watchmen, sent them to Brown, and occupied the buildings. Edwin Coppoc and Albert Hazlett went across the street, from the armory gate and occupied the arsenal, which was not in the armory inclosure.



HARPER'S FERRY.

All this was done quietly and without the snapping of a gun ; and before midnight the whole village was in the possession of Brown and his eighteen men. He then dispatched Stevens, Cook, and others, six in all, on the turnpike towards Charlestown to bring in

Colonel Washington and some of his neighbors, with their slaves, as has been already said. This was done before four o'clock in the morning. In the mean time, at 1:30 A.M., the rail road train from the west had reached Harper's Ferry, and a negro porter, who was crossing the bridge to find the missing watchman, was stopped by Watson Brown's guard. Turning to run back and refusing to halt, he was shot and mortally wounded by one of the bridge guard, which was now increased to three. This was the first shot fired on either side, and was three hours after the entrance of Brown into the village. Shots were fired in return by some of the rail road men, and then no more firing took place until after sunrise. Before sunrise the train had been allowed to go forward, Brown and one of his men walking across the bridge with the conductor of the train to satisfy him that all was safe, and that the bridge was not broken down. The work of gathering up prisoners as hostages had also been pushed vigorously, and before noon Brown had more than twice the number of his own force imprisoned in the armory yard. None of his own men were killed or captured until ten or eleven o'clock on Monday morning, when Dangerfield Newby, the Virginia fugitive, was shot near the armory gate. Shortly afterward Stevens was wounded and captured, Watson Brown was wounded, and William Thompson was captured. For from nine o'clock (when the terrified citizens of Harper's Ferry found a few arms and mustered courage enough to use them) until night, the Virginians, armed and officered, had been surrounding Brown's position, and before noon had cut off his retreat into Maryland. During the four or five hours after daybreak, when he might have escaped from the town, he was urged to do so by Kagi, by Stevens, and by others; but for one reason or another he delayed his movements until it was too late. For twelve hours he held the town at his mercy; after that he was firmly caught in the

trap he had entered, and the defeat of his foray was only a question of a few hours' time. He drew back his shattered force into the engine-house near the armory gate, soon after noon, but neither his men at the rifle works, nor those at the arsenal across the



ENGINE HOUSE.

street, nor his son Owen, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, could join him. He fought bravely, and so did Kagi and his few men on the bank of the Shenandoah, but the latter were all killed or captured before the middle of the afternoon, and at evening, when Colonel Lee arrived from Washington with a company of United States marines, nothing was left of Brown's band except himself and six men, two of whom were wounded, in his weak fortress, and two unharmed and undiscovered men, Hazlett and Osborn Anderson, in the arsenal not far off. His enterprise had failed, and apparently through his own fault.

His own explanation of this failure is characteristic : it was fore-ordained to be so. "All our actions," he said to one who visited him in prison, "even all the follies that led to this disaster, were decreed to happen ages before the world was made." He declared at the same time that had he betaken himself to the mountains, he could never have been captured, "for he and his men had studied the country carefully, and knew it a hundred times better than any of the inhabitants." He ascribed his ruin to his weakness in listening to the entreaties of his prisoners and delaying his departure from the captured town. "It was the first time," somebody reports him as saying, "that I ever lost command of myself, and now I am punished for it." But he soon began to see that this mistake was leading him to his most glorious success, a victory such as he might never have won in his own way. A month after his capture he wrote thus to his old school-master in Connecticut : "I have been a good deal disappointed, as it regards myself, in not keeping up to my own plans ; but I now feel entirely reconciled to that, even ; for God's plan was infinitely better, no doubt, or I should have kept to my own. Had Samson kept to his determination of not telling Delilah wherein his great strength lay, he would probably *have never overturned the house*. I did not tell Delilah, but I was induced to act very contrary to my better judgment ; and I have lost my two noble boys, and other friends, if not my two eyes. But God's will, not mine, be done." Thus his thoughts took recourse, as often before, to the story and the fate of Samson, whose last victory over the enemies of Israel was more than paralleled by the short and defeated campaign of John Brown in Virginia.

The story of Brown's capture, of the slaughter of his men, of his own fearless bearing and heroic sayings during his captivity, and of his final martyrdom, "making the gallows glorious like the cross,"

all this is too familiar to be told here. It has become a part of the world's history and literature, a new chapter added to the record of heroism and self-devotion, a new incident in the long romance which has been for three hundred years the history of Virginia. It was little to the honor of Virginia then; but so heavy has been the penalty since visited on that state and her people, that we may only all censure upon what was done. God has judged between thee and John Brown, and His judgment, as always, will be found not only just but merciful, since it has removed from a brave and generous people the curse of human slavery. It was for this result, and this alone, that Brown plotted and fought, prayed and died, and even before his death he saw that his prayers would be answered.

Through his grandfather, the revolutionary captain, John Brown was related to Dr. Humphrey, once president of Amherst college and to the Rev. Luther Humphrey. They were his cousins, and the latter, not long before his execution, Brown wrote one of those remarkable letters which did so much, during his six weeks' imprisonment, to change the public opinion concerning him into that which now prevails. His conversation with Senator Mason at Harper's Ferry and his speech to the court after his conviction are better known than this letter (which, indeed, has seldom been printed), but neither of them gives a nobler image of the "plain heroic magnitude of mind" with which he accepted his fate and explained his course of life. The letter also contains some touches of autobiography which add to its value. It is as follows :

CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA.,
19th November, 1859.

REV. LUTHER HUMPHREY :

MY DEAR FRIEND, Your kind letter of the 12th instant is now before me. So far as my knowledge goes as to our mutual kindred, I suppose I am the first since the landing of Peter Brown from the Mayflower, that has either been sentenced to imprisonment or to the gallows. But, my dear old friend, not that fact alone grieve you. You cannot have forgotten how and where our grandfather fell in 1776, and that he, too, might have perished on the scaffold, had circumstances been but a very little different. The fact that a man dies under the hand of an executioner (or otherwise) has but little to do with his true character, as I suppose. John Rogers perished at the stake, a good and good man, as I suppose; but his doing so does not prove that any other man who has died in the same way was good or otherwise.

Whether I have any reason to "be of good cheer" (or not) in view of my end, I can assure you that I feel so; and I am totally blinded if I do not really experience that strengthening and consolation you so faithfully impart in my behalf. The God of our fathers reward your fidelity. I neither feel

mortified, degraded, nor in the least ashamed of my imprisonment, my chain, or near prospect of death by hanging. I feel assured "that not one hair shall fall from my head without the will of my heavenly Father." I also feel that I have long been endeavoring to hold exactly "such a fast as God has chosen." See the passage in Isaiah which you have quoted.¹ No part of my life has been more happily spent than that I have spent here, and I humbly trust that no part has been spent to better purpose. I would not say this boastingly; but "thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through infinite grace."

I should be sixty years old, were I to live to May 9, 1860. I have enjoyed much of life as it is, and have been remarkably prosperous; having early learned to regard the welfare and prosperity of others as my own. I have never, since I can remember, required a great amount of sleep; so that I conclude that I have already enjoyed full an average number of working hours with those who reach their threescore years and ten. I have not yet been driven to the use of glasses, but can see to read and write quite comfortably. But more than that, I have generally enjoyed remarkably good health. I might go on to recount unnumbered and unmerited blessings, among which would be some very severe afflictions, and those the most needed blessings of all. And now, when I think how easily I might be left to spoil all I have done or suffered in the cause of freedom, I hardly dare wish another voyage, even if I had the opportunity.

It is a long time since we met; but we shall come together in our Father's house, I trust. Let us hold fast that we already have, remembering we shall reap in due time, if we faint not. Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord. And now, my old, warm-hearted friend, goodbye!

Your affectionate cousin,

JOHN BROWN.

A few days before this letter to his cousin Humphrey he had written to another old friend, "I wish I could tell you about a few only of the interesting times I here experience with different classes of men, clergymen among others. Christ, the great captain of liberty as well as of salvation, and who began his mission, as foretold of him, by proclaiming it, saw fit to take from me a sword of steel after I had carried it for a time; but he has put another in my hand (the sword of the Spirit); and I pray God to make me a faithful soldier

¹ The reference here is to the familiar text in the fifty-eighth chapter of the prophet, who may be said to have foretold Brown as clearly as he predicted any event in Hebrew history: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? . . . Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, Here I am. . . . Thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The Repairer of the breach, The Restorer of paths to dwell in."

wherever he may send me." In explanation of this passage it is to be said that during Brown's imprisonment he was often visited by Virginian clergymen and itinerant preachers, desirous of praying with him and of converting him from his errors. One of these afterwards said that when he offered to pray with Brown the old man asked if he was willing to fight, in case of need, for the freedom of the slaves. Receiving a negative reply, Brown then said, "I will thank you to leave me alone; your prayers would be an abomination to my God. To another he said that he "would not insult God by bowing down in prayer with any one who had the blood of the slave on his skirts. A Methodist preacher named March having argued to Brown in his cell in favor of slavery as "a Christian institution," his hearer grew impatient and replied, "My dear sir, you know nothing about Christianity; you will have to learn its A, B, C; I find you quite ignorant of what the word Christianity means." Seeing that his visitor was disconcerted by such plain speaking, Brown added, "I respect you as a gentleman, of course; but it is as a *beaten* gentleman." To these interviews he has alluded in some of his letters of that period, and to a lady who visited him in prison he said, "I do not believe I shall deny my Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, as I should, if I denied my principles against slavery. Why I preach against it all the time; Captain Avis knows I do;" whereat his jailer smiled and said, "Yes."

A citizen of Charlestown, named Blessing, had dressed Brown's wounds while in prison, and had shown him other kind attention for which Brown, who was very scrupulous about acknowledging and returning favors, desired to make him some acknowledgment. On one of the last days of November, therefore, in the last week of his life, Brown sent for Mr. Blessing, and asked him to accept his pocket Bible, as a token of gratitude. In this book, which was a cheap edition in small print, much worn by use, Brown had marked many hundred passages (bearing witness more or less directly against human slavery) by turning down the corner of a page and by heavy pencillings in the margin. On the fly leaves he had written this:

To Jno. F. Blessing, of Charlestown, Va., with the best wishes of the undersigned, and his sincere thanks for many acts of kindness received. There is no commentary in the world so good, in order to a right understanding of this blessed book, as an honest, childlike, and teachable spirit.

JOHN BROWN.

CHARLESTOWN, 29th November, 1859.

He had written his own name as owner of the book on the opposite page, and immediately following it was this inscription :

“The leaves were turned down by him while in prison at Charlestown. But a small part of those passages which in the most positive language condemn oppression and violence are marked.”

Except a codicil to his will, and a note to his wife inclosing it, the very last paper written by John Brown was this sentence, which he handed to one of his guards in the jail on the morning of his execution :

CHARLESTOWN, VA., *December 2, 1859.*

I, John Brown, am now quite *certain* that the crimes of this *guilty land* will never be purged away but with *blood*. I had, as I now think, vainly, flattered myself that without very much bloodshed it might be done.

A week before this, Brown's friend and supporter in his Virginia campaign, Theodore Parker, had written from Rome, to Francis Jackson in Boston, the same declaration, to the truth of which history has fully borne witness. “A few years ago,” wrote Parker, on the 24th of November, 1859, “it did not seem difficult first to check slavery, and then to end it, without any bloodshed. I think this cannot be done now, nor ever in the future. All the great charters of humanity have been writ in blood. I once hoped that of American democracy would be engrossed in less costly ink ; but it is plain now that our pilgrimage must lead through a Red sea, wherein many a Pharaoh will go under and perish.” So it happened, and not only the Pharaohs, but the leaders of the people perished. Standing on the battle-field at Gettysburg, just four years after the date of Brown's letter to Humphrey (November 19, 1863), Abraham Lincoln pronounced that immortal eulogy on those who “gave their lives that the nation might live,” in which he called upon his hearers to resolve “that these dead shall not have died in vain ; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth,”—echoing in this last period the very words of Parker, so often heard in prayer and sermon from his Boston pulpit. Not long afterward Lincoln himself fell, the last great victim in the struggle, as John Brown had been its first great martyr. Henceforth their names will be joined and their words will be remembered together, the speeches of the condemned convict at Charlestown and of the successful statesman at Gettysburg going down to posterity as

the highest range of eloquence in our time. But those brave men whom Lincoln commemorated in his funeral oration went forth to battle at the call of a great people; they were sustained by the resources and by the ardor of millions. When I remember my old friend, lonely, poor, persecuted, making a stand with his handful of followers on the outpost of freedom, our own batteries trained upon him as the furious enemy swept him away in the storm of their vengeance, I see that history will justly exalt his fame above that of the soldiers in the civil war.

It was the mission of John Brown to show our nation the full height and depth of her crime and punishment. It was not till the tragedy of Harper's Ferry and Charlestown, that the inevitable was clearly seen to be inevitable. Lying in his blood, and the blood of his sons, in that fatal town where the blood of his murderers, northern as well as southern, has since been so freely shed to atone for his, the brave old soldier of the Lord uttered the oracles which this nation must hear, though she had not sought them. "You had better, you people of the South, prepare yourselves for a settlement of this question. It must come up for settlement sooner than you are prepared for it, and the sooner you are prepared for it the better for you. You may dispose of me very easily; I am nearly disposed of now. But this question is still to be settled — this negro question, I mean. The end of that is not yet." Simple words yet full of the pith and marrow of truth. Long before, he had written, "I expect nothing but to endure hardness, but I expect to win a great victory, even though it be like the last victory of Sampson. And this American Sampson, 'a Nazarite unto God from the womb to the day of his death,' died in that 'last victory,' which he hoped for, and pulled down in utter ruin our whole house of idols.

"O dearly bought revenge, yet glorious!
Living or dying thou hast fulfilled
The work for which thou wast foretold
To Israel, and now liest victorious
Among thy slain, self-killed,
Not willingly, but tangled in the fold
Of dire necessity; whose law in death conjoined
Thee with thy slaughtered foes, in number more
Than all thy life had slain before."

Mr. Alcott, the Connecticut Pythagorean, who met John Brown in Concord in 1859, gave this description of him at one of his Boston conversations in 1865:

"The only time I saw the Captain,—for so he was then named,—was at a lecture of his, given at our Town Hall. He spoke with the directness that so became him on the Kansas troubles, modestly alluding to the part he had taken in those encounters. Our people heard him with favor. He impressed me as a person of surpassing sense, courage and religious earnestness. A man of reserves, yet he inspired a confidence in his integrity and good judgment. He seemed superior to any legal traditions, able to do his own thinking, was an idealist, at least in matters of state, if not on all points of his religious faith. He did not conceal his hatred of slavery, much less his readiness to strike a blow for freedom at the fitting moment. I thought him equal to anything he should dare, the man to do the deed necessary to be done with the patriot's zeal, the martyr's temper and purpose. And as I looked, it was plain that Nature was interested in his purpose, and had intimated hers in his person. Though but little above medium height, he seemed tall as he rose to speak, and there was something thunderous about his brow that Brackett has caught in his bust. His eyes were remarkable for their depth of grey bravery, as if the lion lay couchant there, and ready to spring at the least rustling, yet they were kindly in repose, though dauntless and determined. I am accustomed to divine men's tempers by their voices; his was vaulting and metallic, suggesting reserved force and indomitable will. In short, his countenance and frame throughout were surcharged with unmistakable power. At a later date, he cultivated the flowing beard which gave him the soldierly air and port of an apostle. Not far from sixty then, he seemed alert and agile, resolute and ready for any crisis. I thought him the manliest of men, and the type synonym of the Just. Perhaps I felt more disposed to magnify his claims upon my admiration on learning that he came from my native state.

The public murder of John Brown upon a Virginia gallows, following closely after his capture of Harper's Ferry, was the first act in the long tragedy, of which the public murder of Lincoln was the final catastrophe :

"Bloodily closed what bloodily began,
With slaughter of that far-foreseeing man;
Whose spirit, from the scaffold where he died,
Armies and senates could inspire and guide."

Nor is it without the deepest reason, in the fitness of things, that the great heart of the people, in all nations, responding to the voice of Nature, joins the names of Brown and Lincoln in the same throb of gratitude. An American lady, who had known intimately both these martyrs of liberty, was spending a few weeks, soon after the emancipation of the Russian serfs, in Moscow, that citadel of ancient oppression. Entering a poor man's shop one day to purchase the *icon* or picture of some Russian saint, and giving the shopkeeper to understand that she was an American, he drew her with enthusiasm into a recess of his dingy rooms, where a lamp was continually burning before rude pictures of his American saints, John Brown and

Abraham Lincoln, placed side by side for his daily worship. He has been a serf, one of the millions whom the noble edict of Alexander set free. Along with the czar and his patron saint, he paid religious honors to the two American emancipators, the echoes of whose good fame had reached him, blended sweetly in one lofty note, as the wind came borne across seas and lands, from the Potomac to the Moskwa.

It was their deeds, not their words, that reached the ears of the Russian serf, yet how imperishable are the very words of Brown. "What avail all your scholarly accomplishments and learning, compared with wisdom and manhood?" said Henry Thoreau, speaking of John Brown, at the commemoration in North Elba, July 4, 1863. "To omit his other behavior, see what a work this comparatively unlearned and unlettered man wrote within six weeks. He wrote in prison, not a History of the World, like Raleigh, but an American book which, I think, will live longer than that. What a variety of themes he touched on in that short space! There are words in the letter to his wife, respecting the education of his daughters which deserve to be framed and hung over every mantelpiece in the land. It seems fitting to include in this biography not the short passage thus mentioned, but his whole last letter, which deals with grave matters :

JOHN BROWN'S LAST LETTER TO HIS FAMILY.

CHARLESTOWN PRISON, JEFFERSON CO. VA., Nov. 30, 1859.

My dearly beloved Wife, Sons and Daughters, Every One : As I now begin, probably what is the last letter I shall ever write to any of you, I conclude to write to all at the same time. I will mention some little matters particularly applicable to little property concerns in another place.

I recently received a letter from my wife, from near Philadelphia, dated Nov. 22, by which it would seem that she was about giving up the idea of seeing me again. I had written her to come on if she felt equal to the undertaking, but I do not know that she will get my letter in time. It was on her own account chiefly that I asked her to stay back. At first I had a most strong desire to see her again, but there appeared to be very serious objections ; and should we never meet in this life, I trust that she will in the end be satisfied it was for the best at least, if not most for her comfort.

I am waiting the hour of my public murder with great composure of mind and cheerfulness, feeling the strong assurance that in no other possible way could I be used to so much advantage to the cause of God and of humanity, and that nothing that either I or all my family have sacrificed or suffered will be lost. The reflection that a wise and merciful, as well as just and holy, God rules not only the affairs of this world, but of all worlds, is a rock to set our feet upon under all circumstances — even those more severely trying ones in which our own feelings and wrongs have placed us. *I have now no doubt but that our seeming disaster will ultimately result in the most glorious success.* So my dear shattered and broken family, be of good cheer, and believe and trust in God with all your heart, and with all your soul, for he doeth all things with

Do not feel ashamed on my account, nor for one moment despair of the cause, or grow weary of well doing. I bless God I never felt stronger confidence in the certain and near approach of a bright morning and glorious day than I have felt, and do now feel, since my confinement here. I am endeavoring to return like a poor prodigal as I am, to my Father, against whom I have always sinned, in the hope that he may kindly and forgivingly meet me, though a very great way off.

O, my dear wife and children! would to God you could know how I have been travailing in birth for you all, that no one of you may fail of the grace of God through Jesus Christ; that no one of you may be blind to the truth and glorious light of his Word, in which life and immortality are brought to light. I beseech you, every one, to make the Bible your daily and nightly study, with a child-like, honest, candid, teachable spirit of love and respect for your husband and father. And I beseech the God of my fathers to open all your eyes to the discovery of the truth. You cannot imagine how much you may soon need the consolations of the Christian religion. Circumstances like my own, for more than a month past, have convinced me beyond all doubt of my own great need of some theories treasured up when our prejudices are excited, our vanity worked up to the highest pitch. O, do not trust your eternal all upon the boisterous ocean without even a helm or compass to aid you in steering! I do not ask of you to throw away your reason; I only ask you to make a candid, sober use of your reason.

My dear young children, will you listen to this last poor admonition of one who can only love you? O, be determined at once to give your whole heart to God, and let nothing shake or alter that resolution. You need have no fears of regretting it. Do not be vain and thoughtless, but sober-minded; and let me entreat you all to love the whole remnant of our once great family. Try and build up again your broken walls, and to make the utmost of every stone that is left. Nothing can so tend to make life a blessing as the consciousness that your life and example bless and leave others stronger. Still, it is ground of the utmost comfort to my mind to know that so many of you as have had the opportunity, have given some proof of your fidelity to the great family of men. Be faithful unto death; from the exercise of habitual love to man it cannot be very hard to love his Maker.

I must yet insert the reason for my firm belief in the divine inspiration of the Bible, notwithstanding I am, perhaps, naturally sceptical; certainly not credulous. I wish all to consider it most thoroughly when you read that blessed book, and see whether you cannot discover such evidence yourselves. It is the purity of heart, filling our minds as well as work and actions, which is everywhere insisted on, that distinguishes it from all the other teachings, that commends it to my conscience. Whether my heart be willing and obedient or not, the inducement that it holds out is another reason of my convictions of its truth and genuineness; but I do not here omit this my last argument on the Bible, that eternal life is what my soul is panting after this moment. I mention this as a reason for endeavoring to leave a valuable copy of the Bible, to be carefully preserved in remembrance of me, to so many of my posterity, instead of some other book at equal cost.

I beseech you all to live in habitual contentment with moderate circumstances and gains of wordly store, and earnestly to teach this to your children and children's children after you, by example as well as precept. Be determined to know by experience, as soon as may be, whether Bible instruction is of divine origin or not. Be sure to owe no man any thing, but to love one another. John Rogers wrote to his children, "Abhor that arrant whore of

Rome." John Brown writes to his children to abhor, with undying hatred, also, that sum of all villanies — Slavery. Remember, he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city. Remember also, that they, being wise, shall shine, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever.

And now, dearly beloved family, to God and the work of his grace I commend you all

Your affectionate husband and father.

JOHN BROWN.

And here too should stand, though earlier in date, that famous speech of Brown's in court, November 2, 1859. He was not allowed to address the people before his execution, December 2, 1859.

JOHN BROWN'S LAST SPEECH.

I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say.

In the first place, I deny every thing but what I have all along admitted — the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended certainly to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri, and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder, or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection.

I have another objection: and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case) — had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.

This Court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or, at least, the New Testament. That teaches me that all things 'whatsoever I would that men should do unto me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, that 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say, I am yet too young to understand that: God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments — I submit; so let it be done.

Let me say one word further.

I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected. But I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite slaves to rebel, or make

any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind.

Let me say, also, a word in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me. I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me. But the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. There is not one of them but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with, till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated.

Now I have done.

No, brave and generous old friend ! when you uttered those words you had not "done," you had only begun. "On the day of his translation" said Thoreau, "I heard, to be sure, that he was hung, but I did not know what that meant ; I felt no sorrow on that account. But not for a day or two did I even *hear* that he was *dead*, and not after any number of days shall I believe it. Of all the men who were said to be my contemporaries, it seemed to me that John Brown was the only one who had *not* died. I meet him at every turn. He is more alive than ever he was. He has earned immortality. He is not confined to North Elba nor to Kansas. He is no longer working in secret. He works in public, and in the clearest light that shines on this land." And what a work he has accomplished already, in the few brief years since his body was carried from the scaffold in Charlestown to its resting place beside the great rock at North Elba ! Like "the rock Etam," upon which Samson dwelt, his grave became his strong hold, while "his soul went marching on." Those who, unlike Thoreau, had mourned his death, now finding him risen and triumphant, were ready to chant, with Milton's Hebrews, after that "last victory of Samson" which Brown had foretold for himself.¹

"All is best, though we oft doubt
What the unsearchable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close.
Oft He seems to hide his face.
But unexpectedly returns,
And to His faithful champion hath in place
Borne witness gloriously, whence Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His uncontrollable intent ;
His servants he, with new acquist
Of true experience, from this great event,
With peace and consolation hath dismissed,
And calm of mind, all passion spent."

¹ See page 95.

THE BURIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

BY WILLIAM L. CHANNING.

That day, I mind it well, we buried him,
There, in our heart of hearts! From city's wall,
From depth of deepest woods, came up the moan,
The weariness, the wail, all that was grief,
Or could be, in a world all pain and woe.
Gone and forever gone! the good, the just,
The patriot fervid, he who lived — to die,
As he had lived to act,— for the oppressed, the weak.
A shining stone shall be engraved for him,
Thereon a martyr's name, the last and best,
Not Rose, not Lancaster, but "For the Slave,"
Hapless and helpless, for his breaking heart,
He stood, truest and best, that hero-soul,
Old Ossawatimic!

Slow tolled those bells!
Slow and how far away, and yet too near!
Where grey Monadnoc lifts a forest front
Over low Jeffrey's pass, sunk in the vale,
(Or what seems such, to them who climb that mount),
And wide Quonaticut, the Indian's stream,
And those White hills that bend their brows in heaven,
By seas and farthest lands, and sky and shore,
Slow tolled the weary peal, John Brown is dead!
Gone — in his prime of good and thought, and hope,
Stabbed to his heart so foully by the men,
Who were the Southern Madness in their souls.
Yea! like a falling star, thro' twilight's depth,
He sank in Heaven, his words were like the hues
Some gentlest eve imprints with Zephyr's touch,
And overlays the ripples of the stream,
In her last glory soothing earth to tears.
And yet that knell, his form this fatal hour,
Is swinging on the scaffold!

"Never I planned,
To kill or ravage, torture or destroy,
Not in rebellion, not to slay their foes
Incite the slave, solely to loose his cords.
'Do unto me as ye would have me do,
And in my bonds be bound, even as myself,'
By that, as far as in me I have done,
God hath not parted persons in his law.
Father! if by thy will, I came to be
What now I am, if ever in my heart,
From my first recollection, still I felt
Thy guiding hand, be still to me, the same,

HISTORY OF TORRINGTON.

This lovely hour all gentleness and peace,
 Ere the faint dawn has painted the dim sky,
 And all her beauty sleeps upon the world.
 I am at peace with all men, in my heart
 I feel the quiet of thy morn, O give
 Me strength of hope, and power of faith to meet
 This sacrifice, I make for man, myself
 A poor and sinful creature, worn and weak.
 Unfailing God, our friend, O give me strength,
 Truly uplift in love, renew my prayer,
 Father! pardon what I have done amiss,
 These deeds were sad, they wore a troubled look,
 Yet for that principle alone, of right,
 I forward moved, then sanctify these acts.
 May they upon the future, throw their light,
 As yonder rising orb who paints the morn,
 With beauteous tints of life; let them awake
 The hearts of a great people, who have moved
 Too sluggishly in freedom's cause, and let
 My name if vain, unnoticed, be the word
 To lift a struggling race, and free the Slave!
 O God! my Savior, my redeemer too,
 Receive me to thyself, now that the day
 Has dawned, when I must die, and those I leave
 That poor and scattered remnant on the hills,
 Of my contentment something breathe in them.
 And let their weeping souls be filled with light,
 And from their breaking hearts be heaven in view,
 Seeing that they, who try for duty, so to live,
 However weak, and so to die for it,
 May with thee be received —"

Mild was that morn, and peaceful was the day,
 When forth from his last prison, stepped this man,
 Who made the Union sacred, and renewed
 By heavenly deeds, the early patriot's faith,—
 Forth from his cell, a wounded dying saint,
 Far from his home, far from his loved-ones aid,
 But closest in their hearts,— with step unshaken,
 And firmly went he forth! and as he went,
 A poor devoted slave, a mother stood,
 One of the race that Christ came down to love,
 Bearing upon her breast, an infant-slave,
 There, by the prison-gate, his blessing craved,
 Softly, with angel-voice, he blessed her there,
 One of his children, for whose good he lived,
 His mind on heaven, his heart still loving earth!

Then, forth, that tread of soldiers with bright arms,

Rifles in long derision at his side,
 Flashed on December sunshine, like a pall
 O'er all that speechless world, cutting the cold
 And hard rapacity of civil lines
 Across God's sky of light,—on, with his cheerful thoughts,
 That patriot fared, and sitting on the bier,
 That soon should hold his silent form, he said :
 " This is a country beautiful, and first
 With pleasure have I seen it now." Serene,
 And clear, modest and sensible,
 He passed along, eyeing in peace the hills,
 That urge the steep Potomac on its flight,
 By old romantic wood and cliff tower tall,—
 Blue as the skies above them, far away
 O'er drear Virginia's vales,—soft russet shades
 The earth, and some few trees, leafless this day,
 Recalling in their grace more vernal bliss.
 O had the might been present in that hour !
 To lift his sinking form and bear him on
 With the dark race he fondly rushed to save !
 O had the soul, the power acquitted then,
 Its future to the world ? (his name is graved,
 First on the Capitol, his figure shines
 Above the highest, who holds the nation's heart) ;
 And now he asked : " Why are not all within the field,
 Not only soldiers, but the citizens ?"
 Faithful to freedom in this cruel hour.
 Why were ye faithless, heavens ? Shall yon chill sky,
 Wherein December's sun gleams sadly forth,
 Fail to prefer one pitying look on him,
 Who dies to liberate the down-trod race,
 From stripes and crime, and legal butcheries,
 Inexpiable, untold woes, the stake, the lash,—
 Not tears, not pity, mercy, no remorse,
 In those who stand around, to slay this man,
 (They called him brave ; " That was my mother's lesson),"
 So mild and pure, an infant without guile !—
 'Twas o'er, 'twas done, the noble, generous soul,
 Now more than martyr, met a felon's doom.—

He went

To death !— death for a multitude, whose hearts
 Were wrung with time-worn suffering, all one pang,
 And torn, like desolation's corses chill,
 Across some mountain-chain, where hungry wolves
 Gnaw the still quivering flesh, and reek their thirst
 On hearts, quick with life's pulses, went to death,
 After those words spoke on Judea's mount,
 The text of love, no wild revenge or hate :

" I could have moved,

But there were prisoners, within my charge,
 I did not fire, this came we for alone,
 But this, no more, to free the Slave, 'tis right,
 The poorest and the weakest, these we aid."

He stood, he could not fly,
 His children fell, that loss was on his soul,
 He spared the lives of them, who sought his own,
 Weak as a dying infant spake great words,
 Soft as an angel's voice, they clearly fall ;
 " I think my friends ! you wrong both God and man,
 And such as interfere in this respect,
 Must act for right, to break man's galling chains,"

They answered,— " Yes,"
 They felt it in their hearts, knew in their minds,
 A voice sprang back from the dark centuries' folds,
 " Father forgive them, they know not what they do."
 They could have wept, bound up the brave man's wounds,
 And set him on a throne, a hero's throne,
 And triumphed him to Alabama's shores,
 Or where the hot Caribbean melts her wave
 Of fire and silver on the Texan's coast,
 O'er Carolina's sands and rice-bound marsh,
 And proud Virginia, once of Washington.

That could not be !
 God's hand was on the hour,— it must not be !
 Never since human breath had moulded sound,
 Or given words to sense, more awful truths,
 Were stretched across the strands of Fate, than those,
 From that poor, simple, dying, tender soul.
 It could not be ! by camp and tower, and ford,
 By crashing cannon tearing down the glen,
 In the lone forest, up dark mountains hoar,
 On sea and land, and graves on earth and wave,
 Sons, fathers falling, doomed without a shrift,
 Unburied not unknelled, came forth that voice
 From the cold armory of Harper's vale,
 A prophecy of woe, " Prepare, prepare,
 The soonest — best, the settlement will come,
 The end's not yet," a voice of woe and war,—
 Where thro' their valleys dash the liberal streams,
 And at day's dying hour, the purple hills
 Smile in their forests at the bounteous heavens.

His seat, is vacant now
 The son is gone ; his mother folds her hands,
 Her hair is gray, " Yes, he was mine, 'tis just !
 I gave him for the slave, that hour was God's,
 The negro's blood was ours, he died for him,
 (All that I loved sat in his empty chair),

Died for the mother weeping o'er her child,
 Torn from her bleeding arms; the scourging lash
 Striping her naked flesh, because she wept
 For her young infant's life, sold on the block—
 Sold? God in heaven, yes, for her, he died!"
 (Their barren fields dry shrinking in the sun,
 The city's pomp is o'er, the grass grows green
 Along the silent mart, the drooping flag
 Fades in the hot glare of that Southern tomb).

Here, in these quiet fields, John Brown came forth,
 Cradled in peace and modest competence;
 In pleasant Torrington, drew first his breath,
 Where swift a gleaming wave, darts Naugatuck,
 And the calm hills stretch off to Wolcott's side,
 Soft in their laurel clumps 'neath towers of pine,
 Birthplace of kindred thought all purely reared,
 Where mellow Alcott spake and fetched that strain
 Of sweet, melodious converse. O ye hills!
 And groves, and charming greensward meads,
 Of rural Torrington, never had yet,
 A more devoted soul emerged to life,
 Among the baffling shades that sepulchre,
 This large, afflictive, unwound web of time,
 Than him, I vainly speak of.

From your force,
 A child, he drew perpetual courage,
 Full rich in the love of a good mother,
 To life's adventure saintly and resigned,
 Taught to serve truth, seek God and do the right!
 Yes! must there move all blessings in this air
 Of dear Connecticut, o'er her green fields,
 Her lone romantic hills, her torrents bold,
 And yonder wave-fringed town, whence busy Yale
 Pours forth such learned rivers, o'er the States.
 And still, it stands, the home where he was born,—
 The homely house, domestic in its style,
 As he, who there first felt the wrench of time,
 With sloping roof behind, with windows quaint,
 And lavish chimney from its centre flung,
 Shaming the villa's brick. And here he played,
 A merry boy beneath the low stone wall,
 Or saw the sunset fade across the lines
 That suit yon happy fields. Here, as a child,
 Along the meadows, where the streamlet glides,
 No future condescension could reveal
 The boding years, and yet remain these things;
 But he, who saw them so unconsciously
 Of days in store, he may not come again,
 When even the weeds and tall, neglected grass,

Whisper their fitful surmise to the breeze,
 That overtops their dreams ! Widely the day,
 On this uncumbered horizon falls in
 From those blue skies, a house standing so free,
 In its society of light and air.
 What tho' its casements rattle in the blast,
 Immortal deeds within them sprang to life !
 Not long his hours among his household gods,
 For, far away, where bold Ohio's stream,
 Pours down her volume, past Kentucky's vales,
 And further yet, and in maturer years,
 He spent his strength upon that prairie fight
 For bleeding Kansas, when Missouri's crimes
 Burnt thro' a freeman's heart and lit its flames.
 There, came the sorrow o'er him, there his race
 Fell at the Southern rifle, there he fought,
 And with superior calmness, or swift guile
 Such as a woodman's creed sweetly allows,
 Thus preached a hero's truth, saintly if strong.
 Wise Ossawatomic !

He knew not that,—

The day in Harper's vale. Never he heard,
 Those pealing strains ascend from camp and town,
 "We're marching on," unknown, unheard-of lived,
 Where the dark Adirondacs fling the pine,
 Up the unsounded ramparts of their chains,
 And lakes, whence the wild waterfall alone,
 Whirls thro' the steep-cut flume a curdling hymn.
 There, as a settler on the silent lands,
 Within his heart musing of many things,
 His children near, their mother by his side,
 (She, who walked truly with him to the end,
 Soothed his affliction, staunched his wounds with love),
 There, in that tranquil Elba, might have lived,—
 And all that is, not been ?

Most vain that thought !

Before him lay the laws, the swift reward,
 The spy, the bribe, the scoff, hunted from town
 To town, bearing a charmed life, for death
 Grimly prepared. And still that voice, a cry
 From breaking hearts, more wretched than his own.
 That simple, childlike, helpless, loving race,—
 Enough, he heard it still !

No, no, not rest,

He knew no rest, sleeping or waking none !
 Holding his plough across the fresh-broke swards,
 When fell his children in the prairie-fight,
 Or at the good man's burial from the church,
 In storm or calm, in danger or repose,

"Do ye for us, as we should do, for you,
We are the poor, oppressed, and you — the strong."
Nor aid he sought, nor force of arms nor men,
But in his daring heart, and soldier's brain,
Matched to heroic will with earnest prayers,
And those few watchful souls who knew this man,
As one, a bride, upon a summer morn,
To some sweet sacrifice of all her dower,
Devoted to the death for him she loves,
He went, not all alone!

That race kept with him,
The oppressed, the weak, those who him needed.
The souls went too, of all the martyred good,
Who died for men, stars that adorn the Past,
And light the sky of ages, lamps of fame!
And one whom he had worshiped from his birth,
The Savior! Those too, him half-way welcomed,
Fluent and loud, fixed pioneers of speech,
Who poured forth abolition, and preferred
Scant reconciliation in all human souls,
To close companionship. And women,
Of tried passion, who surprised man's fortitude,
And off their silvery lips loosed the shrill breath
Of liberty into war's clarion keen,
Shaping man's rancor.

With this host he passed,—
All that was acting on life's stage, he passed:
Or crowding street, or miscellaneous wain,
Towering with luxuries, the Mill whose bleach,
Was spun from bloody thread; the Court, the Church,
Where never yet, that name of Slave was breathed,
He knew them well, 'twas the loud treacherous world,
He oft had dreamed of, masking Human Right,
(Pouring envenomed death, thro' life and love)
Till one man touch the cords and launch the bark,
With loud acclaim, United Liberty!

He came, he touched the cords, 'tis done!
The chain is snapt; the vessel leaves the shore.

WILLIAM BATTELL

Came from Woodbury about 1784, and settled as a merchant at Torrington, where he lived and died. His business career was one of honor and success until 1808, when he sold his store to his sons Joseph and William, and gave his attention to farming and a quiet independent life until his death, Feb. 29, 1832. As illustrative of the careful manner in which he commenced his business transactions at Torrington, it is said that Dr. Woodward went to his store to buy a skillet and Mr. Battell would not trust him, and that the doctor in later life, frequently laughed about it, as quite a joke.

Mr. Battell became extensively and favorably known throughout the county and the state and in his store did a large business for many years, being in competition with Doctor Hodges' store on the west side of the town, and being nearer Hartford had quite the advantage over the west side. He was entrusted largely in public offices and the business responsibilities of the town, and in all was not only regarded as competent but of superior judgment and executive ability; a kind of dignity and honor being still coupled with his name as a citizen that marks him with pre-eminence among the citizens of the town and also of the county. This store was the chief place of resort and public gathering for the news until about 1810, when Nathaniel Smith's store took the lead.

In those times it was deemed wise and entertaining to amuse company by jokes, and by taking advantage of sayings and doings of individuals to create merriment, and in this Father Mills was not far behind the chief of all of them. Having occasion, as every body did in those days, to go to the store for some rum he took a teakettle instead of a bottle, in which to carry it home. Mr. Battell said, "why did you bring a teakettle?" said Father Mills, "I did not know but that it might want boiling down a little." Such a suggestion is thought to have more pertinency at the present day than when Mr. Battell kept store; but it is also believed that the more water to-day, the less the poison.

For further account of Mr. Battell's store, see page seventy five.

JOSEPH BATTELL,

Son of William and Sarah (Buckingham) Battell, was born in Milford, July 21, 1774. The family removed soon after to Woodbury and thence to Torrington, where he was engaged in his father's store

except the time devoted to schooling. In 1792, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Norfolk, Ct., and commenced business as a merchant, for himself, where he continued forty-six years, being very successful, and becoming extensively and honorably known at the south and west, as well as at home. He was one of the earliest and most liberal donors to the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and to the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, of which he was director. He was a trustee of Middlebury college, and received the honorary title of Master of Arts from that institution. He often represented Norfolk in the legislature.

He married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Ammi R. Robbins, first pastor of the church in Norfolk. The first year of their married life, they adopted as a son, her nephew William Lawrence, who married Caroline A. Rockwell of Colebrook, and resided at Northampton, Mass., where he died Feb. 22, 1867, aged 65 years. They subsequently had nine children: Joseph, Philip, Sarah, Irene, Urania, Anna, Robbins, John, Ellen. He died Nov. 30, 1841, aged 61. She died Sept. 23, 1854, aged 75 years. Their son Joseph was graduated at Middlebury college in 1823, Philip at the same institution in 1826, and Robbins at Yale in 1839. Their daughter Sarah married Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D.D., who was ordained pastor of the church in Norfolk, April 25, 1832, which office he held until his decease in 1875. Irene married Rev. William A. Larned, who was ordained pastor of the church in Millbury, Mass., in May, 1834, and dismissed in October, 1835; was associated with Rev. N. S. S. Beeman, D.D., and Rev. E. A. Kirk, in teaching in a theological institution at Troy, N. Y., three years, and was professor of rhetoric and English literature in Yale college from the autumn of 1839 until his decease in February, 1862. Urania married Hon. James Humphrey, who began the practice of law in Louisville, Ky., in 1836; removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1838, and followed his profession in New York city nearly thirty years in the eminent law firm of Butler, Barney and Humphrey; was sent to the legislature, and was elected to congress in 1858 and 1864, and died while a member of congress in June, 1866. Ellen married Rev. Azariah Eldridge, D.D., pastor of the North Congregational church in New Bedford, Mass., from 1847 to 1856; pastor of Fort street Presbyterian church, Detroit, Mich., from 1858 to 1865, and preacher at the American chapel, Paris, France, from 1866 to 1868.

MRS. ANN S. BATTELL LOOMIS,

Daughter of William and Sarah (Buckingham) Battell of Torrington, married Rev. Harvey Loomis in 1811. She died, July 27, 1861, aged 78 years; the same age of her sister Mrs. McEwan. See biography of Mr. Loomis.

REV. JAMES BEACH

Was born in Winchester June 10, 1780, but when one year old his parents removed to Torrington where he was brought up. He was the son of John and Mercy (Bassett) Beach of Torrington. His years of childhood were spent on the old homestead of his grandfather, Capt. Abel Beach, near Torrington church. He united with the church September 1, 1799, at the same time with Rev. Timothy P. Gillett and the Rev. Luther Hart, having entered into the experimental part of religious life that year during the revival under Mr. Gillett. His exercises of mind, during several days previous to his obtaining hope of acceptance through Jesus, the Savior, were very great and of great discouragement. He walked the fields in meditation; read his Bible with much earnestness, sought the counsels of those in whom he had confidence as Christians, and for a time seemed in great doubt as to any intentions of good in the Divine Being, towards him. But light came and the day was one of decided joy and hope; and from that day he was very decided in his religious convictions, and very earnest and continuous in his efforts to make known the hope of the gospel. He graduated at Williams college; studied theology under Rev. Asahel P. Hooker of Goshen, 1804-5; and after a brief candidacy was called to and ordained pastor of the First Congregational church of Winsted, Conn., on a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars a year, with an advance of funds to purchase a dwelling, repayable in yearly installments.

He was sound, dignified, and conservative; faithful in his parochial duties; especially in his pastoral visits and his supervision of the schools. The faithfulness of his ministry was attested by repeated revivals and the exemplary lives of most of the converts. He was dismissed from his pastorate at his own request, January 26, 1842, but continued his residence in Winsted until his death on the 10th day of June, 1850, at the age of seventy years.

His character and standing in the ministry are happily portrayed in the following sketch by Rev. Dr. Eldredge of Norfolk, an adjoining parish.

"Rev. Mr. Beach had been settled in the ministry at Winsted many years when I came to reside at Norfolk. I immediately formed his acquaintance, and soon came to look on him with filial affection and confidence, feelings that continued to entertain towards him to the end of his life.

Mr. Beach was endowed with strong intellectual powers. His bias was more towards the practical than the merely speculative. This tendency, combined with a calm temperament, fitted him to be a wise counselor, and a most useful member of our ecclesiastical association.

His disposition was social and genial. He was a pleasant man to meet. He had a considerate regard for his ministerial brethren, in respect to their feelings and reputations; rejoiced in their successes and their usefulness. I never saw him out of temper, never heard him utter a harsh or censorious remark. He never thrust himself forward, but was more disposed to stand back and make room for others.

I heard him preach but a few times. His sermons were full of truth clearly and plainly expressed. In their delivery he was earnest but never impassioned; perhaps more of emotion would have improved them. His prayers in public, especially those on special occasions, such as ordinations, and the like, were very remarkable for their ease, their felicitous adaptation in all respects to the circumstances of the case, and the happy introduction of spiritual quotations, and at the same time remarkable for their exemption from everything of the nature of effort at display, and for their simple tone and humble earnestness.

My recollections of Father Beach, as I used to call him, are very dear to me. I loved him in life, and lamented him in death, and feel that I owe it to his kindness and his encouragement and advice in no small degree, that I have so long remained where I am."

He married, October 28, 1806, Hannah Clarissa Baldwin, born in Goshen, Conn., March 10, 1784, daughter of Isaac and Lucinda (Lewis) Baldwin. They had three daughters. His widow survived him two years and died May 7, 1852.

GEN. ALLEN G. BRADY,

Son of James W. and Mary S. Brady of Middlesex county, Mass. was born February 13, 1822. He was engaged a time in a cotton mill in East Haddam, and came to Wolcottville in 1845, to superintend the work in the cotton mill, then just erected on the site of the first woolen mill. He directed in the making, fitting and putting in of the looms and machinery of this mill, and getting it started in the manufacture of cotton cloth. He then went to Litchfield station and succeeded in starting a mill there of the same kind, which became the Mattatuck Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Brady was engaged in the manufacturing business in connection with this mill in Wolcottville much of the time fifteen years,

¹ Over forty years as pastor.

agent, superintendent, contractor and owner, and then became largely engaged in the manufacture of shirts, drawers and collars, in Wolcottville, with a branch manufactory in Georgetown, Ct., and a large store at 55 Murray street New York city, under the firm of A. G. Brady & Co.

He was also engaged with Ostrum and Welton in the papier mache business where the cap shop now stands, and afterwards purchased that entire business, continuing the manufacture of ornamental pocket knife handles, table knives, porte monnaies, and such like articles.

When the war broke out he accepted for three months the commission, of lieut. col. of the third regiment of Conn. volunteers, from Gov. Buckingham, and took charge of the regiment May 9, 1861. He was in the army of the Potomac during that time, received an honorable discharge and returned home.

He then, with head quarters at Stamford, organized company B, seventeenth regiment, and was appointed captain of the company and major of regiment the same month.

The regiment went to Baltimore and stayed a time, then joined the eleventh army corps and was in the battles of Chancellorville and Gettysburg, in the first of which, the colonel was killed and the next officer wounded and the command devolving upon Major Brady, he held this position during the battles, and was wounded July second at Gettysburg. After the battle of Chancellorville Mrs. Brady received the following telegram.

“ Mrs. A. G. Brady, Wolcottville. Major — well — Monday last; bore himself most gallantly in fight. Wm. H. Noble Col. 17th Reg't C. V.”

Being wounded so as to be disabled he had leave of absence thirty days and came home, after which he was ordered to the officers' hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he received appointment as major of the 20th U. S. Veteran reserved corps; was afterwards ordered to the command of his regiment, head quarters at Baltimore, where he continued some months; was then ordered with his regiment to Point Lookout, Md., where soon after he was made provost marshal general of St. Mary's district where he had command of the camp over a year, remaining there until the last prisoner of war was released after the close of the war in 1865. He was breveted major general, and remained in the regular army until 1867, since which time he has been engaged mostly in mercantile business.

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Reviews

ALFRED M. KINGS, 1901

ALFRED M. KINGS, 1901. The History of the United States, 1789-1899. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1901. Pp. 1000. \$5.00. This is a very fine book, and one of the best of the kind. It is a history of the United States, from 1789 to 1899. It is written by Alfred M. Kings, who is a very able and experienced writer. The book is very well written, and it is very interesting. It is a very good book for students of American history, and for anyone who is interested in the history of the United States. The book is very well written, and it is very interesting. It is a very good book for students of American history, and for anyone who is interested in the history of the United States.

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L. W. Coe.

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came to Wolcottville and engaged in the store of Wadhams, C. and company for two years, then went to Terryville into the store of Lewis McKee and company, merchants, and the first Cabinet L. manufacturers in the country; was with them three years in being at home and connected with the manufacturing at the br mill one year. He left there in the spring of 1841, and was appointed secretary of the Wolcottville Brass Company which office he retained until the summer of 1845, when he resigned. He then took charge of a brass wire mill at Cotton hollow which then belonged to the Waterbury Brass Company, and in the spring of 1846 removed with his family to Waterbury and was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company and the business of Cotton hollow was removed to Waterbury. He was connected with this brass company from its formation in 1845, to May, 1863, and during that time was its general financial and business manager.

In the spring of 1863, he resigned at Waterbury and bought the stock of the Wolcottville Brass Company and removed his family to this place; formed a new company under the name of the C. Brass Company with a capital of \$100,000. This company has been quite successful and ranks among the first in the brass business in amount of its productions and extent of its manufacturing ability, having four steam engines of an aggregate capacity of four hundred horse power and a water power of two hundred horse, but which is not always reliable for that amount, and a capital of \$325,000.

Mr. Coe married Eliza Seymour Nov. 3, 1841, and has three children, all living and married. His business has required him to make several tours in Europe, of three or four months time, so that he has become familiar with that kind of journeying sufficiently to publish a book of ocean guide as well as railway.

He was elected to the legislature in the lower house in 1845, from Torrington and in 1858, from Waterbury and to the senate from the fifth district in 1862, and in the fifteenth district in 1876, and has been elected in 1877, for two years from the fifteenth district. He is one of the most prominent and reliable men in all public enterprises and interests of the town.

REV. LUCIUS CURTISS,

Son of Dea. Elizur and Amanda (Steele) Curtiss, was graduated at Andover and New Haven; was licensed by Andover Association in Mass., in 1845; was ordained pastor of the first church

Woodbury, July 6, 1846, and dismissed, June 6, 1854 ; was pastor at Colchester, twelve years, to 1868 ; then preached a time in Ripon, Wisconsin, from which place he removed to Hartford, Ct.

ARVID DAYTON,

Son of Jonah and Polly (Flint) Dayton, was born in 1814, in Daytonville, in Torrington, where he has resided to the present time.

From his earliest years he was a great lover of music ; his mother was noted as having a marvelous ability to remember the poetry of songs and to sing them. When young he was very successful in making music by various instruments, and it was very much by his exertion that the first band was organized in Wolcottville.

Mr. Dayton began to build pipe organs in 1840, but soon after turned his attention to reed instruments, in the making of which he has been engaged ever since ; and he is really the inventor of a large proportion of the improvements that have been made on this kind of instrument in this country.

In order to understand what these improvements are, and how they effect the spirit of music in the country, and how much these improvements have advanced the science of music, it will be both advantageous and interesting to look over a brief epitome of the

HISTORY OF THE ORGAN.

The Pandean pipe, composed of hollow reeds of different lengths, and so arranged that all could be blown at once, seems to have been the basis from which, by successive discoveries in a period of three thousand years, has been perfected the magnificent instrument which alone renders the highest measure of harmony possible. The progress made, however, was for many centuries very slow. The Pandean pipes were first blown by human breath, then by some kind of bellows, next by a reservoir of air condensed by means of the pressure of water, perhaps, for so we interpret the *hydraulicon* of Ctesibius, in the third century before Christ. The number of pipes was increased and they were made of brass instead of reed. It was not, probably, till after the commencement of the Christian era that keys were added on which the performers beat, and thus opening the valves, admitted the air into the pipes.

The earliest record we have of the use of the organ as an instrument of church music is in the seventh century, when Pope Vitalian

is said to have introduced some of them into the churches of west of Europe.

In 755, the Greek emperor, Constantine Copronymus, sent as a present to King Pepin. In the latter part of the ninth century organs had become quite common in England, most of the cathedrals having them. In 951 Elfeg, bishop of Winchester, procured one for his cathedral, which exceeded in size any in England or probably any on the continent. But large and cumbrous as it was, it was a very imperfect instrument. Its compass, though equal in this respect to any then in Europe, or to any built for two hundred years later, did not exceed twelve or fifteen notes. Its keys were broad and large, and the player smote them with his fists. It was not till the twelfth century that half notes were introduced by some of the Venetian organ builders; and soon after the first attempt was made to introduce a system of concord, in such a way that each pipe in the proper compass on being struck called forth not only its own note, but by connection with other pipes also, its fifth and eighth above.

In 1143, the steam organ, or calliope, seems to have been anticipated, for William of Malmesbury records that a new musical instrument had been invented in which a wind "forced out by the violence of boiling water, passing through brass pipes, sends forth musical tones."

It was not till 1470 that pedals or foot keys were attached to the organ, and its power thus increased one-third. This was the invention of a German named Bernhard. Other improvements were added in great numbers in the 15th century, and the organ, though clumsier and ruder than now, began to assume much of its present appearance.

In the time of the parliament and of Cromwell, many of the organs in the churches in England were destroyed, the more rigid of the Roundheads regarding them as instrument of iniquity, and after restoration, there being few good organ-builders in England, a number of foreign artists came in.

From the close of the seventeenth century to about 1830, the organ received few improvements; pipes of tin, zinc, or tin and lead and wood were substituted for brass, and the arrangements of pipes, the registers, or stops, and the connection of the several partial organs into two, three or more sets, or groups, for the player's convenience, were the most important of these changes.

Since 1830, however, the instrument has been so modified and improved that it is hardly the same in anything save its external appearance, as the organ of a century ago. The voicing of the pipes has been greatly modified, and the variety, richness, compass and sweetness of its tones thereby increased ; the valves and other arrangements for the passage or cutting off the air from the pipes instantaneously have been perfected, which with many other improvements introduced have made the grand and noble instrument approximate more nearly to its predestined purpose, of giving utterance, under the hands of a skillful player, to the sublimest and most impressive musical compositions.

It has been until recently a necessity that the great range of musical expression could only be attained at a very high cost. The number, size and material of the pipes, and the great variety of mechanical contrivances necessary for their harmonious manipulation and the production of the best results from them, have rendered it inevitable that even a small pipe organ of good tone and moderate compass should cost from one thousand to two thousand dollars, while the larger and more complete instruments have ranged from three thousand to one hundred thousand or more dollars.

To reduce this cost, and yet furnish an instrument whose compass power, and sweetness of tone should be equal or superior to that of the best low priced organs, has been the problem which musical instrument manufacturers have sought for thirty-five years past to work out. The piano was greatly improved, and the hope was at one time entertained that in it might be found the instrument sought for, but it soon became evident that admirable as was this instrument for parlor purposes, it was not adapted to accompany sacred music, especially in halls, chapels or churches.

Attention was next called to reed instruments, and their tone and character being greatly modified by drawing the air through the reed instead of forcing through, as had been previously done, there seemed more promise of success in these. At first, however, there were serious obstacles to be overcome.

Mr. Jeremiah Carhart, born in Dutchess county New York in 1815, began about 1845, to make some improvements on this kind of instrument, and had some considerable success. He voiced the note by curving the reeds, and made many other improvements on the reeds and reed board.

In 1855, Mr. Arvid Dayton, having then been engaged in the manufacture of reed organs about nine years *invented* a new plan of

reed board which has proved to be the greatest improvement in reed organs, that has been effected, and all of this kind of instruments are made now upon his plan of reed board. This invention consisted in arranging the reed board so as to have two and a half sets of reeds, or three sets, three and a half or four, all to operate with *one set of valves*, having dampers placed over each half set to be raised by stops so that either set or half set, can be played alone or all at the same time as the performer may desire. Between 1850 and 1860, Mr. Dayton made several valuable improvements on reed organs; being engaged regularly in the manufacture of such instruments to a considerable extent, without having obtained any patent for any of his improvements. He also invented a new principle for tuning organs known as the *Tuner's Gamut*, which is very extensively used throughout the country for tuning reed instruments; such tuning being an easy matter compared to the old method. This improvement further, consists in having, what organ builders now call a double reed board, made two stories high, or having one set of reeds direct over the other, or several partial or full sets in the same way, all operated by one set of valves. This is the greatest improvement that has ever been made on reed instruments and is the only real difference between melodeons and organs, and the only thing to regret is that Mr. Dayton did not obtain a patent, and thereby secure himself some permanent advantage from the invention; in which case he would probably now be manufacturing organs on an extensive scale. He has already, with his limited means, manufactured and sold about five thousand instruments, and is still making improvements.

It will be interesting to know that the great law suit between Mr. Riley Burdett of Erie, Pa., and Mr. Jacob Estey of Brattleboro, Vt. in February 1876, was in regard to the principle in the reed board which Mr. Dayton had used some twenty years, and of which he was the inventor. Mr. Burdett had worked in Mr. Estey's shop some years, and then commenced making organs for himself, at the west on a large scale. Having made some slight changes, involving new principles, he obtained a patent on a reed board, and then brought a suit against Mr. Estey for trespass on his patent. Under such circumstances Mr. Dayton became the principal witness in order to show that he had invented and used the same principle more than twenty years. The following extract from the speech of Hon. William M. Evarts, delivered in the United States circuit court in February and March, 1876, shows the importance of Mr. Dayton's testimony. He says:

“ In Brattleboro, March 26, 1873, there was considerable testimony taken and then we came to Wolcottville, April 23, 1873, and April 24, 1873, which your Honor sees is but a single sitting, or two consecutive days, and there for the first time Mr. Dayton appears and gives evidence; and in those two days' examination, this whole series of reed boards, etc., was completed; all of them I think, and manifestly that occupied all the time that was given to the subject then. * * * Now we have then, before we introduce number 21, a claimed state of knowledge, contrivance and attention to the necessity or value of certain improvements in the reed organ, and entire competency of mechanical skill and of musical knowledge [in Mr. Dayton] to produce, effectively, whatever the invention or the experiments of Mr. Dayton, should have led him to. It is not therefore like finding a result in an unexpected quarter, not at all. He had worked along with his own lights and his own knowledge, and his own mind, in his own shop and made no parade about it, nor did he think very highly of himself in respect of it, and reached all these results that are now paraded in this patent and the application for it by Mr. Burdett as such wonders.”

The following extract is from the Hon. Edmund Burke's speech in the same case as Mr. Evarts; Mr. Burke being one of the most celebrated lawyers on patents, in the United States :

“ Defendant's [Mr. Estey] exhibit No. 21, is a conclusive answer to complainant's claim. Number 21, [an organ] was invented and made by Arvid Dayton, of Wolcottville, Conn., one of the most early, original and ingenious inventors and improvers of the reed organs, who has ever appeared in this country, as the evidence in this case proves beyond a reasonable doubt. He was the first to invent and make the Reed board containing two full sets and a partial set of reeds of the different sets opening into the same valve-opening. He was the first to give the partial set an inclined position in the reed board, and the first to introduce into the reed organ the method of tuning described in the complainant's patent. And it may further be briefly remarked in connection with Mr. Dayton, that the testimony shows that he was a prominent and distinguished pioneer in the reed organ industry of this country, when it first began to assume form and importance. Exhibit 21, has precisely the combination and arrangement of mechanical instrumentalities, as are described in the specification, and recited in the claims of the complainants patent. So far as the sub-bass is concerned, exhibit 24, made by Mr. Dayton, nineteen years ago, is the first reed instrument in which it is known to have appeared, and in many respects it is a remarkable instrument, containing all the combinations of musical capabilities; reeds, air passages, valve openings, tracker-pins, keys, etc., contained in the infringing organ. It was one of the earliest productions in the art of organ making, and the thoroughness, if not the beauty of the work is demonstrated by the fact, that it never has been repaired, nor even tuned, from the time it was sold by Mr. Dayton eighteen years ago until the present time; a noble testimonial to the genius and the fidelity of its inventor and maker, Arvid Dayton. It made good music, having been played upon in the presence of the examiners, the counsel of both sides, and others. It is believed that few if any other reed organs have ever exhibited such a remarkable endurance; a thorough test of the workmanship and of the materials used in its construction.”

REV. SPENCER O. DYER

Was born in Plainfield, Mass., October 4, 1827; did not pursue collegiate course; studied divinity with Rev. J. Cunningham, of Porte, Indiana; was licensed for the Presbytery of St. Joseph's, Indiana, April 8, 1857; was ordained pastor at Becket, Mass., April 21, 1858, and dismissed June 17, 1862; was stated preacher at Tarringford one year, to Nov. 1863; was acting pastor at Northampton one year, and acting pastor at Upton, Mass., from 1865 to 1868, a number of years.

REV. BROWN EMERSON

Was born in Harvard, Mass., August 11, 1807; was graduated Yale college in 1833; studied theology at New Haven and Andover; was licensed by Middlesex Union association, Mass., in May 1836; was ordained pastor at West Boylston, Mass., August 1837, and dismissed November 6, 1859; was pastor at Torrington three years from 1841 to 1844, and at Dracut, Mass., four years, Northumberland, Pa., two years, at Montague, Mass., three years, at Westminster, Mass., from 1859 to 1862; removed to South Jersey, and supplied a small Presbyterian church; was stated preacher at Burlington, Conn., two years, closing there in 1869, and went to New Hartford. Several of these changes were caused by ill health.

REV. STEPHEN FENN

Was born in Plymouth, Conn., October 6, 1824; was graduated Yale college; studied theology two years at Andover, where he was graduated, August 2, 1854; was licensed by New Haven Cent. association, July 6, 1853; was ordained as pastor at Torrington November 16, 1854, and dismissed September 4, 1857, was pastor in Watertown four years from 1868.

REV. GEORGE REID FERGUSON

Was born in Whately, Mass., 1829. He was son of Rev. John Ferguson, of Scotland, England, and later, pastor at Whately, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst in 1849; studied one year at Andover and was ordained in 1860, as an evangelist at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He preached at Northeast and Millerton until 1874; then taught school at Lakeville, Ct., and commenced preaching at Torrington in May 1875, and in the autumn of the same year removed

family thither, and continued to labor acceptably among this people two years.

He preached his last sermon at that place August 5, 1877, and sailed with his family for Wellington, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, under an engagement as a teacher, under the directions and patronage of the Dutch church, at that place. He left the very birth place of Samuel J. Mills Jr., and follows the same track on the great ocean, to the same continent, only goes still further south, as a missionary, to the same land.

MRS. SOPHIA (C. HAYDEN) FOGG,

Daughter of Cicero and Sophia (Squires) Hayden, married Rev. George W. Fogg, July 18, 1859. He was born in Virginia; joined the Kentucky conference of the M. E. church, in 1828, and was stationed that year on Logan district; was subsequently stationed at Bowling Green, Salt river district, Elizabethtown, Mt. Sterling, Birdstown, Newport, Covington, Louisville and Shelbyville; was a few years disabled by ill health; traveled on agencies; manumitted several slaves, and was employed some time in gathering emigrants to Liberia; joined Florida conference in 1847, and has been stationed at Tallahassee, Gadsden, Apalachicola, Albany, Ga., St. John's, Fla., and at Fernandina, Fla. He owned a residence at Mt. Pleasant, Fla.

NOAH FOWLER,

The youngest child of Joseph, was the first of the Fowlers born in Torrington, and long lived to enjoy his birthright inheritance. He inherited a manly form, good intellectual abilities, and received for his day a fair education, and a thorough puritanical religious training. He was a great reader, and an original thinker; and sought to know the great principles of truth, and of religious and civil liberty. He married Rhoda Tuttle, daughter of Capt. Levi Tuttle, of Fair Haven, Ct.

She was a woman of good mind, and such disposition as made her a valuable help mate and proper companion of the man she married. He inherited considerable landed property from his father, which he sold, and purchased a farm next to Dea. Cook's, on the west, which is still known as the Fowler place, where he reared his large family, which was ever industrious and comfortably prosperous. His children all grew to manhood except one; and one other died at the age of twenty-three, and they formed honorable alliances for life; living

BIOGRAPHIES.

independently and usefully in the world. It was customary for the family to be together on Thanksgiving day, if no other day in the year. All of the members of the family were noted singers, and when the Thanksgiving dinner was over the whole family would sit and stand, and sing the old fugue tune Ocean, with the following words :

" With songs and honors sounding loud
Address the Lord on high,
O'er the heavens he spreads his clouds
And waters veil the sky.

He gives the grazing ox his food,
He hears the raven's cry ;
But man who tastes his finest wheat
Should raise his honors high.

He sends his showers of blessings down,
To cheer the plains below ;
He makes the grass the mountains crown,
And corn in valleys grow.

His steady councils change the face
Of the declining year,
He bids the sun cut short his race,
And wintry days appear."

The annual gathering of such a family under such earnest religious influences and considerations, gave an inspiration to character, and threw around the home such sacred and pleasant remembrances, that the children could never escape and as would give a charm to life, wherever it might be placed.

This family were ever the steadfast friends of Mr. Roberts, first minister. They were educated to endorse the traditional, Calvinistic doctrines and faith, but after Rhoda Tuttle Fowler fell a victim to it, in a religio-Calvinistic mania, which continued many years, the views of some of the family were essentially modified.

Noah Fowler and Dea. John Cook fell into a difference of opinion about the time Mr. Haynes was preaching in the first meeting house or when meetings began to be held in the first house at the green and this is the way the story runs. Dea. Cook, in the early stages of the church, was considered the leading man, next to the minister in conducting the services of worship as well as most other services and after so many years, the deacon very naturally concluded that all things should move according to his judgment. The deacon had also been the justice of the peace for many years, and in those times

such officers usually had the whole town "under their thumb." At the time spoken of a proposition was made to organize the singing in the church according to the new improvements then gaining ascendancy. The deacon had been accustomed to set the psalm, or in modern language, lead the singing, standing always just in front of the pulpit. It was proposed to have a choir, seated in the gallery, and arrangements were made accordingly, and Noah Fowler was appointed as leader of the choir. Deacon Cook very severely opposed this, as a worldly, irreligious, wicked thing, and an infringement on his rights, and a disrespect to his former services. When the time of singing came, the choir rose with Mr. Fowler at their head as if to lead. Just then, Dea. Cook rose, and cried aloud, "Noah Fowler I forbid you to set the psalm!" What the result was that sabbath is not stated, but when the next sabbath came the deacon had the seats of the choir filled with young men to the exclusion of the singers, and for that day the singing was silenced. The minister, who was in favor of the improvement, administered a severe reproof, after which the intruders retired and the singing was led from the gallery; but the deacon did not submit until after failing in a civil suit on the subject, which he finally withdrew. Such was the experience ninety years since, proving that all the difficulties with church singing have not been confined to later years, and that it is not always the sole fault with the choir. Noah Fowler's family made only twelve in that choir, and had it not been that there were a dozen such families in the parish, there might have been a lack of singers, but as it was the singing was sustained the year round.

Mr. Fowler lived to the respectable age of seventy-four years; and his widow to the advanced age of ninety years. The fragrance of their names, has hallowed the home where they lived and died, for a hundred years.

WARREN R. FOWLER, M.D.,

Was the eldest child of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, and was born March 2, 1775.

He early manifested a studious mind and love of books, and having attained a good common school education, with considerable culture attained at home, was invited, when eighteen years of age, to become a student of medicine in his office, by Dr. Daniel Sheldon, then one of the most noted physicians in Litchfield county. This place he accepted, and more than fulfilled the expectations of his preceptor in

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his acquirements of the science, and competition with students of wealthy parentage and superior advantage. His success was crowned by the approval of Dr. Sheldon, and a license from the county medical society to practice medicine. This was then the highest medical authority in the state; the medical school at Yale college not having been established.

Upon invitation he settled at Washington, Ct., in 1796. He followed closely his profession in which he made decided progress and was accordingly honored by the people. His personal appearance, dignity of demeanor, self possession; and his discriminating critical and cautious observations, and firm decision, made him a successful and popular physician. He was ever modest; paying deference to his superiors in age and practice, and considerate to inferiors. He was studious, and improved his leisure hours by reading all the medical literature he could command. His inaugural dissertation on Hypochondriasis, indicated his vigor of mind and discriminating study. His standing in the county and state medical societies was honorable, and Yale college conferred upon him the degree of medical doctor. He read several essays before the medical society, one regarded at the time as particularly valuable, on the "use and abuse of alcoholic stimulants." He was a strong advocate of temperance, in opposition to the prevalence of intemperance generally, and particularly in all professions.

He was appointed a medical censor of Litchfield county. His puritanical nurture and training were never compromised; religious observances were conscientiously maintained and whenever he was called to visit a patient on Sunday, as a convenience, he invariably postponed the visit until another day.

He inherited a musical voice, and love of singing, and every Sunday was in his place in the choir, to do duty and improve the opportunities of the house of worship, and was very active in promoting education in all forms, for which in some respects, Washington became noted. He also educated several young men to the medical profession; particularly two of his brothers and his two sons. His sons also shared in his efforts in the progress of intellectual culture.

His manner of traveling was on horseback, that being not the accustomed mode but the swiftest.

In 1826, he was attacked violently with malarial typhus-fever, and departed this life in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and in the prime of his useful and honored life.

NORMAN FOWLER,

The second son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, did not inherit the qualities and vigor of mind, and literary proclivities, which characterized most of the members of that distinguished family. Yet he was a respectable husbandman and citizen; a regular attendant at church, and believer in the Calvinistic creed; a federalist and republican in politics. He was trained a farmer; resided with his parents, and at their death inherited the old homestead, where he resided until his decease. He married Statira Blake, a very worthy woman, by whom his limited dairy was made highly reputable for its superior quality. His industry and morals were praiseworthy; his reading was mainly the Bible, published sermons, and the *Litchfield Enquirer*, for which he was a subscriber of long continuance.

At and near the time of his decease he was the only surviving one of the old pillars of the church at Torrington Center, or green. When the meeting house, where his old pastor Alexander Gillett had been minister thirty years, was about to be torn down and re-built at the hollow, his spirit was bowed within him, and this reminding him so much of the departure of the *old land marks*, and that his wife, son and both daughters had deceased before him, made his closing days truly solitary and mournful.

He retained his faculties to a remarkable degree and died at the age of ninety-five years, greatly esteemed and respected.

The following extract of a letter written by the Rev. John A. McKinstry of Ohio, a former pastor in Torrington, was written to Mr. Fowler, and received the day after his death, was read at his funeral; and is worthy of a place here, as showing the esteem this pastor had for this worthy patriarch:

“Mr. NORMAN FOWLER:

Venerable and most respected friend. By a letter just received from Mr. Alonzo Whiting, I am informed that you still remain to represent the circle of older people in the days of my ministry in Torrington. What memories come back at the mention of your endeared name, of your honored mother and beloved sister, and those honored companions. I feel almost alone, and how truly so must it be with my beloved friend, Mr. Fowler. The tears start as I write; I feel that I would love to grasp your hand, and say, may God bless you in your last days, and give you a glorious rest when your pilgrimage is ended. I trust that a kind Father in Heaven tempers the storms that beat on your whitened and thinned locks, and when e'er long, you shall fall on sleep, you may find it a blessed sleep, from which none ever wake to weep. A kind Heavenly friend has mercifully preserved me and mine since we left New England.



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REMUS M. FOWLER, M. D.

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And now, dear friend, whose presence has often cheered me in the study and in the parsonage, may we meet again, and if not in this world, as impossible, in that better world where partings are unknown. With a deal of love from myself, wife and family, I am your's most truly,
and affectionately,

J. A. McKINSTON

At the time of the expedition of Mr. Fowler's only son, Homer, to Florida, the family distress was great, in consideration of the danger attending it; the following expostulatory acrostic was written by his aunt Sibyl:

"Homer you go! Ah, must you go?
One of the last of blue-eyed Fowlers, say?
(My will subdued is hushed with passion's glow),
Eternal Power, guard him to Florida;
Return him safe; regard the mourner's tear!
For Jesus sake, he's the only son;
O, hear the humble prayer and ever near,
With mercy guide him, till his journey's done!
Let thy wings be his cover and defence;
Each day and night, thine eye make darkness flee,
Raise him to life in thine own Providence.
With this request I lowly bend,
My hope, my trust alone in thee!"

GEORGE FOWLER,

The third son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, was born Dec. 5, 1778, and inherited an active mind and temperament, and possessed a commendable spirit of enterprise. He was apprenticed when young, to learn the tanners' trade, and when he had completed his apprenticeship, went, by invitation to Burlington, Vt., to avail himself of the facilities which the forests of that region afforded for tanning business. That malarial region proved inimical to him, he was suddenly stricken down by fever; and Lake Champlain performs the mournful requiem over his mouldering dust which it now poses in its embrace.

REMUS MARCUS FOWLER, M.D.,

A twin brother of Romulus J. Fowler, and son of Noah and Rhoda Fowler, is still living, and is in his eighty-fifth year. He resides in Washington Ct., and possesses much vigor of intellectual power, and frequently makes professional journeys over the hills of Litchfield county. He inherited, in a marked degree the physical, intellectual and moral qualities of his worthy ancestors, and is very much

the old stamp of character, while in his profession he has kept along with the times with much energy of intellect, and skill in practice.

After having acquired a good English education and having some experience in teaching, he entered the office of his brother Warren as a medical student, where he enjoyed special privileges and practical advantages, and after a due course of study was examined and licensed by the Litchfield County Medical Society. He soon after settled in New Marlboro, Mass., where he won the respect and confidence of the people, and of the profession in Berkshire county. Here he had an extensive and laborious practice, always riding on horseback in making his professional visits.

He married Harriet W. Childs of Litchfield, by whom he had two daughters, and in 1824, she died. In 1826, on the sudden and mournful event of the decease of his brother Warren, he was persuaded to leave his field of work in Massachusetts, including the class of students then under his care ; his nephew E. D. Hudson being one, and settle as successor to his brother in Washington, where he has had a long and successful course in his profession, and where he has been highly esteemed by all classes of the people to the present time.

In 1834, he married Mary Miller of Torrington, by whom he had two children, one son and one daughter. Dr. Fowler has been a prominent and leading man in the medical profession of Litchfield county, and quite extensively known throughout the state. The honorary degree of medical doctor was conferred on him by Yale college. Besides being a member of the county and state medical societies he was also a member of the American Medical Association, and delegate to the New York State Medical Society. He has been a discriminating, cautious and successful practitioner, and his medical career and life work have been very honorable to himself and to all his friends.

He participated actively in free masonry, and stood high as a Knight Templar.

He has been a devout man in religion and morals, a good singer, and always at his place at church and in the choir when he consistently could.

He was a living epistle of temperance, and never drank intoxicating drinks as a beverage ; his pleasant remark, in declining to drink, has always been that he was not old enough.

The anti-slavery cause and warfare received his hearty approval and coöperation.

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His fund of anecdote was equal to all occasions and topics of conversation and discussion, and these were greatly to the amusement and entertainment of those who listened.

PARLEMAN BRADLEY FOWLER, M.D.,

Was the royal son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler and the first of the family. Their hearts were bound up in the lad. He possessed those qualities of soul and intellect, which gave, in the expression of his countenance and the movements of his bodily presence, a high born nobleness of his character, and the purity of soul he possessed. There are some characters so transparent, and so unguisable that every body but those who are intellectually and spiritually disqualified, can easily discern the real soul life within. Such was this young man.

He diligently improved every advantage within his reach, for education. Having gone through with these, he tried a clerkship in a store, but found this so distasteful to his natural aspirations that he abandoned it and sought others. He taught school some time, then entered upon a course of medical studies with his brother Warren R. Fowler of Washington, Ct., where he honored himself and his friends by his manly life, and success in his studies, and was licensed to practice medicine by the Litchfield County Medical Society in 1803. He then settled and practiced medicine in Bethlehem, Ct., eleven years, when by exposure he became the victim of (petechial) epidemic spotted fever which prevailed so fearfully in Litchfield county and New England in 1813, and died while in the vigor of early manhood, in the thirtieth year of his age. His death was deeply and extensively lamented as a public calamity. He was much esteemed by the Rev. Dr. Backus of Bethlehem for his moral and professional worth, and public spirit and character. His brother Warren grieved at his untimely death, and lamented over the shortness of his career as a physician.

RAPHAEL FOWLER,

The fifth son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, was born in 1787; and inherited more than ordinary qualities of mind, and vigorous constitution, and in longevity he exhibited the fame of his family. His father, being a practical man of great industry and usefulness, desiring to see his sons well schooled and trained in some useful and productive pursuit, apprenticed him to acquire the art of shoemaking.

When he had served his term of years, and made himself master of the trade, he went westward, to Whitesboro, N. Y., and settled in business. He then married Hannah Byard, a good woman, member of the Presbyterian church of that place. He was an extensive reader, and acquired a fund of general intelligence, and was an esteemed member of the community.

He reared a large family of children; sons and daughters, and with them removed to Michigan, where, having been respectably educated, they became honorably allied by marriage; held important positions in business, and became inhabitants of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Georgia.

At the advanced age of eighty-three years, he suddenly deceased Jonesville, Michigan.

ROMULUS JULIUS FOWLER,

The son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, was a twin brother of Dr. Remus Marcus Fowler. With the most affectionate and assiduous care of a devoted sister, he grew up into the stature of a noble and manly youth. He possessed the finest and noblest qualities of mind and *physique*, and evinced a spirit more exalted and etherialized than is exhibited by ordinary mortals. He gave early indications of great intellectuality and goodness; and was altogether a too shining mark to escape the shafts of the destroyer. He deceased in the year 1806, in the fourteenth year of his age.

SIBYL CATLIN FOWLER,

Daughter of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, was born Aug. 7, 1787, and in intellectual endowments was the shining one of the Fowler family. She was never married and therefore, as might be expected was regarded as queer and unsocial, although she could entertain a company as could but few women in her day. She was fair and comely, and possessed an amiable disposition, and manifested very early qualities of superior character and refinement. When quite young, if she found herself in the society of those who were not entertaining, she would quickly withdraw to the reading of some book, or into the garden or field to entertain herself in the study of the flowers or insects or other wonderful works in the natural world. What to many would have been time wasted, was to her knowledge that refined the intellect and purified the heart, and fitted her to live in time and eternity; and therefore was she deemed, by some, quite eccentric.

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As she ripened in years she improved every advantage of school of reading, and of self culture, aided by the contributions of her brothers who were more highly favored in having access to books and literature. Her natural aspiration after knowledge, and enthusiastic industry to obtain it, enabled her to acquire more than an ordinary amount of scientific knowledge, and of general literature. The revelations of nature she seemed to receive by intuition, and with great delight. Her poetical genius was inspired by every object around her, whether on the hill or in the vale, or amid the flowers of the fields, the woods or in her home. There was a spirit of joy in her in all the wonderful things in the great world she inhabited.

Her aspirations were intellectual, spiritual and pure, as manifested in the following utterances :

"My native land with mountains crowned,
Huge rocks and caverns deep, —
Whose wide-spread shores, old ocean bound
Where does thy genius sleep!
Thy beauteous vales and streamlets clear,
Why do they not inspire
The breast of Poet — Painter — Seer,
To steal that sacred fire?
From fair Italia's orange grove,
And sculptured marble dome,
Come from that land of song and love,
Melodious spirit come."— Addressed to EOLUS.

"Daring flight on fancy's wing
As Phœnix soars on high,
Now while winds are murmuring,
I am sad, and sigh.

Eolian harpings mingling slow
Lays its pinions fluttering
While a requiem whispers low
I can't follow where you go.

Never, never does it say
(Solemn sound) till that great day,
Last of days, shall we then meet?
O, that thought is passing sweet
With our righteousness complete."

Her mind was analytical and philosophical, which characteristics she inherited from her father. She often denominated the place of her residence "Orthodox hill" for the reason of its being near the residence of Dea. Cook which had been the ecclesiastical rendezvous from the beginning of the town history. While she revered

uoble ancestors, she received with weighty consideration and modification their puritan Calvinistic faith and doctrines, which had caused a very serious mental affliction to her mother. The fourth commandment, given to the Jews as a distinctive people, she regarded as shadowing the Christian state of spiritual rest, as inaugurated by the spirit and example of Jesus and his apostles.

On one occasion, she was stopping with the family of Esq. B., in Tarringford, and the Rev. Mr. McE., of New London, on exchange of pulpits, was there also. The family were up late on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning, breakfast being late, there was considerable tumult in the preparations for meeting; when she addressed the minister with the inquiry: "Mr. McE. do you think those persons justified who stoned the man to death for picking up sticks on the Sabbath day?" He replied with some confusion, that he thought they were, and asked, "don't you think they were?" "If I did," said she, "I would retire from this scene to a solitary place." The lesson there ended. To her "consistency was a jewel;" but because she spoke out such things many thought her queer. She was constitutionally modest and retiring, but was nobly endowed with moral courage to set her face against every species of enslavement, by church or state, or the covering of iniquity with a cloak. Moral and religious complicity and cowardice were rebuked by her with all the severity and sarcasm of which she was capable.

The specialty of woman's liberty and rights, was not agitated in her day, excepting the duty and right as urged by Miss Abby Kelly, to plead in public meetings the cause of their enslaved sisters in the United States; and the Debating Society of Tarringford academy having resolved to discuss the question: "Who have the strongest intellectual powers, the men or the women?" sent a request to her to send in a contribution on the subject. Her response was as follows:

"Gramercy! royal gentlemen, and lords of creation!
 Before we're beat, we'll sound a retreat and take our lowly station;
 But have a care ye men of war; in flying we may wound ye,
 For by our art and not by strength, we surely shall confound ye,
 But if in a domineering mood, ye still presume to query,
 We'll make the sign of Katharine, and point you to Siberia."

She did not survive to behold the fulfillment of her prophecy, accomplished already in our day, when women authoresses, public speakers and lecturers should become as acceptable and popular as men. It was, when for a woman to appear and speak in public; when it

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was deemed a scandal, and she was denounced as a "brazen Amazon," a "Jezebel," by the clergy and their orthodox, pro-slavery friends, who preached and lectured women down into their "appropriate sphere," that she stood in her place, and gave her testimony and adherence to the right. For moral reasons, she was not afraid to give her judgment against popular vices and errors. At a social gathering, during which the tobacco pipe, and snuff box were frequently used, she quickly retired and soon reported the following lines :

"When smoke arises from my pipe
Thus to myself I say :
Why should I anxious be for life
Which vanishes away.
The social snuff box may convey
The same idea, just ;
As if it silently would say,
Let us mingle, dust with dust."

She died at the old homestead March 15, 1855, aged 65 years.

URSULA FOWLER,

The youngest child of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, was born in 1796, and was a woman of more than ordinary powers of mind. Her physical organization was slight, compared with other members of the family, and her temperament being strongly nervo-sanguine, which rendered her exceedingly susceptible of nervous excitement, she had a morbid fear of thunderstorms, which at times was very prostrating to her system.

She was a great reader of history, poetry, and religious literature, having a good memory retained very much of what she read, in detail, as to events, dates, and sentiments, and also a general outline of all her reading. Her perceptive and reasoning faculties were large, and her conversational powers entertaining and instructive.

In her later years, when physical disability confined her mostly to the home, clergymen and literary characters, both young and old, delighted in her society and friendship, because of the elevated thought and genial sentiments which seemed ever to possess her mind and heart, and her Christian and philanthropic spirit was ever active and manifested itself in behalf of all mankind.

In 1821, she married Rufus Curtiss, son of Uri Curtiss of Torrington, a respectable farmer and lumberman. He was also fond of literature, and appreciated her remarkable genius. They had one child, a son, who inherited his mother's temperament and genius.

whose brief life closed at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1850, aged 30 years. Her husband died at Wolcottville in 1834, aged 39 years. Thus bereft, she took refuge with her nephew Dr. Hudson, several years, and finally with her niece Mary Hudson Rummell of Florence, Mass., where she deceased in June, 1873, aged 77 years.

CAPT. STEPHEN FYLER,

Son of Silas and Catherine (Drake) Fyler, was born in Windsor in 1755, and married there, Polly Collier in July, 1778. He spent some time in Torrington previous to settling here and before he was drafted as a soldier. How long he was in the Revolution is not known, but he drew a pension many years, and probably served in the war after his marriage and until the close of the contest. He settled in New-field, about 1781, where he spent his life as a farmer in clearing away the forests and bringing the soil under cultivation. He was an energetic, hard working man. He planted orchards, the remains of which are still to be seen ; had saw mills, a cider mill, brandy still, and a brick yard where he made thousands of brick, and his son Harlow after him. He built also a dish mill probably about 1790, where he produced dishes of a variety of sizes, made mostly from whitewood. This mill stood in the ravine south of Samuel Rowley's house, and was a manufactory of celebrity, because nearly every boy and girl as well as older person ate from wooden *trenchers* in those days, and would be likely to know the mill where they were made. Of these wooden dishes it is said that many people ate from them and had no others in their houses ; and when earthen dishes were introduced they were thought to be heavy and inconvenient, and for this opinion there was some reason. In the management of tough beef-steak, the day for which has not yet entirely departed, the fork could be pressed through the steak into the trencher and thus hold securely the unsubdued ox until a piece should be severed with the knife.

Among the variety of these dishes was the wooden bowl which being filled with corn meal pudding (which when cold was cut in small pieces), was set on the centre of the table, and the family gathered around, all ate from the same dish, and were usually taught how to do it with due propriety.

Next after the wooden dishes came the age of pewter ; giving pewter plates, platters, spoons, and pewter mugs for cider ; and of all these



STEPHEN FYLER.

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articles of use it is said, that at times they had rest, but the cider never.

Mr. Fyler was a successful farmer, having a farm of better average quality than many in that section of the town.

He was captain of a military company, raised in Newfield after the Revolution.

He also commenced keeping a dairy and making cheese, which his son Harlow carried to greater proportions in after years.

He died in 1836, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Mr. Fyler was one of the first men in the northern part of the town, who objected to the compulsory method of supporting the gospel, and as soon as the Baptist church became established in 1777 he united with it, and honored the profession of religion in a well-ordered life. He is said to have been one of the three first democrats in the town, Dr. Woodward and Noadiah Bancroft being the others, and to these soon were added, or they may possibly all have become such at the same time, Maj. Isaiah Tuttle, Eliphalet Eno, and Daniel Dibble.

Some years afterwards (before the war of 1812), when the democratic party had become established, although the number of adherents was small in Connecticut, there was established a democratic newspaper at Litchfield, edited by Sellick Osborn, who, because of something he had published about a Mr. Deming in connection with the old law of voting, had been indicted for libel, and brought to trial, Stephen Fyler being one of the twelve persons to try the case. When the jury compared their judgments it was found that eleven were in favor of conviction, and one, Mr. Fyler, in favor of clearing him, inasmuch as there was no evidence to establish the fact of libel. The eleven agreed among themselves finally to go in and render a verdict of guilty, which they did, but when the clerk put the inquiry "so say you all?" Mr. Fyler replied he had not agreed to the verdict. This made a great sensation, and the court ordered the further consideration of the case. This was the commencement of the term, and the consideration being continued from week to week the eleven men became very indignant with Mr. Fyler, and one by the name of Bacon from Woodbury said, the next time he came to court he would bring his gun and if the jury could not agree. The jurors not being allowed to have conversation with persons other than themselves on the subject, it being well known who was standing out, the few democrats in

place became intensely excited, and Judge Seymour's father and one Ozias Lewis, when they met Mr. Fyler out of court, could only say: "*stick!*" and stick he did during the whole term.

When it was announced by the judge, that the jury were discharged from the further consideration of the case, the few democrats then in attendance were so elated that they took Mr. Fyler on their shoulders and carried him in triumph from the court room to the hotel. Osborn was at once discharged from prison. This trial is said to have been one of the most celebrated that ever occurred in Litchfield, because of the spirit of malice and persecution manifested on the one side, and the bravery and honesty of one man standing up boldly for the right.

HARLOW FYLER,

Son of Stephen and Polly (Collier) Fyler, was born December 21, 1795. He inherited a part of his father's homestead, where he resided over seventy-eighty years. He purchased land of his father's heirs until he possessed all the homestead in connection with his brother Juba, and then continued to buy land adjoining until he owned eight hundred acres or more, and much of it as good as any in Newfield. He was a man of great energy and business enterprise, and pursued all honorable methods of obtaining success as a farmer.

He first attended to the cultivation of his lands in such a manner as to improve the soil and make the business profitable as to money. He kept from fifty to eighty cows, making butter in the spring and autumn and cheese in the summer, and in this arrangement he carried at one time nine hundred and ninety-nine pounds of butter to New Haven. About 1830, the dairying business became a great enterprise, and as a consequence land became very valuable, worth much more per acre than before 1800, but since that time the market value has declined half and two-thirds, and much of it is left to grow up to woods, some parts which were beautiful fields, fenced with heavy stone walls, are now heavy forests.

Mr. Fyler had a brick-kiln and clay bed near his house from which he sold one hundred thousand brick a year, some times much more. He burned in one kiln two hundred and fifty thousand at one time and furnished of them sufficient to build the rubber factory at Naugatuck.

He also burned charcoal, some thousands of bushels a year, and one year delivered twenty thousand bushels to the brass mill at Wolcottville, and also delivered wood from year to year at the same mill.

He employed one and two men as coopers to make barrels, tubs, pails, casks and the like ; supplying casks for the brass mill many years.

In conducting these items of business it was necessary to keep a number of men employed the year through, and to keep them at work he took contracts in repairing roads ; making new roads, bridges, brick school houses, and other buildings of brick, at considerable distance as well as near his house. He built a brick house for himself, which though now in good repair is standing unoccupied.

The principal product of the farm was grass. Corn, rye, buckwheat and potatoes were produced in sufficient quantities for home consumption, usually not much more, except that of rye. Wheat never did well in that region, and the barberry bushes blasted the oats so that but little could be produced of that kind of grain. Clover and herds grass grew so thick and tall as to fall to the ground before it could be cut, and very often one man could not mow a quarter of an acre a day, and only very strong men could continue to mow from day to day without change of work. The old people say, work was hard in those days that many men failed before they were thirty years of age and could never do hard work thereafter. Some men never did hard work, or if any, a very little at great intervals ; they would not, but others undertook double portions, and their strength being unequal to their ambition they failed before their race, apparently was half run ; of such were Noah North, Remembrance North, and Stephen Fyler, Junior, and many others in the town.

The production of maple sugar was an item of much work in the spring of the year. Troughs were made of basswood ; pails and buckets not being used, and the sap was boiled in the woods, very frequently, and the boiling continued some times through the night.

Mr. Fyler had many acres of apple orchard, from which he made in good years about three hundred barrels of cider a large proportion of which he made into brandy in his own still. His father had a still before 1800, also his neighbor, Capt. Eli Richards and many others. The making of cider by Mr. Fyler was, as by many others, continued with intervals into November and December. The apples were so abundant that they were thrown into piles in the field and left there until the snow fell and were drawn home on sleds and made into cider.

Mr. Fyler did much in support of the Methodist church of Newfield during twenty or more years, and received in return, as far as

this world goes, just what many others, in all ages have received, and at last seems but little disappointed that it should have been just as it was, for so is human nature. This kind of reward has been so common among all denominations and in all communities as to need no explanation here.

In all this variety of enterprises, and the perpetual toil, never to be shunned only at the hazard of ruin, consequent upon it, and the perpetual annoyances and disasters which will inevitably come in a farmers life, what success could he have had but for the aid and charm, and hard work, of his constant and efficient wife, Sibyl R. (Tolls) Fyler? Those who understand not the work of a farmer's house, should go into that long kitchen, prepared for making cheese and butter, then go into the cheese room over that kitchen, twenty feet square, with shelves on every side, sufficient to support, in curing two hundred cheese; and know that in the process of curing, every one must be turned and moved two or three times a week. Then look at the spinning and weaving, and making of garments for a family of eleven besides the hired help. If help is hired in the house as well as out, as must have been the case, how much careful guidance must have been required to save from destruction at least ten or twenty dollars a day. How glad also when all those "little tots" are in bed safe at night, and how glad when they are again up and well. Such is the outline of one family history. Four children died young: one son is now in the Black hills after gold: another occupies the seat of judge of the county court; the youngest son, after coming out of the war injured for life, is allowed to be post master at Wolcottville. The father, now in his eighty-second year, resides in Winsted with his faithful wife and dutiful daughter.

MRS. POLLY (COLLIER) FYLER

Was born in 1758, probably in Windsor, or that part of it called Wintonbury. Her family were not of the original settlers of Windsor but came to that town much later, but the family has taken decided high position in the state. She was a woman of decided energy of character, clearness of perception and discriminating judgment and is a good representative of the women of her day, and as such it is a great favor to have her likeness with the style of dress very common in her day, and which with that of her husband represents the New England style about the year eighteen hundred, and thirty years following, very faithfully.



MRS. POLLY FYLER.

Mrs. Fyler, like many of her neighbors, had the care of a large family, in connection with the business and the men employed on the various kinds of work on a large farm, and therefore her life was no easy play spell, but one of continued and often severe toil. Under such circumstances she continued her cheerful and constant efforts for the comfort and success of her home, almost three score years and ten, closing her dutiful, well spent, and honored life in her ninetieth year of her age.

REV. JOSEPH T. GAYLORD

Was born in Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 4, 1836 ; was graduated at Yale college in 1863, and at Union Theological seminary in 1866 ; was licensed by the Association of New York and Brooklyn in April 1866 ; began to preach in Torrington in January 1867, where he was ordained without charge, November 7, 1867, and he served until January 1869.

REV. ALEXANDER GILLET

Was born August 14, 1849 (O. S.), in Granby, Ct., and was the son of pious parents, and was trained in the knowledge of divine truth by his devout grandmother. At the age of thirteen he was the subject of serious impressions during a revival which then prevailed in several towns in Hartford county, and these impressions, though they seem subsequently to have declined, never entirely left him.

He early exhibited a great fondness for books, especially for history, and at the age of fourteen years began his preparations for college, under the Rev. Nehemiah Strong, his pastor, and completed them under the Rev. Roger Veits, an Episcopal clergyman, and a missionary of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He was admitted a member of Yale college in June 1867, at an advanced standing, and was graduated in September 1870. It was not until the summer of 1869 that his mind seems to have become firmly settled in regard to the doctrines of the gospel, and not until about the close of 1870, that he was the subject of any religious experience that he himself believed to be genuine, and in May 1871, he united with the church in Turkey Hills (Granby).

After leaving college he taught a school for a year or more in Farmington, and probably, studied theology during that time, under the direction of Rev. Timothy Pitkin. He was licensed to preach by the Hartford Association, at Northampton, on the 2d of June 1871, and on the 29th of the next December was ordained the first

of the church in Farmingbury, now Wolcott, where he continued to preach nearly eighteen years.

Mr. Gillett was married in December 1779, to Adah, third daughter of Deacon Josiah Rogers of Wolcott, who was descended from Thomas Rogers who came in the Mayflower, and of John Rogers the martyr in England.

Owing in part to a difficulty in his church of long standing, involving no delinquency on his part, his pastoral relation to them was, at his own request, dissolved in November, 1791, and in the following May he was installed pastor of the first church in Torrington, and was received with much rejoicing on the part of the whole parish. On settling here, he purchased a farm a little more than a mile north of the church, where he resided until his death, and where his only surviving daughter Miss Adah Gillett, still resides, being in the ninety-third year of her age. The old house is still standing and the pastor's study is the same as it was fifty-one years ago at his decease. His papers and books are there the same, and even the money in the drawer of his writing desk is there still, and will abide so as long as his daughter survives. The house being over one hundred years old, gives signs of wearing out, but the maple trees along the road in front of the house, set there after he purchased the place, are now only in their strength and grandeur, and give an ancient nobleness to the old homestead that is very gratifying to the passing stranger or old friend.

Mr. Gillett's ministry was attended with much more than the ordinary degree of visible success. At Wolcott he was privileged to see large numbers added to his church as the fruit of several revivals, one especially in 1783, in which he was aided by the Rev. Edmund Mills (brother of Samuel J.), and during the period of his ministry at Torrington there were three seasons of deep religious interest among his people, the results of which were equally benign and extensive.¹ He also frequently aided neighboring ministers in revival seasons, preaching frequently during the week holding meetings in neighborhood school houses, and visiting from house to house; and sometimes he accompanied other ministers in going abroad for the purpose of holding revival meetings such as Edmund Mills, Samuel J. Mills, a Mr. Miller, Dr. Griffin of New Hartford and others.

Mr. Gillett had much of the missionary spirit and long before the

¹ Mr. Gillett's account of the revival of 1799, he published in the *Evangelical Magazine* of 1800.

Connecticut Missionary Society was organized he had made several tours in the eastern part of the state, and in 1789 or 90, he made a missionary tour of several months in the new settlement of Vermont under the approbation of the association of New Haven county, and almost entirely at his own expense ; his pulpit being supplied a part of the time by his brethren in the vicinity. At a later date he went several times, by appointment from the Connecticut Missionary Society, into those destitute regions on the same errand of good will and man, and was known extensively as having much pleasure in, and adaptability for such work.

By the still remaining members of the old Torrington church he is remembered with the kindest and most respectful feelings ; without a thought of any act to tarnish the most sacred memory of him. He was always seen on Sunday mornings coming to church on foot with umbrella and overcoat, the latter on his arm in all warm weather no matter how high the thermometer. Having preached the morning sermon he frequently closed with the remark, "having thus attended to the doctrines of the text, we will consider the application this afternoon," and thus the morning and afternoon sermons were nearly always connected, or part of the same subject.

Mr. Gillett was a composer of poetry and music as well as sermons.

In a note book called *Rudiments of Music*, published by Andrew Law, A.M., about 1790, there are fourteen tunes with his name as composer ; and he seems to have made no hymns except as adapted to a certain tune, or to make a tune for the hymn.

The following hymn is characteristic, and a good sample of his compositions of the kind.

GLOOM OF AUTUMN.

Hail ! ye sighing sons of sorrow,
View with me the autumnal gloom ;
Learn from hence your fate to-morrow :
Dead perhaps ; laid in the tomb.
 See all nature fading, dying !
 Silent all things seem to mourn ;
 Life from vegetation flying
 Call to mind my mouldering urn.
Oft an autumn's tempest rising,
Makes the lofty forest nod ;
Scenes of nature, how surprising !
Read in nature, nature's God.

HISTORY OF TORRINGTON.

See our sovereign, sole creator,
Lives eternal in the skies ;
While we mortals yield to nature,
Bloom awhile, then fade and die.

Nations die by dread Belona,
Through the tyranny of kings,
Just like plants by pale Pomona
Fall to rise in future springs.

Mournful scenes, when vegetation
Dies by frost, or worms devour,
Doubly mournful when a nation
Falls by neighboring nations power.

Death my anxious mind depresses,
Autumn shows me my decay ;
Calls to mind my past distresses,
Warns me of my dying day.

Autumn makes me melancholy,
Strikes dejection through my soul ;
While I mourn my former folly
Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.

Lo ! I hear the air resounding
With expiring insect cries :
Ah ! to me their moans how wounding,
Emblem of my own demise.

Hollow winds about me roaring ;
Noisy waters round me rise ;
While I sit my fate deploring
Tears are flowing from my eyes.

What to me are autumn's treasures
Since I know no earthly joy ;
Long I've lost all youthful pleasure ;
Time must youth and health destroy.

Pleasure once I fondly courted,
Shared each bliss that youth bestowes ;
But to see where then I sported
Now embitters all my woes.

Age and sorrows since have blasted
Every youthful, pleasing dream ;
Quivering age with youth contrasted :
O how short their glories seem.

As the annual frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees,
So my friends are yearly dropping
Through old age or dire disease.

Former friends, oh, how I've sought them !
Just to cheer my drooping mind ;
But they're like the leaves of autumn,
Driven before the dreary wind.

Spring and summer, fall and winter
Each in swift succession roll :

So my friends in death do enter
 Bringing sadness to my soul.
 Death has laid them down to slumber ;
 Solemn thought ; to think that I
 Soon must be one of their number ;
 Soon, so soon with them to lie.
 When a few more years are wasted ;
 When a few more suns are o'er ;
 When a few more griefs I've tasted,
 I shall fall to rise no more.
 Fast my sun of life's declining
 Soon 'twill set in endless night ;
 But my hopes are past repining ;
 Rest in future life and light.
 Cease this fearing, trembling, sighing ;
 Death will break the awful gloom ;
 Soon my spirit fluttering, flying,
 Must be borne beyond the tomb.

The following letter of Rev. Frederick Marsh, will be interesting both as regards Mr. Gillett and as being from the minister of an adjoining town.

WINCHESTER CONN., *May 27th*, 1856

DEAR SIR : My first knowledge of the Rev. Alexander Gillett was in New Hartford, during the great revival in 1798 and 1799, when he occasionally came there with Mr. Mills, Mr. Miller, and others to assist Dr. Griffin. My particular acquaintance with him commenced soon after coming to this place in 1808. From that time, as our parishes were contiguous, until his decease in 1826, our relations became more and more intimate, and I can truly say that he ever treated me with paternal kindness. Besides the ordinary ministerial exchanges and intercourse, he used to visit us and preach in seasons of special religious interest.

In his person Mr. Gillett was rather above the medium stature and size, with a full habit, broad shoulders, short neck, and large head. His position was erect, except a slight forward inclination of the head. His face was broad and unusually square and full, illumined by large, prominent eyes, the whole indicating more of intellect than vivacity. His ordinary movements were grave and thoughtful. In his manner he was plain, unostentatious, and at the greatest possible distance from all that is intrusive. He was courteous and kind, swift to hear, and slow to speak, apparently esteeming others better than himself, and in all his intercourse exhibiting a delicate sense of propriety.

As a man of intellectual ability he held a decidedly high rank. He had an aversion to every thing superficial. Ever fond of study, he went thoroughly and deeply into the investigation of his subject, whatever it might be. He was an admirable linguist, and above all excelled in the knowledge of the Bible, not merely in his own language, but in the original. As a scholar he was characterized by great accuracy. I have heard an eminent minister, who fitted a college under his instructions, say that he never found any tutor so accurate and thorough in the languages as Mr. Gillett. He was also very familiar and extensively acquainted with history ; and he studied history especially as an aid to his position of prophecy.

But the crowning attribute of his character was his devoted piety and high moral excellence. While great simplicity and godly sincerity characterized his habitual deportment, it was still only by an intimate and extended acquaintance with him, and by observing his spirit and conduct in trying circumstances, that one could gain anything like a full view of this part of his character. During seventeen years of familiar intercourse with him, my mind became constantly more impressed with the depth of his piety; his unreserved consecration to God, his self sacrificing devotedness to the cause of Christ and the highest interests of his fellow-men. Among the most striking elements of his religious character were meekness, humility, and a conscientiousness, and apparently immutable regard to truth and duty.

In social life, Mr. Gillett's constitutional reserve and defect of conversational powers, rendered him less interesting and useful than might have been expected from such resources of mind and heart as he possessed. Ordinarily he said little in ecclesiastical meetings. Patiently listening to all the younger members chose to say he would remain silent, unless some gordian knot was to be untied, or some latent error to be detected, and then he would show his opinion to good purpose. With individuals and in private circles, where religious or other important topics became matter of conversation, he would often talk with much freedom and interest.

In his ministerial character and relations there was much to be admired and loved, and some things to be regretted. It may readily be inferred from what I have already said in respect to his intellectual powers and attainments, his piety, his studious habits and devotedness to his appropriate work, that his sermons were of no ordinary stamp. And thus it really was. He presented divine truth with great clearness and point. Hence his preaching took strong hold of congregations in times of revival. Often in closing his discourse by an extemporaneous effusion, he would turn to some one class of hearers, and urge upon them his subject in its practical bearings with a tenderness and earnestness that were quite overcoming.

But as his delivery was rendered laborious and difficult by an impediment in his speech, he could not be called a popular preacher. Those who regarded the manner more than the matter of a discourse, would pronounce him dull. But he was a skillful and faithful guide to souls; and his labors were abundantly blessed not only to the people to whom he ministered but to others.

Of pastoral labor Mr. Gillett performed less than many of his brethren. His constitutional diffidence, his incapacity for entering into free and familiar intercourse with people generally, and his love for study, probably all combined to produce in him a conviction that he could accomplish the greatest good by making thorough preparation for the pulpit, for occasional meetings, and seasons of prayer, rather than devoting much of his time to pastoral visits.

On the whole, he was an able, laborious, faithful and successful minister; ever bringing out of his treasure things new and old, edifying the body of Christ, enjoying the confidence and affectionate regard of his brethren, and exhibiting uniformly such an example of consistency in his profession as to leave no room to doubt either his sincerity or piety.

I remain, dear sir, fraternally and truly yours.²

FREDERICK MARSH.

The Rev. Dr. McEwen of New London has recorded the following concerning this good man :

² *Sprague's Annals.*

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In 1782 the Rev. Alexander Gillett was installed the pastor of the church in Torrington; a man of middle age; having been pastor of the church in the parish of Farmingbury, afterwards the town of Wolcott. He graduated at college, 1770. Though he sought not public notoriety, he was a man of strong mind, a good classical scholar, and a profound theologian. He published a small volume of six sermons, on the subject of regeneration; which indicated the author, method, accuracy and orthodox sentiment. In the pulpit, as elsewhere, his manner was serious, earnest and affectionate. The sermons were written and elaborated. A slight impediment he had in his speech; yet his discourses, that he delivered, were lucid, instructive and rich in doctrine and piety were his discourses, that he delivered, especially to the substantial and heavenly minded part of the population, an acceptable preacher. He loved his ministerial brethren, and stood high in their estimation.

Soon after his first settlement, while making his visits to become acquainted with the people of his charge, a single man, he entered a house, and conversing with the family, a little girl of eight years, came in to see the new minister. He took her on his knee, told her she was a nice girl, and added, "who knows but that you will be my wife!" This was not a prophecy in form, whatever it might have been mentally. The event proved that the conjecture or hint of the man, had in it something oracular. In Torrington he bought a farm, having on it, a full sized, old fashioned house. Whatever of management and labor pertained to the farm, he gave exclusively to the family. But one large chamber he made his sanctuary, was accommodated with a large, old fashioned fireplace. In this, every morning, even through dog-days, he made a blazing fire, raising when necessary, the windows. His philosophy was, that in hot weather, a fire in the morning purified the air, and by increasing the circulation of it, made it cooler. More ministers have spent more hours in their studies than Mr. Gillett. He read and wrote extensively, and all this with the addition of much thinking. Whoever knew the man, the state of mind which he manifested habitually, and the great object for which he lived and acted, cannot doubt, that in that room prayer was a constant exercise. This seriousness was no pretense. It was above all suspicion from which such an imputation would originate. Still the even tenor of his life admitted of a variety of exercises; yea demanded it. He thought too accurately not to know that theology and nothing else, would kill a man while in the feebleness of the flesh. No man whom I ever knew, had so many necessary diversions so much within himself. They were found almost exclusively in that room. Expedients for keeping the air within their limits pure, healthful, and agreeable, were important. The occupant of that large chamber was one of the most independent men in the world. There he wrote music, and there, if any one who was accustomed to see him abroad will believe it, he played on a bass-viol. Though he thought farm work, and mechanical and mercantile labor, unsuitable for a minister, still there was one craft from which it was remote and in which accommodation from it would not be had, which he designed to practice. It was that of book binding. In that room he bound his own books, rebound his old ones, and did jobs of this sort for other people of the vicinity. One work was accomplished here which required resolution, toil and perseverance. When past the age of forty years, this lonely man commenced the study of the Hebrew language, and made himself a proficient in it. We have heard of the patience of Job. Had Job alone, aided not by men but by books only, commenced the study of Hebrew, and mastered it

triumphantly as did Alexander Gillett ; and that, in an atmosphere not made congenial by literature, but tempered by the wood fire ; in the record which canonized the patriarch, this test of patience might have been given."

REV. TIMOTHY P. GILLETT

Was born June 15, 1780, in Farmingbury, now Wolcott, being the eldest child of Alexander and Adah (Rogers) Gillett. He was fitted for college by his father, partly in connection with Rev. Luther Hart, and in 1799, became specially interested in a religious life, during the revival of that year, and united with the Torrington church. He entered Williams college in 1800, when he was twenty years of age and was graduated in 1804. He then taught school in Cornwall, and then in the academy at Williamstown until in 1806, when he was appointed tutor in Yale college which position he held one year and a half.

Samuel J. Mills, Gordon Hall, and James Richards were then under graduates in that college, and Mr. Gillett has stated to members of his congregation that they were accustomed to hold prayer meetings in his room, and to consult in regard to the duty of carrying the gospel to the heathen. He never lost the interest thus awakened in foreign missions, but was an earnest advocate of the cause, and a warm friend of the American board. During his tutorship he studied theology under President Fitch, and was licensed as a candidate for the gospel ministry, by the Litchfield North Association September 30, 1806. In the winter of 1807-8, having resigned his tutorship, Mr. Gillett supplied the pulpit for two Sundays at East Haven, and was then invited to preach in the vacant pulpit of the church at Branford. He received, shortly after, a call to settle with them in the gospel ministry, on a salary of five hundred dollars, and the privilege of cutting firewood on the society's lands, until from continued ill health or infirmity, he should be no longer able to perform the duties of a minister among them. This invitation was accepted and he was ordained June 15, 1808, pastor of the church, on his twenty-eighth birth day.

Mr. Gillett married Sally, daughter of Dr. Elkanah Hodges, Nov. 29, 1808, who still survives him, being in the ninety-first year of her age. He died at his residence in Branford, November 5, 1866, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and the fifty-ninth of his ministry.

Mr. Gillett was noted for his steady, faithful Christian and ministerial life. He was not equal to his father in classic learning, but

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was well versed, and true to the theology of his day and church, his preaching presented good practical advice, seasoned with the substantialness of full and unconditional submission to the Divine will. It was one of the most prominent traits of his character that he made all of his literary pursuits subservient to the momentous business of his holy calling. He daily consecrated his time and talents to the service of Christ. In his pastoral life he was sedate, yet cheerful and kindly in his attention to all; speaking fewer words than many, but such as became the office he served in, and the profession of a follower of the Revealer of truth, and in all things was a good exemplification of the education and training he had received under his father's roof.

MRS. SALLY (HODGES) GILLETT,

Daughter of Dr. Elkanah and Rebecca (Whiting) Hodges, was born March 29, 1787, and married Rev. Timothy P. Gillett Nov. 1808. Her husband was pastor at Branford, Ct., over fifty years, during which she was his faithful and cheerful companion, winning for herself as well as her husband great esteem, and Christian love and respect. Her husband departed this life in 1866; she survives, making her home with her nephew Willard Hodges Rochester N. Y., and is in her ninety-first year. (See Biog. of Rev. T. P. Gillett.)

JOHN GILLETT,

Son of John and Abigail (Catlin) Gillett, married Mary daughter of Dr. Samuel Woodward Feb. 2, 1824, or when he was forty-eight years of age. He was a farmer in Tarringford street. He lived a very quiet life for one who had as much to do with public matters as he, and always seemed to prefer the company of his books, and newspaper, of which he always had quite a number, to that of outside society. He was clerk and treasurer of the town many years, and also represented the town in the state legislature. His duties as town clerk compelled him to be present at the election meeting and always grated his feelings terribly, as he thought he ought not to be present when he was being voted for as a representative. In those days such modesty seems a little singular and affected, but it was very genuine and honest, for so many were taught in those days. If a man is now called upon to be a standard bearer we cannot see why he should hide his face as if ashamed.

Early in his life his father and himself were owners of wild land

in Ohio, on the Western Reserve and he acted for the owners of lands there who were living in Connecticut. This led him to make a trip to Ohio nearly every year, and in those days the only means of travel was on horseback, the entire distance. The only road west of Buffalo was simply marked trees through the woods.

Mr. Gillett possessed the entire confidence of every one who knew him, particularly his neighbors who sought his advice and council on all occasions, and his nearest neighbors, those who knew him best, judged him to be a most upright and good man. In such a life he was greatly assisted by his noble wife, who although not a member of any church, was an unselfish Christian woman.

REV. EPAPHRAS GOODMAN¹

Was born in West Hartford in 1790; was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1816; studied theology with the Rev. Nathan Perkins, D.D., and studied at Yale Divinity seminary. He was licensed by Hartford North Association in 1820; his doctrinal opinions were in harmony with those taught at Yale Taylor school. After making a missionary excursion of a few months during which he was ordained as an evangelist Jan. 3, 1821, in Charlestown, S. C., he was invited in 1821, to Torrington, to preach as a candidate for a colleague pastorate with Rev. Samuel J. Mills, and was installed as such March 6, 1822.

He had a name significant of his internal man; he was a *good* man; of which his life was a living epistle to his fellow men. He was an industrious analytical student, always seeking after the why and wherefore of theories and practices. His perceptions were large and active. He was logical and rigidly conscientious, and practical in his application of every precept. His preaching, though not eloquent and exciting, was educating, edifying and inspiring, and conducive to thought, and the establishing of permanent character; and thereby well calculated to build up and mould society into wise and graceful proportions. He was instrumental in gaining for Torrington society a name, a life, an intellectual, and a moral influence above that of any other in all that region. Having good executive ability, he was very consistent in his every day walk and conversation; very economical; studiously so, in order that he might practice the larger benevolence. He was a living epistle of good judgment and fidelity to the gospel he preached.

¹ Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson of New York.

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Soon after his ordination, he married Harriet Whitman of W Hartford; an estimable lady, possessing an amiable disposition, superior intellectual, moral and spiritual culture; who culminated an invaluable helpmate to him in all of his counsels and works. Soon after the commencement of his labors in 1822, he leased a large room which had been used for a store house; fitted it for, and opened a select school, for advanced pupils, boys and girls. This enterprise was so enthusiastically sustained by the Torrington people, that he was induced to continue it, and to employ a talented sister, Mrs. Fay to relieve him somewhat, and to allow him liberty to attend to his pastoral duties at any time. The impetus given to education by this movement was marvellous, and redounded very much to his credit. The society became thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the enterprise, and erected a brick building, long known as the Torrington Academy. In this building he employed students and graduates from Yale and other colleges for some years. The academy became extensively famous, and young men and women of the society, from distant parts were there trained for teachers, for entering colleges for scientific studies and professional pursuits. Mr. Goodman embodied the living and abiding animus of this noted enterprise, for with his dismissal and departure Ichabod was written upon its door posts.

Every moral reform found a cordial response in his moral and spiritual perceptions, wisdom and goodness, and received his unceasing advocacy and support, for the welfare of society, the prosperity of the church, and the elevation of moral and Christian character. Protracted meetings, conventions of churches, and religious revivals were zealously and laboriously encouraged and sustained by him, and the fruits were abundant. His interest in the cause of missions was manifested in decided and energetic activity. He invited his parishioners to set apart, for mission support, agricultural fields in different parts of the parish, to be cultivated by gratuitous labors and the fruits to be sold and the avails cast into the treasury of the Lord. These gathered items frequently amounted to no inconsiderable sum.

Extensive orchards were set out by the early settlers of this parish which were very productive of fruit; the consequence thereof was that enormous quantities of cider and cider brandy were manufactured and stored in the large cellars, made capacious for such purpose. During the revolutionary war there was a patriotic call for the precious fluids, but subsequently they were extensively made

sold and used for home consumption. Drinking and drunkenness (not besottingly) was common to all classes, occupations, and professions ; doctors, lawyers and clergymen.¹ The spirit of the canteen and cider brandy barrel, was the inspiring one in every community in the land. Alarm began to be felt by individual philanthropists.² Mr. Goodman resolutely entered into the warfare, and "lifted up his voice like a trumpet," against the besotting evil, which was undermining and threatening to destroy every thing of good report. As intemperance like a flood had seriously invaded the pulpits and the churches, as also the healthfulness and prosperity of the people, it was a joyful thing to him that his church and society made a general response to his appeals, and rallied to the reform. The church voted to dispense with fermented wines at its communion, and substituted the unfermented juice of the "fruit of the vine." There were some members of both church and society ; men of property, military honors, and politicians, greatly wedded to their cups and customs, who took great umbrage at such an innovation upon their appetites and social enjoyments. Mr. Goodman was often importuned by members of other churches and societies to negotiate exchanges with the neighboring ministers, who were timid or indisposed to meddle with the subject of reform, and after the regular services, to deliver a lecture. Thus his influence extended beyond his own parish.

The advocacy of Moral Reform, in New York, and generally, as directed by the ladies and the Rev. Mr. Dowell, received the countenance and hearty support of Mr. Goodman and his wife. The cause of African colonization, having been clothed in the "livery of heaven," and having been unwittingly sustained by the philanthropic missionary, Samuel J. Mills, enlisted for a season, the sympathies of Mr. Goodman, until the trumpet voice of William Loyd Garrison, exposing American slavery and its organized aider and abettor the American Colonization Society³ and its auxiliaries, opened his eyes and alarmed his conscience. Then he immediately set his face against the colonization scheme, and became an apostle to the anti-

¹ See an account given by Dr. Ebenezer Porter of Washington, Conn., in 1806. Sermon.

² Dr. Lyman Beecher had preached his six sermons against the evils of intemperance.

³ This society was supported at the time by the South, as the best method of removing free colored people, and thereby strengthening the bonds of slavery. But the Colonization Society has now become the greatest friend to the colored man.

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slavery cause, in which he was zealously affected, although he did not survive to see the day of the abolition of American slavery.

In 1833, he and Dr. E. D. Hudson (who at that time had settled in Torrington as the physician) associated to open and establish an educational, moral, physical training, and hygienic institution, a *Family School for boys*. This school was zealously patronized by the most eminent men of Hartford, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, and other parts of the northern and southern states.

Thus he continued his labors and spared not, in Torrington, until 1836, when the church and society became financially weakened by disaffected conservative, anti-reform members, somewhat heartened concerning a location for a new meeting house, where he felt constrained to offer a resignation of his charge, which was sorrowfully accepted by the church and society. With his departure, his educational, moral, religious, and general enterprise went into decline, and the spirits that sustained the good man, have fled forever.

He was settled two years in Dracut, Mass., and was remembered there as an earnest, faithful, and beloved pastor. The year after his dismissal there, he resided in Andover, Mass., and was employed as an agent of the American Protestant Society. In 1840, he went to Cincinnati, bought the *Watchman of the Valley*, and published and edited it until 1850. About 1847, he assisted in forming the first Congregational Association in southwestern Ohio. Very soon after, he assisted in forming the Western Reform Book and Tract Society. In 1851, he went to Chicago, and during one year bore the editorial charge of the *Christian Era*, and during most of that year supplied the pulpit of the first Congregational church. During the next two or three years, he was the western secretary of the American Missionary Association, and disbursed its home mission funds. He subsequently edited a short time the *Free West*, a weekly anti-slavery paper, published in that city.

He died at Chicago, June 12, 1862, aged 72 years.

DANIEL GRANT,

Son of William Grant, was born Dec. 28, 1743, and lived on his father's homestead with his brother Matthew until his death. He was a man of careful and diligent industry, but took no prominence in the town until the commencement of the revolution.

war. Soon after the beginning of those troubled times, he was elected collector of town taxes on the west side, in which position he manifested such skill and business tact, both in collecting the taxes, and also in favoring the people, that he was appointed collector for the town, and was continued in this office through the war. During the war, he was practically the banker of the town, taking grains and cattle and exchanging them in such a way as to meet the demands of the general government, and of the state, and thus keeping up the credit of the town, and greatly aiding the nation to obtain its freedom (see chapter on the Revolution).

It is probable that there have been but few men in this town who have possessed greater financial ability than this man, and very likely but few who possessed such ability ever used it to more honor to themselves and the town. He was a man of decided character and resolution, and yet to all appearance was governed by a decided sense of justice and right, and beyond that he could not be moved. He and his brother Matthew living in the same house, had some differences of judgment, and the result was that all friendly communication ceased between them; they did not speak to each other. There was no words; no perpetual disturbance; each thought the other wrong and there the matter ended. Daniel was tax collector; he would put his brother's tax bill through the key hole in the door into Matthew's room, and Matthew would return the money by the same "Express."

In the collection of taxes he was obliged to levy on property and sell it, as there was no other way. Mr. Grant took such property and sold it, and very often bought it himself, and would then take a note for it of the family and leave it to be redeemed. When he sold cows, as was the case often, he would take a note for the cow, for three years, at the end of which time he was to receive the cow and the first calf. This was the usual method of letting cows, in those days, as several account books clearly show.

It is said that when Daniel Grant died, he required of his executors that such of these notes as he then held should be burnt; but that the collectable ones were not burned. It is further said that these notes amounted to a bushel basket full.

No complaint is heard as having been expressed concerning any severity of Mr. Grant as tax collector, but all reports give him great credit of honor and fidelity to the people, as well as to the law.

In his last will, he gave to the town a farm in New Hartford, for the benefit of schools, and this remains yet as the Daniel Grant fund.

He died in 1787.

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MATTHEW GRANT, JR.,

Son of Matthew and Phebe (Foster) Grant, married Rosannah L. Sept. 29, 1795, a girl brought up by John Cook of Torrington. He lived on the old Grant homestead and was an energetic farmer of the very highest reputation for integrity and uprightness of character. His word was not only as good as law, but was implicitly relied on by all the people; so much so that he is said to have frequently taken money from the bank without giving any note or using a check, or other paper. The common remark was that "no man's word was worth as much as Matthew Grant's." He was a good friend to Parson Gillett, and the parson thought every thing of him as a man of the highest moral integrity. He was a man of kindly feelings and benevolent disposition towards those who had less money than he had, and this trait of character, more than any thing else, nearly proved his ruin financially. Persons who went to him for help in time of need have heard him say many times: "I have not the money, but I can get it for you," and in a few days they received the money. He built the large and very substantial house now the residence of Dea. F. P. Hills, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and the report has obtained currency that this house nearly ruined him, as to money, but this eight thousand was but an insignificant sum compared with other losses. He signed papers with Esq. Holden, a relative, for a farm in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., the farm being worth fifteen thousand, a large portion of which he had to pay for, and finally to take the farm. On this farm he placed his son Gerry, who conducted it with energy, having at one time one hundred cows as his dairy; but he signed paper for his brother in California for some thousands of dollars, and sent the money, but his brother did not get the money and soon died and Gerry lost the whole. This farm finally fell into the hands of Alpheus Hodgson, who had lent money on a second or third mortgage. Mr. Grant lent money, and signed paper for other parties in large sums as well as small, many of which were a total loss, and which helped to bring him to straitened circumstances in the later part of his life, though he did not come to want. He was a drovier, and being a large strong man, of heavy voice, he could be heard at a great distance in driving cattle. His son said he could always tell when his father crossed the North river with a drove of cattle, for as soon as he had crossed the river he could begin to hear him halloo to the cattle. In buying cattle he would ask the price and if too high would go on with

making an offer for them. Many persons have followed him miles to persuade him to make an offer.

He bought the ministry lot giving some \$2,200, which still constitutes a fund in the First Society. His father bought the school lot in 1774, giving £94, which constituted a school fund.

Matthew Grant Jr., was a man of great value to the town and the First Society, and when he departed this life was greatly missed.

ELDER MILES GRANT

Was born in Torrington, Conn., December 13, 1819. Until twenty-one years of age he spent most of his time in hard farm labor, excepting winters, when at school. At eighteen he commenced teaching school in Winchester centre; the next winter he taught in Wolcottville; and afterward in Winsted of the same state, for several years, where he was very successful. In the *Annals of Winchester*, published by the Hon. John Boyd, the following is stated of him:

“Elder Miles Grant, for some four or five years taught the west village district school, with an ability and success never excelled in our annals. To the sincere regret of parents and scholars, and of the whole community, a sense of duty constrained him to leave a calling for which he was eminently fitted, and to devote himself to the Master's service in another sphere of labor. Highly esteemed and loved as a minister of the gospel, he has no more cordial friends than his Winsted pupils, now in the active stage of life, who owe to him a training far beyond what is ordinarily secured in a district school.”

He was also employed for some time as a teacher at Amenia seminary, and at Jonesville academy, N. Y.

His father, Ira Grant, was a noted hunter, and in early days his son, Miles, was quite well educated in hunting and fishing; but at twenty-one years of age he became convinced that these were cruel sports, and quit them entirely — and for more than thirty years has not used a gun or a fishing-rod.

In early life he had some religious impressions, but drove them off and became a skeptic. As such in December, 1842, he went to hear H. A. Chittendon lecture on the Prophecies of Daniel, in the Methodist church in Winsted. Those lectures convinced Mr. Grant of the truth of the Bible. He was happily converted, and became very active in Christian exercises. He continued in the business of teaching until the spring of 1850, when he felt it his duty to commence preaching the gospel of Christ. This he did and has

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continued to do until the present time. His ministerial labors have been richly blest. He has been the instrument of persuading many to become Christians. He is a firm believer and advocate of the doctrine of Bible holiness. During his ministry he has been an evangelist, excepting the interval between 1855 and 1858, when he was pastor of a church in Boston. In 1855 he was elected editor of the *World's Crisis*, a religious weekly, published in Boston, and with the exception of a few months has held that office to the present time.

The Elder has some peculiarities which should be noticed in a sketch of his life.

1. He was converted into the belief that the second coming of Christ is an event *near* at hand. This he still firmly believes and preaches earnestly.

2. Soon after his conversion he became satisfied that the Bible did not teach that the finally impenitent would be tormented eternally, but, after their resurrection and judgment, they would suffer "the second death," and never live again; and that only the righteous would have eternal life.

3. About the same time he was also convinced that the Scriptures do not teach the natural immortality of man, but that he lies in dreamless sleep, unconscious, between death and the resurrection, and that "if the dead rise not, then they also which are fast asleep in Christ are perished."

4. He also believes the Bible teaches that the future home of saints will be on the "New earth," which is to be the present earth purified and restored to its original state, as it was before the fall of man sinned. These views led him to take a decided stand against Spiritualism and its leading defenders, with whom he has held some seventy or eighty public discussions. He has also written and published much against the system, and is well known as its fearless opponent.

5. His habits of life. Another peculiarity of Elder Grant, which is worthy of special note, is his mode of living, perfect health, and remarkable power of endurance. He is often heard to say that if he accomplishes no other good in the world, he hopes to be able to demonstrate that these qualities depend very largely upon the treatment of our *stomachs*. He does not claim that all should do as he does, but thinks a large amount of sickness, pain, sorrow, remo-

and misery would be removed from the human family, if his mode of living were universally adopted.

For over twenty years he has been a rigid vegetarian — using no meat, butter, tea, coffee, tobacco or any intoxicating drink. In early life he used tobacco, cider and brandy freely, tea and coffee and rich food. Then he had frequent headaches, and hardly a day passed without more or less indisposition and ill-feeling ; now these ailments are all gone. He has not had a sick headache for upward of twenty years.

For more than twelve years, he has eaten but two meals a day. His hours of eating are eight and half-past two o'clock. He eats no pies and cake, or pastry of any kind ; uses no salt, sugar, or any other seasoning on any food, excepting a little milk or cream. He enjoys his food exceedingly, but is never faint or hungry between meals. The following is his complete list of articles of food : Unleavened bread, oatmeal pudding, beans stewed till soft, baked or raw apples (sweet preferred), other fruits in their season, raw eggs, popcorn, sometimes dates, figs, raisins, and nuts, squash, the sweet and common potato. He says he feels the best, and can do the greatest amount of work, when he confines himself to the unleavened bread, oatmeal pudding, beans, sweet apples, eggs and milk. He does not allow himself to eat a meal in less time than half an hour. He formerly ate in five or ten minutes. He uses no drink with his food. He never eats anything between meals.

He always sleeps with an open window, takes a sponge bath every morning ; retires as soon as convenient after nine o'clock, and aims to be in bed about seven hours.

As a result of this mode of living, Elder Grant is able to perform a great amount of business without fatigue. He can preach fifteen times a week, do all his work as editor, and feel as fresh at the close of each day's labor as at the beginning. He travels from ten to fifteen thousand miles a year in his ministerial labors through the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, but never seems tired. He claims it is because of his plain diet, accompanied by the blessing of the Lord. He has not eaten a meal for several years without his unleavened bread. He thinks no one is getting through the world more pleasantly, or with less friction than himself. He says he is a "happy man ;" and from long acquaintance, we have no reason to doubt his saying. His pursuit certainly, is a cheerful one. He is most thoroughly convinced that his mode of living adds largely

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to his enjoyment, and that should he live as most do, he would soon lose his health, vigor, power of endurance, and much of his present sweet enjoyment. He never has any "blue Monday," though he may preach three times on the Sabbath, attend as many prayer meetings, baptize, administer the sacrament, and converse most of the intervening time during the day. When everybody else is tired he appears still in vigorous condition.¹

HON. STANLEY GRISWOLD,

Son of Capt. Shubael and Abigail (Stanley) Griswold, was born November 14, 1763, and was graduated at Yale college in 1786. At a time he was a lieutenant, under his father as captain, in the war of the Revolution. Having completed his theological studies he was ordained pastor at New Milford in 1790, where he remained twenty years. During this time he preached several discourses which were published. One delivered at New Milford in 1800; a discourse occasioned by the death of the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, 1800, on the subject, overcome evil with good, preached at Wallingford before a numerous collection of the friends of the constitution, Thomas Jefferson president and Aaron Burr vice president of the United States in 1801; and one on the subject "The good land we live in" preached at Sheffield in 1802.

About the year 1804, he left his native state and established a patriotic and spirited weekly paper at Walpole in New Hampshire. In his position he exhibited much talent and literary acquirements and obtained considerable celebrity, there being, at that time, but few ably edited newspapers in the United States. From this situation in 1805, he was removed to the territory of Michigan, having received from Mr. Jefferson, then president, the appointment of secretary of that territory. After this he was appointed by Governor Huntington of Ohio, a senator in congress, to fill a vacancy. He afterwards received the appointment of territorial judge, for the territory of Illinois. While occupying this position, he died at Shawneetown in 1815.

MRS. FANNIE W. (CURTISS) GULLIVER,

Daughter of Dea. Elizur and Amanda (Steele) Curtiss, married John P. Gulliver D.D., September 8, 1846. He was ordained

¹*National Agriculturist, Phrenological Journal*, 1873.

pastor of the Broadway church, Norwich, Ct., October 1, 1846, and dismissed, October 25, 1865; was pastor of the New England church, Chicago, from February 21, 1868; was president of Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois, a number of years; is now pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Binghamton, N. Y. Dr. Gulliver stands among the first class ministers of New York state.

DR. THATCHER SWIFT HANCHETT,

Son of Ephraim and Nancy (Swift) Hanchett, was born in Canaan, Ct., November 8, 1838. His father was born at Salisbury, and his grand-father Israel lived in Salisbury. The father of Israel, received a grant of land, from the king, in Salisbury, which included originally the ore beds of that region.

Dr. Hanchett's father was of the firm of Hanchett, Huntington and Day, of Canaan mountain, manufacturers of anchors, engine axles, and bar iron. He removed to North Canaan where Thatcher S. attended school until he was fourteen years of age.

The doctor's mother was the daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Thatcher) Swift of Barnstable Mass.

When he was fourteen, his father removed as manufacturer to East Douglass, Mass., where young T. S. attended the academy five or six years. When twenty-one, he began to study medicine with Dr. Homer Darling in East Douglass, where he continued a year and a half, and then entered the medical department of Harvard university in 1861. After remaining there one year he entered the United States navy, on board the United States steamer Wamasutta, in capacity of hospital steward, and on his tour was in the south Atlantic blockading squadron off the coast of Georgia.¹

On his return to Massachusetts, he received an honorable discharge and re-entered the university, and remained another lecture term. He then spent a year in the office of Dr. A. W. Bennett of Uxbridge, Mass. He then took a lecture term in Bellevue hospital, New York city, and graduated at that institution in the spring of 1864. While in the city he was connected with Marion street Lying-in asylum.

¹ Dr. James Thatcher, was a physician of considerable celebrity, having published several works on the practice of medicine. He was Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and honorary member of the Georgia Medical Society.

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He was employed one year by Dr. William Welsh of Norfolk Conn., as assistant physician, and rode one year with him.

In the spring of 1865, he settled in Wolcottville as practicing physician; Dr. Erastus Bancroft and Dr. Jeremiah Phelps, being the physicians of the place at the time. Here he has had much success in his profession, is highly esteemed; is a man of energy, and devotes all his energies to his profession.

REV. LUTHER HART,

Son of David and Hannah (Hudson) Hart, was born in Goshen July 27, 1783, and when three years of age he came into Torrington with his father and family to reside and remained here until he commenced his collegiate studies. In the great revival under Mr. Gillett's labors in 1799, he became personally interested in a Christian, and united with the Torrington church, at the age of sixteen years, in connection with Rev. James Beach and Rev. Timothy P. Gillett. He was fitted for college by Rev. Alexander Gillett, and in 1801 entered Yale college, and at once took a high rank, and at his graduation in 1807, he received one of the highest honors of the institution.

After a year devoted to teaching at Litchfield, South Farms, he studied theology with Rev. Ebenezer Porter at Washington, Conn., and afterwards graduated at Andover, Mass., and was licensed to preach by the Essex Middle Association of Mass. In Sept., 1810, he married Minerva, daughter of General Potter of Plymouth, with whom he received a call, and was ordained the previous year, the sermon on the occasion being preached by his tutor, Rev. Ebenezer Porter. This marriage connection is said to have contributed greatly to his comfort and usefulness. Great accessions were made to the church in 1812, 1824, 1827, and 1831. About five hundred were added during his ministry. In 1818, he aided in the publication of doctrinal tracts, also in the establishment of the *Christian Spectator*, and contributed largely to both. On the 18th of April 1834, he was seized with lung fever, which at first was not deemed alarming, but on the 25th terminated fatally. He passed away in the triumph of faith.

Rev. Noah Porter of Farmington, preached his funeral sermon, and it was published in the *Christian Spectator*. The Rev. Laura P. Hickok of Auburn, N. Y., says of Mr. Hart: "One of his marked characteristics was an indescribable expression of cheerfulness and hearty good will, diffusing its sweet savor wherever he was, so

his presence and society were always sought. He had a quick and keen discernment of men and things. His intercourse with his church and people was very frank and familiar, yet with a large amount of reserved dignity and seriousness. His sermons were serious, pungent and discriminating, and abounded less in long drawn argument, than in condensed, sententious thoughts, and concise declarations. His voice was full and melodious; and a well qualified judge now living in Torrington, who has heard him preach quite a number of times pronounces him "one of the most eloquent men he ever heard speak in the pulpit."

He died at Plymouth April 25, 1834, aged 51 years. His only son Luther Potter, died August 28, 1829, aged five months.

To aid variety by *course* fine art,
I'll venture measured lines on LUTHER HART :¹
A genuine song, with nobler aim
Than rhyme or dulcet tone can ever claim,
At Jesus' feet he lays his sacred lyre,
To Jesus praise, his loftiest strains aspire,
And that dear name sets all his soul on fire.

In seventeen eighty-three, his cradle rocks,
'Mid Goshen hills, and snows, and Boreas' knocks,
The hopeful boy in school-room soon appears,
And runs in learning's ways beyond his years.
In early youth begins a nobler race,
With Christ to guide and lead to higher place.
From Yale to Andover now ardent turns :
With love to God and man his whole soul burns,
Till Plymouth wisely calls him to her side,
And he as wisely takes her for his bride :
Another bride, in usual sense, he finds
In this new home; to *both*, his love now binds,
And binds with strong and silken cords till death :
In eighteen thirty-four he yielded his breath.

Dear man ! a heavier groan earth seldom hears,
Than when he fell. No mimic sorrow now !
His wife ; his flock ; his cleric brethren all :
His country ; state ; feel one great common grief.

No more we see that straight and slender form,
And face like female's delicately fair,
But manly too, with forehead broad and high,
And look so kind, so winning, yet too pale,
From thought intense, if not from midnight lamp.
Did we not sometimes tremble, while we loved
The wit and wisdom fresh from fount so deep ;

¹ Rev. Cyrus Yale, in Centennial Anniversary of Litchfield county.

Yea bottomless? Did we not often fear
The working of that strong and sprightly mind
Would sure break down its tenement so frail?
How soft his voice! yea, musically soft
For social, or for holier pulpit use;
As if an extra sweetness it had gained
From daily concert with angelic friends,
Drawn down by sacred songs so like their own.
What frank and Hart-y words, as oil flow out
From lips now playful, now anon more grave,
To please or teach, alike the young and old:
His high, chief aim, to win their souls to Christ.
At home, abroad, with poor and rich alike,
He' ne'er forgets the business of his Lord.
His sermons, full of thought, in flowing style,
With new and forceful illustrations graced,
And preached in way and manner quite his own,
Were never opiates to youth or age,
But suited to the need and taste of all.
What lecturer could equal Mr. Hart,
At sacred concerts, all the region round!
His wizard-wand could summon Jeduthun .
Of yore, with daughters three and sons fourteen
Before you, as in ancient choir they stood,
For songs, with harps and cymbals in God's house;
The inference plain; let child and parent now
Praise God together in the choral song.

At once he stood, ambassador for Christ,
And eloquently urged the listening crowd
To be forthwith all reconciled to God;
His look, and voice, and action all accord
With his high message, and a soul on fire;
Sudden, he stops; assumes a kindlier look,
A more familiar, more persuasive tone,
And beautifully simplifies the way
To heavenly bliss. The goodly city shines
Before the breathless throng; all eye, all ear;
When pointing to the Christian's glorious home
The impassioned man in substance says, "*Look there;*
Mark well the gates of entrance; twelve in all;
No matter which you enter; only pass
Within the city walls, and you are safe.
Now, name these gates; repentance, faith and love,
And other Christian graces up to twelve;
Then choose between them; one includes them all.
Come then to Christ with penitence, or faith;
Or come with love, or with humility;
Each grace implies the whole; and some find one,
And some another plainer to themselves;
While each gives title clear to that sweet home."

REV. LEMUEL HAYNES¹

Was born in West Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1753. His father was a pure African, and his mother a white woman of respectable ancestry in New England. He bore the name of neither father nor mother, but probably of the man under whose roof he was born. Tradition says that his mother, in a fit of displeasure with her host for some supposed neglect, called her child by his name. He was abandoned by his parents in early infancy, and was thus an orphan, not by the bereaving hand of God, but by the cold neglect of those who ought to have been his most affectionate guardians. He says of his early years: "When I was five months old I was carried to Granville, Massachusetts, and bound out as a servant to Deacon David Rose, until I should become twenty-one years of age. He was a man of singular piety and thereby I was taught the principles of religion. His wife, my mistress, had peculiar attachments to me, and treated me as though I was her own child. I remember it was a saying among the neighbors, that she loved Lemuel more than her own children." Deacon Rose was a farmer, and on this farm Lemuel lived, performing the hard work, common in those days, to that position in life.

His opportunities for education were confined to the common school and the chimney corner, until he engaged in the preparation for the ministry, at the age of twenty-six years. He studied Latin with the Rev. Daniel Farrand of Canaan, Connecticut, and Greek with the Rev. William Bradford of the parish of Wintonbury, and made great proficiency in each in a few months. His license to preach was dated Nov. 29, 1780, and was signed by Revs. Daniel Farrand, Jonathan Huntington and Joseph Huntington, and his first sermon was preached at Wintonbury from the words, "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice." Soon after being licensed he was invited to preach in Middle Granville, among his acquaintances and neighbors, and of his preaching at this time the author of his Memoir thus speaks: "The writer of this narrative, though a resident in a different parish in the town, and having opportunity to hear him in comparatively few instances, owes more under God to Lemuel Haynes than to any other minister among the living or the dead. In his sermons he uniformly left the impression of the majesty of God, the

¹ Memoir by Timothy M. Cooley, D.D., published in 1837.

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importance of immediate repentance, the awful solemnity of the judgment day, the attractive loveliness of Christ, and the pleasantness of wisdom's ways." His delivery was rapid, his voice charming, articulation uncommonly distinct, enabling him to present his arguments in "a perennial stream of transparent, sweet, animated eloquence, but with great simplicity and striking effect." He continued his ministerial labors in this place, with good success five years.

"Among the pious youth in Granville, was Elizabeth Babbitt, who, in deep religious anxiety, was greatly aided in her search after salvation by counsels and prayers of Mr. Haynes. She possessed a refined education for that day, and was employed as a teacher of youth in the centre of the town. After considering all the proprieties in the case, she, with becoming delicacy, made him the overture of her heart and hand, as his companion for life. To such a proposal he regarded himself as highly honored, and they were married September 22, 1783, at Hartland, by the Rev. Samuel Woodbridge."

Mr. Haynes commenced preaching in Torrington some time in the summer of 1785, was ordained on the 9th of November, of the same year, and continued his labors about two years. By his plain, powerful yet eloquent preaching the house was soon filled with attentive hearers. Of his success in winning, even, those who were opposed to his being employed to preach here, the Rev. Milton Huxley said, "There is a man of my acquaintance who feels that he owes much to God, to the preaching of Mr. Haynes at Torrington. He was so much disaffected that the church should employ him, and neglected for a time, to attend the meetings. At length, curiosity conquered prejudice so far that he went to the house of God, and from design and disrespect, sat with his hat on his head. Mr. Haynes gave out the text, and began with his usual impassioned earnestness, as if unconscious of anything amiss in the congregation. 'The preacher had proceeded far in his sermon,' said the man, 'before I thought of the whitest man I ever saw, my hat was instantly taken off and thrown under the seat, and I found myself listening with the most profound attention.' That day was a memorable era in the life of that man. Through the influence of the spirit of God, he was aroused from his stupidity, convinced of his guilt and ruin, and led to look to Christ Jesus for salvation. He became a man of prayer and un-

* Mrs. Haynes, was born at Dighton, Mass., Feb. 28 1763, and died, Feb. 8, 1836, aged 73. She possessed an amiable character as a wife, and mother, and a Christian. Three children survived her, and one daughter was deceased. There were three sons; one a farmer, one, Lemuel, was a physician in the state of New York, the other, William, was a lawyer in Massachusetts. All of the children were successful in life and an honor to their parents.

ceptionable piety, and if now living, an elder in the church at the West." Tradition in Torrington speaks of him as a "man of great shrewdness and wit, and yet as being very earnest, and laboring with great seriousness, in the ministerial office." His journal says: "Torrington, July 26, 1785. Set out on my journey to the state of Vermont, accompanied by Mr. L. Loomis." This journey he probably made after he had preached some months here, and on his return, or soon after was ordained. Hence the whole time of his labors here comprised nearly two years and a half.

"March 28, 1788, he went to Rutland, having received a call to the pastoral office in the west parish," where he was installed. Here his labors were ordinarily successful, until 1803, when there were one hundred and three additions to the church, and in 1808 there were one hundred and nine. By his faithfulness as a minister and his clear, pointed and practical preaching he prepared the way for the great and joyful ingathering of many souls.

During the later of these years, he preached a sermon in the presence of, and had some correspondence with the Rev. Hosea Ballou a Universalist minister. The sermon was printed in many papers in this country and in Europe, and gave him considerable fame as a controversialist. In such a field his ready wit and undisturbed good nature were weapons of great power.

It may be difficult for some to see the consistency of his very free indulgence in wit with a uniform and pervading piety. In the view, however, of those who were intimately acquainted with him, it did not detract either from his Christian or ministerial character. Moreover, it is probable that in the circumstances which surrounded him, the cunning and obtrusive skepticism, the bold and blasphemous infidelity of the times, not only allowed but called for the free exercise of such intellectual talent.

Mr. Haynes was a strong advocate for an educated ministry and often expressed his great regret that he had not enjoyed the inestimable privilege of a regular course of study. A young clergyman, in conversation on this subject, sincerely remarked, that he thought ministers without learning succeeded well, and that ignorant ones usually do the best. "Won't you tell me then, sir," said Mr. Haynes, "how much ignorance is necessary to make an eminent preacher?"

Mr. Haynes having served the church thirty years in Rutland was regularly dismissed on the 29th of April 1818 by a council. The finding of the council closed with these words: "We do cheerfully recommend the Reverend Lemuel Haynes as a tried and faithful minister of Jesus Christ."

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Soon after Mr. Haynes's dismissal he received a call to preach at Manchester in the same state. Here he continued to labor until 1811, when he removed to Granville, New York, where he passed the eleven last years of his pilgrimage, preaching to that people. He was cared for in great kindness by his parish to the end, and closed his earthly career with great hope and assurance of immortality and eternal life. He died Sept. 28, 1833, in his eighty-first year.

DR. ELKANAH HODGES,

Son of George and Susannah Hodges of Taunton, Mass., was born in 1747, and came from Woodstock, Conn., to Torrington on the back in 1772, or a little before. He at once commenced the practice of medicine, making his home at Noah North's or in that part of the town. One of his account books that is preserved is a ledger which he dated, January 2d, 1773, and on that day dated several pages in the book, copying from another as follows: D. B. A. 1., i. e., Day Book A. Page one, and then giving the amount. He was practicing a thorough system of book keeping unusual in those days. Every thing in this ledger indicates that he was a well bred, well educated gentleman of very decided business tact, talent and habits, which representation comports with the whole of his after life as far as ever heard.

In 1776, he purchased the farm and home, known ever since as the Hodges place on what was then called Brandy hill, a little north of the second meeting house, and soon after commenced a store in his dwelling, which he kept many years in a building in the rear of his dwelling; the buildings are still standing. This place soon became the place of trade and resort for the western part of the town, and was regarded as, and called Torrington center.

He married first Roxalany, daughter of Ashbel North, and died of the small pox himself, and his wife took it from him and died more than a year from the marriage, and second, Rebecca, daughter of Dea. John Whiting, by whom he had a number of children.

Dr. Hodges practiced medicine twenty-five years in this town, and was highly esteemed and respected by the people, and in all relations of life was a valuable man. It is said by some that in the later part of his life, he did not do much riding in his profession, and this may have been as Dr. Goodsell was then residing on the west side of the town, as a practicing physician.

His store was a very successful one and the establishment he conducted to make potash was also successful; and his attention

these enterprises must have been quite constant, and increasing from year to year, but the doctor was a man of such energy and order in his business as to be able to do the work of two or three men, under ordinary circumstances.

He became a large land holder and was supposed to be one of the wealthiest men of his time in the town.

He was quite an active man in town matters and in the ecclesiastical society, though not a man that desired to be in office.

An entry in his ledger, is the only item yet seen that determines when the second meeting house (the one at Torrington green) was raised; and that with other items is worthy of a place on record.

The articles which I, E. Hodges, gave toward building the meeting house in Torrington.

May 20, 1785.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---|----|----|
| Two gallons of rum to the framers 5s. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| One old cheese 5 lbs, 3d, | | 2 | 1 |
| One pound of tea for the women when they raised said house, | | 2 | 6 |
| Two pounds of nails to nail the lap studs, | | 1 | 8 |
| 1786, May 18, 20 lbs ten penny nails, | | 8 | 4 |
| 7 " " 10d. | | 5 | 10 |
| 3 " " 1s. 1d. | | 3 | 3 |
| To my purchasing the nails and bringing them from New Haven for the meeting house, | | 5 | 0 |
| " Nov. 2d 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs butts at 9d. | | 5 | 1 |

Another item in the doctor's ledger tells us when the school house at Samuel Beach's (afterwards Priest Gillett's) was built, the only record in the town so far as is known as to this fact.

December 6, 1788. Articles I, E. Hodges, found for the school house at Samuel Beach's.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| 1000 feet of pine boards delivered to Samuel Beach, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Four pounds of chalk 4d, | | 1 | 4 |
| Sash stuff, delivered to E. Smith, some time ago, | | 8 | 0 |
| Three squares of 7 by 9 window glass, | | 1 | 6 |
| One iron slice, | | 6 | 0 |
| One hundred nails, | | 1 | 0 |

He also gives the following which shows something of the relative value of cider and brandy.

"November 15, 1777, Esq. Epaphras Sheldon debtor to four barrels of cider, for which I am to have seven quarts of home made brandy for each barrel."

In 1782, he received six quarts of brandy per barrel for fifteen barrels.

Dr. Hodges's name is on some of the lists of committees of the town during the revolutionary war; and in 1780, he received from the

treasurer of the town £82 15s, which may have been for services in accompanying the military company of the west side, when called to the field for the defence of the country.

As a physican, it is said, Dr. Hodges was confided in almost without question of doubt, and as a citizen his judgment was always accepted as wise and safe, and when he departed this life he was sincerely lamented. He died suddenly from the result of an ulcerated tooth May 21, 1797, aged 50 years.

ERASTUS HODGES, ESQ.,

Son of Dr. Elkanah Hodges, was born in 1781, in Torrington, where he always resided. He was educated mostly in his father's store and his father dying when he was but sixteen, he and his older brother Willard, under the guidance of their mother, continued the store until he was twenty-one. Soon after he was twenty-one, in 1803, Mr. Abernethy commenced his store near the meeting house at Torrington green, but the Hodges brothers remained on the hill to the north.

It did not take the keen eye of Erastus long to see that Abernethy had the advantage of being at the foot of the hill; and he and his brother having dissolved partnership, he built a store building near the site of the present dwelling of Mr. Levi Hodges, and established his business there in about 1807. Soon after, he erected the dwelling house now standing, which at that time was a new style of house, thoroughly built in every respect, and was the pride of the town. Soon after, when Dea. Guy Wolcott built his new house it is said there was considerable controversy as to whether it would be more complete, and thoroughly built than Mr. Hodges's, but it is doubtful whether there has been, ever, a house on the west side of the town more thoroughly built and in better proportion and style, except Mathew Grant's which is now owned and occupied by Dea. P. Hills, near Goshen line.

On the 5th of January 1809, Mr. Hodges married Laura Loomis, daughter of Richard, who was the most queenly woman in the town at the time, and who was a most fitting partner for him, and a woman much esteemed in the town, through all her life.

Mr. Hodges became, by his success in business, general enterprise and fidelity of character, one of the most influential men in the town so much so that it was frequently remarked by one man on the west side at a certain period, that there were but three men in the town

Squire Smith, Squire Hodges and Priest Gillett. This was about 1820. He was justice of the peace many years ; and was sent to the assembly one year, but this required him to leave his business too much, for he was a most thorough business man. One circumstance illustrates his character in business. When Wolcottville began to draw the trade from the stores on the hills, a certain man desired to buy two small fish-hooks, and Mr. Hodges looking for them, discovered that he had none in the store, upon which he said " I will have them in about one hour." The man replied, you will have to send to the village for them, and it will not pay to send so far for four cents worth of fish-hooks, I can get them some time when I am down there. No said Mr. Hodges, if you go there for the fish-hooks, you will go there for other things, besides, it is my business to keep in my store what is needed here to accommodate the people. This is one secret of his success, his business *must* and should be attended to, as a business matter. Thoroughness, carefulness and energy in business was an innate quality of his mind, and to this bundles of papers and account books still testify.

The stability of his character, and that also of his brother Alpheus, was of invaluable price in the community, and especially so when it is remembered that his social qualities were such as to infuse his own character, rather than to be influenced by that of others. His quiet good nature and candid judgment, always secured confidence and good will, and the thoroughness with which he watched and provided for the wants of the people, in his store, secured to him the business transactions from many miles out of the town, and thus his store became extensive in its control of the market in the region, and he became in some considerable degree, the head of the mercantile business for some considerable extent of country. His bills of import by shipping indicate that that trade was carried on, in part, in behalf of other stores in neighboring towns, as well as his own. To such an extent did his store become the center of trade about 1814, that there was much effort made to build a road direct from his store to Winchester and Litchfield, but the hills were such obstacles in the way, that the work was not executed, although favorably considered several times by town votes.

Mr. Hodges was a leader of enterprise, and never was he led but once, and that, when he went into the brass kettle business, wherein he is said to have lost about sixty thousand dollars, and this was pretty nearly at the close of his business life.

He was, really, one of the great men of the town.

ISRAEL HOLMES

Was born in Waterbury Dec. 19, 1800. He received an ordinary common school education, and was himself a teacher of the school in the west centre district in Waterbury, when quite young. He afterwards became the principal clerk in the store of J. M. L. and W. H. Scoville, and while engaged in the business of these gentlemen, was sent by them to England, in 1829, to procure workmen for their button factory and the brass business.

In 1831, Holmes and Hotchkiss built the brass mill afterward occupied by Brown and Elton. Mr. Holmes was desirous of connecting wire making with brass rolling, but could find no person in this country who had any knowledge of the business. Foreseeing the importance of the interest connected with the successful introduction of this new branch of manufacture into the country, he made a second voyage to England in 1831, and returned with men and machinery enough to make a beginning, though small but viewed in its results, of great importance to Waterbury and to the country.

In 1834, Mr. Holmes came to Wolcottville as a partner in the first brass company in this place, to be the manager of the work of that mill, and the same year made his third voyage to England, and procured workmen and machinery for the manufacture of brass kettles in Wolcottville, by the only method then known. This was the origin of this branch of business in the United States.

As a citizen of Torrington Mr. Holmes was an influential, and active man in educational and improving enterprises; and as such was well known and esteemed throughout the Naugatuck valley, and largely through the state. He represented this town in the legislature, and also in after years the town of Waterbury.

In 1845 he returned to Waterbury and as president of the Waterbury Brass Company, occupied himself in building and putting in operation their works in the east part of the town, and afterwards their West Mill.

He also superintended the erection of a brass mill in Bristol, and was afterwards actively engaged as superintendent of the brass-rolling mill of Holmes, Booth and Hayden of which corporation he was president.

Mr. Holmes was a modest unassuming man, yet possessed of fine talents, directed to the promotion of all noble enterprises of that day. Mr. Filo Hurd, who was superintendent of the construction of the

Naugatuck rail road, gives him the credit as being the man of the most intelligent views, and helpful counsel to that work of any along the line of the road.

Mr. Holmes sometimes amused himself in writing poetical pieces, when peculiar circumstances or occasions moved him. The following were written while he resided in Wolcottville.

Written on the death of President Harrison :

1.

He's gone to his home like a well ripen'd sheaf,
The ear in its fullness, and sere in the leaf;
The angels have borne him with joy to the skies,
The portals of heaven have closed on their prize.

He's gone like the waters in brightness that flow,
While verdure and flowers clothe their banks as they go,
Till forth to the deep in their grandeur they roll —
He's gone to the ocean the home of the soul.

He's gone ! and the nation in sackcloth is drest —
We pour out our tears round the place of his rest ;
Columbia's children now linger and weep
O'er the tomb of her friend, in death now asleep.

He's gone like the sun at the dying of day,
When shades veil the earth as his light fades away ;
Our sighs, like an orphan's, are heavily drawn,
While speaks the cold marble, he's gone, he is gone.

2.

Thou art gone to the grave, and a nation deplores thee,
And mourns the dread summons that call'd thee away,
Thy country, afflicted, in sadness weeps o'er thee —
Her millions their tribute of sorrow now pay,

Thou art gone to the grave when the sun of thy glory
Shone fairest and brightest on the land of thy birth,
Thou hast left no dishoner bedimming thy story,
Not a stain on thy mem'ry to darken its worth.

Thou wert call'd to the grave from loftiest station,
Whilst anthems of gladness in our vallies yet rung,
Whilst shoutings all joyful were loud through a nation,
And the vows of thy office yet were warm on thy tongue.

Thou art gone to the grave ; but back from thy tomb,
Thy wisdom, reflected, pure, gentle and bright,
Shall shine on the future, dispelling its gloom,
As the bright sun declining lends the stars his own light.

Thou art gone to the grave ; while on earth we deplore thee,
Thy spirit ascending, high soaring in air,

Shall meet kindred spirits who've flown there before thee,
Who'll spread their glad pinions to welcome thee there.

Thou art gone to the grave ; but thy days were all bright ;
To thy country thou gav'st them, reserving but few ;
Thy spirit untarnished hath taken its flight —
In sorrow and sadness we bid it adieu.

RACE OVER THE CONNECTICUT COURSE.¹

"A wake thou, my muse ! nor thy silence prolong,
Let thy notes all be joyous, all cheerful thy songs,
Sing the race of two horses, of bottom and speed
One of the people's own horses of subtreasury breed ;
Sing too of their riders, vain riders were they,
Each one had his motives, his skill at the play ;
Honest Bill² they named this, crafty John³ they called that
One a dun colored nag, t'other black as your hat,
Sly Matty the fox⁴ seized crafty John's mane,
And glorious old Tip⁵ held honest Bill's rein.
'Twas a fine April morn when they brought the nags out,
And thousands were there their coming to shout.
Crafty John was envelop'd from crupper to bit,
With a richly wrought cov'ring — and oh what a fit,
Emboss'd on its folds were dominions and thrones,
And the flags of all nations excepting our own.
The bright shining crescent of the Grand Turk was there,
And there sitting rampant was the huge Russian Bear.
Not a despot on earth to whom slaves kneel and cower,
But had their hieroglyphics, his symbols of power ;
No borrowed escutcheons on Bill's mantle shone ;
The stars of the Union blaz'd there all alone.
No kingly fantastics to add to his weight,
To excite the knaves wonder, or fools captivate.
Both nags in fine spirits and confident mood,
Neck to neck, side by side at the standing post stood.
The riders approach'd — and O what a sight ?
Sly Matty in robes so dazzling and bright,
Bespangled all over with silver and gold
His retinue too, O the half is untold.
There were knights and squires, lords, would-be-court knaves,
And servants in livery and gaily drest slaves.
Some like princes enrob'd some in plainer costume,
From a dunghill cock's feather, to an ostrich's plume.

¹ Published in the *Litchfield Enquirer*; April 23, 1840.

² Wm. W. Ellsworth, *Whig*, running for governor.

³ John M. Niles, Democrat, running for governor.]

⁴ Martin Van Buren, running for presidency.

⁵ Gen. Harrison, running for presidency,

HISTORY OF TORRINGTON.

Old Tip was surrounded by a log cabin guard
 Some were old Continentals with their faces all scar'd,
 Some were grey headed fathers, the boast of the land,
 Sending dignified grace to the true hearted band.
 And thousands of honest hard working men too,
 Clustered round the nag Billy and Tippecanoe;
 Men preferring their bread, and their country's good hap
 To glory, gilt saw dust, or treasury pap.
 Now the bell rings to mount, the riders advance,
 Old Tip looks complacent, sly Matty askance;
 Hark a voice? clear the road, for the saddler's make room,
 'Tis the voice of Tom Benton, sly Matty's head groom.
 The saddle by jove, 'twas a queer looking thing,
 Like a huge life preserver at each end of a string.
 This was the subtreasury crater itself,
 Where they lock from the people their ill-gotten pelf.
 Some said crafty Johnny could never sustain
 Such weight, but would fail and be beaten again;
 But the weight was all fudge — 'twas all in your eye
 With no more than was there crafty Johnny could fly.
 Bill Prince and Sam Swartout had cleared with the clink
 Leaving just enough to rattle and jink.
 The space that was left, Benton filled with his breath?
 As a drowning man does when he is threatened with death.
 Though the thing look'd so large yet the whole altogether
 Would scarcely outweigh a buzzard's tail feather.
 They buckled it on, John pricked up his ears,
 As proud as an ass with empty panniers,
 Sly Matty approached — kneel down crafty John."
 Like a camel he knelt and sly Matty got on.
 Rise up, my good fellow, my trusty cat's paw,
 John rose and Matt looked like a three tailed Bashaw,
 Quoth Matty, now hark, John mind — do you hear?
 You stumbled and faltered, and was beaten last year;
 Do you see my long spurs? but held in his hand,
 The torn constitution and laws of the land,
 Scarce enough of them left to be understood,
 Yet he folded them up as well as he could;
 And these were his saddle, and t'was thrown on aright,
 With the girth of the union, t'was buckled on tight.
 With an unruffled brow, and a hearty good will,
 Looking cool as a farmer just starting for mill,
 Tip mounted his nag and thus addressed Bill:
 No long exhortation shall I now stop to make,
 The cause is the people's, their interest the stake;
 No matter to us if we're beat — none at all —
 I've my log cabin left, and you've a warm stall,
 But the people expect the top notch of your speed,
 And truly friend Bill, of this there's great need.
 I've no spur nor a whip, save the twig I've just broke
 From the wide spreading boughs of the old Charter Oak.

None other you need save your own honest pride,
The people remember, be your spur and your guide.
Both riders now ready, ride out of the crowd.
As they came alongside each gracefully bowed —
Good morning my Tippy, quoth Matt. this is kind,
To give you the race, I'm somewhat inclined.
'Twould give me such pleasure to chat through the day,
But John is a devil, you know in his way,
He is so hard on the bit and so cussedly fast,
That our confabulation I fear me won't last.
Old Tip nodded thank ye, and said in reply,
You're so civil, kind Matty, to keep up I will try.
Crafty John was now ready, and ready was Bill,
But sly Matty lingered his goblet to fill,
His golden goblet (what a democrat whim)
Tom Benton now brought him filled up to the brim.
Here's a health, my old Tippy — take a glass of champagne,
"Much obliged but on cider I will try it again."
The starting Bill struck — old Tip loos'd the run,
And away Billy flew over the hill and o'er plain.
The way he cleared Hartford the county and all,
Was a caution — just so he will do it next fall.
The Middlesex border Bill reached in short space,
The roads were there rougher and he slacked his pace.
How strange the misfortune that happened to John;
He gallop'd 'tis true, but he could not get on.
He stepp'd fast enough but 'twas straight up and down,
Like a horse in the circus when rode by a clown.
Some were sadly surprised, some said, never mind,
He'll soon take a leap and leave Billy behind.
At length he cut dirt, like a colt in fright,
But 'twas side ways and all ways but right,
With much tribulation, they hustl'd him through,
And Middlesex reached, he pricked up anew.
Sly Matty encouragd, says John this will do,
By Jove we're in sight of old Tippecanoe;
We're gaining — we're up — neck and neck, side to side,
Now go it my Johnny, or I'll strip off your hide.
O the way the fire flew — but Johnny outsped
And he entered New Haven 18 lengths ahead.
He entered New Haven — stop, faith I'd forgot,
His fore feet were there, but his hind legs were not.
Ah Matty, ah Johnny, what reverse in your fate
Just now you were leading at a wonderful rate.
What spell has come over you, why that up and down gait?
As a ship fast aground with her canvas all spread,
Rises up with the swell, but moves not ahead;
Or a wave on the tread mill, tho' the whirl goes around
Tho' his own foolish self still holds the same ground,
Old Tip now came up and pass'd short way ahead,
But saw Matty's trouble and turned him and said.

What's the matter dear Matty come spur up y'r gait,
 Has Johnny the bots, till he's well shall I wait ?
 Go to h-ll with your waiting, the state too if you choose,
 A few wooden nutmegs is not much to lose.
 Honest Bill heard Mat's blessing and whirling around,
 Cleared the counties remaining with ease at one bound.
 Thus covered with glory and long before night
 Honest Bill and old Tip came in from the fight.
 There was joy and glad shouting with the old and the young,
 And honest Bill's praises and old Tip's were sung.
 Old Tip now dismounted, his saddle unloosed,
 The bridle took off and Billy unnoos'd,
 Good bye, my friend Billy, now go to your stall,
 Have an eye on your oats and *remember next fall*.
 As an old continental marches with his knapsack,
 Old Tip slung his saddle across his own back
 Midst shouting and greeting shook hands with each friend,
 And was off to plant corn on his farm at North Bend.
 But where is sly Matty and his nag crafty John,
 So proud in the morning so fierce to get on ?
 We left them in trouble where two counties meet,
 Where John had the colic or some ail in the feet.
 Alas for sly Matty, there still they remained,
 When old Tip had got in not an inch had they gained,
 Up and down up and down still in the same track
 Pitching forward and plunging, but falling aback.
 Many people were there, it was sport for the wags,
 One cried out, sir, Mr. Saddlebags —
 I say Mr. Quixote, if a stranger may guess
 You have got the wrong nag there if you're riding express.
 Is your harness all right ? aint your girth rather slack ?
 Maybe that ere saddle is galling his back ?
 Matry call'd loud for help, and like Andre of old,
 When at Tarrytown caught offered silver and gold.
 They bended him here, and hemmed him in there,
 Till Matty poor Matty gave up in despair.
 Now alighting from Johnny, and seizing his bit,
 He read him a farewell in words that were fit.
 Go, thanks to my spurs thy lank sides are well stained
 Go, spavin'd and ringbon'd, broken winded and sprained
 Go, since you prefer it to treasury corn,
 Go, feed amongst briars and thistles and thorn,
 But my spurs shall go with you, take that, and aye that,
 Go, brouse like an ass on the salt river flat.

REV. ABEL KNAPP HINSDALE.

Was born in Torrington, united with the church in Torrington in 1828, and was graduated at Yale college in 1833, and at Auburn Theological Seminary in 1838. He was ordained a minister of the



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ORRIN L. HOPSON.

gospel, and set apart as a missionary by the American Board to the Independent Nestorians, Jan. 18, 1840. While soliciting funds for the American Board, he married Sarah Clark of Derry, New Hampshire. They had two children; the first died quite young, the second lived about fifteen months.

He died at Mosul, Mesopotamia, Dec. 26, 1842, after which his widow was engaged in instructing the children of the missionaries at Constantinople about ten years, when she returned to her native country, but lived only about two years after her return.

REV. BURKE AARON HINSDALE, A.M.,

Was born at Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio, March 31, 1837, and was the son of Albert Hinsdale who was born in Torrington, and removed west with his father Capt. Elisha Hinsdale.

He was educated at the Eclectic institute, now Hiram college, Ohio, and received the degree A.M. in 1871, from Bethany college, West Virginia, and from Williams college, Mass. He entered the ministry of the Christian church (called also Disciples) in 1861; was pastor at Solon, O., 1864-66; was pastor in Cleveland from 1866 to 1868; assistant editor of the *Christian Standard*, 1866-69; professor of history and English literature in Hiram college in 1869-70, and became president of this college in 1870, performing the duties of professor of philosophy, history and biblical literature, and where he continues to the present time. He is also assistant editor of the *Christian Quarterly*, Cincinnati. Mr. Hinsdale is the author, also, of the *Genuineness and Authenticity of the Gospels*, published in 1873; *The Evolution of the Theological and Doctrinal Systems of the Ancient Church* being in preparation for the press; and he has contributed much to periodical literature. Also an essay on common school education published by order of the Northeastern Ohio Teacher's Association.

ORRIN L. HOPSON

Was born in the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vt., June 23, 1811. He learned the trade of machinist or tool maker, and worked at this trade a number of years in Vermont, and afterwards in Connecticut.

While in Vermont he devised or invented a peculiar style of spectacle cases, and engaged in a joint stock company for the manufacture of them, and they became very popular, but a Meriden company took up the same line of manufacture, put the price of the article much lower, and Mr. Hopson not having a patent for his

vention, the Meriden company took the trade and became very prosperous with it.

Mr. Hopson came to Connecticut and engaged in the pin shop at Oakville near Watertown, about 1856, as die maker, and after a few years he removed to Waterbury, and engaged as tool maker, where he was engaged when he and Mr. Brooks first entertained the idea of pointing wire by the cold swaging process.

In 1862, Mr. Hopson and H. P. Brooks, having secured a patent for a wire buckle, for which there was a large demand in consequence of the rebellion in the southern states, commenced the manufacture of these buckles at Waterbury. Immediately a great need was experienced, of some machine for pointing the tongues of these buckles, and they conceived the idea of doing this by the cold swaging process, and at once tested the principle by constructing a machine, which proved a success in a small way. This being done they entertained the idea of applying the principle to the pointing of various kinds of wire rods, and sewing machine needles ; and many other articles, made of the best steel as well as iron. They soon disposed of their buckle business with the limited amount of machinery, to the Waterbury hook and eye company, and turned their attention to the development of the cold swaging machine. After many disappointments and failures as to the construction of such an instrument, and the incurring of great expense, they succeeded in producing a practical and effectual machine for pointing iron rods and made their first sale to Messrs. Washburn and Moen of Worcester, Mass., of one machine with the right of the patent in their own mill, for the sum of three hundred dollars.

After this they entered upon a series of experiments in regard to the sewing machine needle. One of these experiments took place at the hook and eye shop in Wolcottville in the presence of several gentlemen, experienced manufacturers of the village. Soon after this a company was organized, who purchased the exclusive right for the United States, for manufacturing sewing machine needles by this, the cold swaging process. The company at once entered upon the work before them, and very wisely retained the inventors as partners in the company to secure their aid in the development of this new, untried and but very little understood process. The sewing machine needle was required to be very perfect, since it was driven wholly by machinery and was a very delicate piece of steel wire. After much patience, and perseverance in making machinery,

during which many experiments were tried, and some inventions and patents were secured to aid in this process, a machine was constructed that did produce the most perfect needle known for sewing machines, and the business of the company became reasonably remunerative.

Having disposed of the right for making needles by this process in the United States, the inventors proceeded to England where after obtaining the patent for the country, they tried to sell it. The English manufacturers refused to use the machine, giving as the main reason, the fear that their workmen would destroy the machine through the supposition that it would take away their means of support. After some months of effort, they succeeded in selling one machine for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, it having cost three thousand dollars to effect the sale. Upon this the inventors came home supposing they had seen about the end of their machine in the old world.

About four years later, one of the English manufacturers being in this country saw the machine at work at Messrs. Washburn and Moen's mill, saw the practical working of the invention and at once gave an order for a machine. It was made and sent to him, but he did not succeed in working it. He wrote to the inventors that if they would come to England and make it effectual, they would take an interest in it and introduce it to the wire mills in the kingdom. In order to manage the sale of the patent to advantage and without trouble, Mr. Hopson purchased the right of Mr. Brooks, and proceeded to England. After putting the machine in order, and securing its successful working, he sold the half interest in the patent for England, to be used in wire mills only, to Messrs. Richard, Johnson and Nephew, who were wire manufacturers of Manchester. This firm have had much success, and have introduced the machines into nearly all the large wire mills in the country.

Such is the history of one little invention, which during a series of changing vicissitudes for ten years was made a success, and has resulted in some reasonable compensation to the inventors for the time spent and the effort made, although at one time the hope of recovering the money spent in England was a poor substitute for a fortune. (*See the description of the Excelsior Needle Company.*)

Mr. Hopson removed his family to Wolcottville about 1871, where, besides giving attention as a director of the Needle Company, he kept a flour and feed store until the spring of 1877, when having been confined considerably during the winter by illness he gave up the store. When the warm weather came his health very much

improved and he was about the village almost daily, appearing to possess quite good health. But this was mostly in appearance. After a serious illness of about two weeks at his residence in the village he died August 29, 1877.

REV. STEPHEN HUBBELL

Was born in Wilton, Ct., April 22, 1802. At the age of fifteen he was placed under the tuition of Hawley Olmsted, a graduate of Yale, and just opening the academy in Wilton, where he remained its distinguished and successful teacher several years. After spending nearly five years in this academy, he taught school in what was then called Saugatuck but is now known as Westport; thus earning beforehand, half the funds needed to defray the expenses of his college course. He then went to Yale college where he was graduated in the class of 1826.

In the following year he entered the Theological seminary at New Haven, where he remained three years. After this he supplied the pulpit of Mt. Carmel Congregational church six or eight months and on the 18th of May, 1830, was ordained pastor of that church and congregation. This pastorate, eminently pleasant and prosperous, was terminated at his own request at the end of six years.

He was installed as pastor of the Wolcottville church, Feb. 29, 1837, and commenced his labors under circumstances that promised success to the cause he represented and comfort to himself, but scarcely had he commenced his work before the approaching hard times began to affect his parish in its manufacturing enterprises, and this, with other attending adverse events led him, after being here a little over one year, to ask for a dismissal from the pastoral relation, but the decision of the council was against the dismissal. He remained until Sept. 29, 1839, when he was regularly dismissed.

His third pastorate continued twelve years in East Avon, Ct., and yielded valuable and encouraging results but was abruptly closed on account of the displeasure entertained by the parish against the book *Shady Side* written by his wife. Instead of being stimulated to higher and nobler attainments in the future, the parish determined to execute judgment, for the supposed offence, upon the minister's family.

In August 17, 1853, he passed directly from his dismissal at Avon to his installation at North Stonington, where for the space of almost seventeen years, he was enabled, apparently, to do the most and best service of all his toiling years in the ministry.

From this place he passed to Long Ridge, in Stamford, Ct., which was a smaller field of labor than any in which he had previously served, but the interests of which he cordially espoused. Having a characteristic aversion to the system of stated supplies, he thought it best to be installed in this place though the hope of remaining many years was not great. The elements of the congregation were of an unusually mixed character, and the tide of business enterprises and family relations were all moving from the place rather than flowing toward it.

Here he managed to procure aid from the kindred of himself and wife to repair the house of worship and beautify its interior ; and by this the external circumstances and condition of worship were very much changed in the place.

Here he continued to labor with much earnestness and unceasing effort, hoping that some signal change of internal life might be seen and realized to the great comfort and advantage of the community, but while all of his hopes were not realized, such were the apparent improvements that the remembrance of these labors are not without some consolation in his retired years.

From this place he returned to Mount Carmel, the place where he began his ministerial and pastoral life, where he has built him a snug home and where he finds some congenial employment, and takes comfort in "reviewing the precious past, and anticipating the glorious future."

MRS. HUBBELL.

This summary of changes in the career of this pastor's life would be very incomplete without special mention of his family. He married on October 30, 1832, Martha, daughter of Noah Stone, M.D., of Oxford, Ct. Her mental culture and moral training had been the best kind both as to home influences and institutions of learning. In her new sphere, young as she then was, the result of her piety and her intellectual culture, to wield the pen of a ready writer in behalf of the great principles and precepts of the great Teacher, soon began to manifest themselves under varied circumstances and in regard to many objects of attention peculiar to such a relation to the community. She always had some definite theme on which her thoughts were philosophically running, and drawing practical applications, during the intervals and fragments of time when the cares of the family and the claims of social life would allow her attention to be thus devoted. Being naturally fond of reading and thinking, and

having been trained in such employments from childhood, she was always adding to her store of knowledge, and to her ability to express herself precisely and gracefully upon any subject on which she engaged in conversation or writing. Soon her narratives began to find place in public print; in the weeklies and monthlies; and then she wrote a number of volumes for Sunday school reading, which were published and gave good satisfaction.

It was during the pastorate of her husband at East Avon, that she wrote and published that book, *Shady Side*, which made such a stir in the parish that he felt constrained to resign his pastorate, but which sent her name far and near as an authoress, and brought her great tribute of thanks and gratitude for the good service it was doing for the ministry among the churches. It is stated as the mature judgment of many of the leading ministers of New England, that no one thing ever transpired which did so much to awaken a proper consideration and understanding in the minds of the public toward the ministers' families, as the writing of this book, and this opinion, with many grateful feelings, were frequently expressed to the authoress and her husband.

The book as a whole was regarded as a fair representation of society in New England at the time. Some few thought the picture overdrawn on the dark side, while many thought it not a shady side but a very correct representation of real life as generally exhibited in communities such as described, under circumstances of financial difficulty.

As a literary production it was so acceptable that the authoress was solicited for other volumes on kindred topics by publishers and persons of distinction both in America and Europe. Forty thousand copies of the book were very readily sold; and still it was called for, being sold by the Carters of New York. At Wolcottville the book was not very kindly received, though most every body read it.

Had the health of Mrs. Hubbell been good, and continued, other books of equal value might have been received from her pen that would have had the same beneficial influence in favor of the great principles of Christianity; honesty, truthfulness and a life of consistency by professed Christians.

Mrs. Hubbell's health gradually declined and her wasting disease brought her useful career to a close at life's high noon, at the age of two score and two years.

Of the two children of this family who survived to mature years the following is the brief record.

MARY ELIZABETH HUBBELL

Was born at Mt. Carmel, Dec. 5, 1833. She was naturally gifted in intellectual qualities and under the careful training of her parents and the schools she attended, she became fitted for, and accepted the position of principal teacher in a young ladies' school in Baltimore, Ind., the year before her decease. Twenty and a half years was the limit of her life. Her writings of prose and poetry remain to justify the tribute paid to her by her mother :

"Child of genius and of song ;
Child, too, of God."

REV. WILLIAM STONE HUBBELL

Was born in Wolcottville, April 19, 1839. He was graduated at Yale college in the class of 1858. In the autumn of 1857, he entered the junior class of the Theological seminary at Andover, and remained there two years, when he enlisted as a private in the 25th Ct. infantry ; was promoted to be 2d lieutenant in the 21st ; had a brilliant career to the end of the war, when he was commissioned brevet-major, and returned to spend his third year at Andover. He has been six years the successful pastor of the Franklin St. church in Sommerville, Mass. In the autumn of 1865, he married Carrie, daughter of Alfred Southmayd, Esq., of Middletown, Ct., and has two daughters and two sons.

Rev. Stephen Hubbell married at Albany, N. Y., his second wife Harriet Thompson, daughter of Ezra Hawley, Esq., of Catskill, May 11, 1859.

Amid the changes, bright and drear which have come to him all along his ministry, his beloved and loving family has been the great comfort and crowning joy of his life.

DANIEL HUDSON,¹

And Mary Coe, "his wife," were among the pioneer settlers of the town of Torrington, Litchfield Co., Conn. They came into the parish of Torrington in 1868, and were constituents of that society and church in establishing the pastorate of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills over that people in 1769. He was born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1738, and she in Middletown, Middlefield Society, Ct., in 1745. Both of them were of genuine Puritan extraction in their *physiques*, spirits, morals, religion and deeds.

¹ Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson of New York.

Daniel Hudson, ancestor of all the Hudsons of New England, came from England, probably Lancastershire,¹ with his wife, sons, and daughters, to Boston, between the years 1625 and 1630,² and settled in Lancaster, now Leominster, Mass. His son William was made a freeman in Boston in 1631; and allowed to keep an *ordinary* (tavern) in 1640. His son Daniel, who settled in Bridgewater and married Mary Orcutt, and had Daniel who married Mary Fobes, who had Daniel Hudson in 1738, who when twenty-one years of age, went with his cousin Barzillai,³ westward to Middletown, Ct.

Robert Coe of Norfolkshire, England, born in 1596; and his wife Anna, came to New England in 1634, and settled successively at Watertown, Mass., Wethersfield and Stratford, Ct. MARY COE was the daughter of Capt. David Coe and Hannah Camp, his wife, of Middletown; grand daughter of Joseph Coe and Abigail Robinson, his wife; great grand daughter of John Coe of Stratford; and great, great grand daughter of Robert Coe, England.

The ancestors of Daniel Hudson and Mary Coe were of the first respectability, yet were not saints of the highest order; inasmuch as their moral perceptions became darkened, and their characters tainted by the spirit of slavery, "that sum of all villainies;" for the record reads that slaves of Capt. David Coe, "were married with his consent." As "Jacob served Laban, seven years, for his daughter Rachel to wife;" it doth appear that Daniel Hudson served Capt. David Coe, for his daughter Mary; for in his will, the reading is: "I give and devise to the heirs of my daughter Mary Hudson £32-18s.; the reason why I give them no more is, that my son Hudson, had the improvement of my lands, eight years, which I judge to be their full proportion to the rest of my daughters."

Daniel Hudson and wife Mary, went westward, at that time a tiresome journey, on horseback and with an ox cart; through the dark wilderness, following the bridle path and the unmade south road (in distinction from the north road through the northern part of Winsted) which, by order of the general assembly, a committee had laid out in 1762, running through the south part of New Hartford, and following a bridle path through the northern part of Torrington street, at the house of Rev. Mr. Gould (now Hayden's); thence north-westerly past the hostelry of John Burr, on the brow of the

¹ Divers of this name are here.

² The emigration records of those years cannot as yet be found.

³ Barzillai settled in Hartford; originated and printed the *Connecticut Courant*.

steep hill; thence down the declivity to Still River swamp (Burrville); thence up the mountain gorge to Winchester. On that road, and on its west side, mid-way between the Gould place and landlord Burr's Hotel, they pitched their tent, and erected a small one story house for temporary residence. Subsequently they built a two story lean-to house on a site nearer the Burr estate. There they became possessed of an extensive farm, the most eligible and feasible for tillage and grazing of that region.

The site and scenery were beautiful and unsurpassed, location healthy, the air invigorating, the water pure, cool and delicious, and every prospect pleasing and inspiring. Here they dwelt, toiled and prospered; reared and nurtured a family of nine children, seven daughters and two sons, all of whom grew up healthy, hardy, industrious, intelligent, useful and enterprising members of society, and who inherited a goodly portion of puritanic principles and character. The homestead remained in the family ninety-two years, so long as there was a Hudson to live in Tarringford!

In those days of the wilderness of Torrington, and the incipient enterprise of Daniel Hudson and Mary Coe, when they were dependent for every comfort and implement of husbandry, upon their good sense and unmitigated, wearing labors of mind and body, then and there their puritan characters, energy of life, indomitable spirit and courage were manifested with that of others, indicating the coming celebrity of Tarringford. The trees were cut down, clearings made, seeds, shrubs, fruit-trees and vines put into the earth, and which produced rich harvests. In due time the farm was well stocked with cows and sheep, for dairy, wool and mutton. Grass of a superior quality, indian corn, rye, peas, beans, barley, oats and flax were profitable crops. The lands, though of diluvial formation, with a deep and extensive underlying base of granite table-rock, cropping out into occasional ledges with huge boulders of the same, incidentally strewn upon the soil, possessed good strength, and were originally heavily timbered with sugar maples, hickory, ash, beech, oak, chestnut, cherry, tulip and box trees, and adorned with the *kalmia* or mountain laurel, while the intervalles were full of tall pines, hemlocks and tamaracks with their verdure waving to the winds most gracefully. So picturesque was the landscape scenery, and so inspired was the Rev. Samuel J. Mills with its grandeur when he came there to settle that he was exercised to exclaim, "Here let me live, and here let me die."

The household scenes of Daniel Hudson and Mary Coe furnished

an instructive and indicative horoscope of the future of that family in prosperity, physical comforts, health, longevity, morals, religion and intelligence. The active physical and moral energies of the parents, and their numerous daughters and two sons, manifested in the various industries, utilities and responsibilities, gave promise of certain success and honor in life. All clad in homespun and homemade garments; the father and sons in butternut colored or plain, the mother and daughters in plaid or striped short gowns and petticoats, seldom with costly shoes, except on extra occasions, offered a scene which respectable society of modern times may feel to despise, but in regard to the prudence and wisdom of which it might be health to the eyes of many people to see.

The advantages of the sparse and indigent public schools, were appreciated, being eagerly improved by most of the young people until they were past their years of minority. After a time there were added home institutions, night schools, and self education; and with these, religious instruction through the catechism and the Bible, were interspersed with a constancy and fidelity that did honor to parents and teachers of such a faith as the descendants of the puritans. Mr. Mills exercised great interest and influence in the intellectual and religious nurture of the children; and they were an increasing multitude in those days. The children always loved his presence and mirthful sayings. On one occasion when she that is Mrs. Clarissa Hudson Tuttle, was very small, and the teacher desired to exhibit every child, she was called up to repeat the verse: "In Adam's fall we sinned all;" Mr. Mills exclaimed: "No, no; my child," for "in Cain's murder we sinned furdur."

Family religious observances were very regular and the presence of every member of the family rigorously required. At the setting of the sun every Saturday, all secular affairs ceased instantly, and exclusively; even to the cracking of a nut. Books were scarce and expensive, and almost exclusively religious; such as the Bible, psalms, Westminster Catechism, *Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress*, some book of sermons, *Scott's Commentaries*, and the *Connecticut Courant*; and even this last named, is thought to have been more religious in those days than at present. All the members of the family were regular in their attendance at church. The father going on horseback, the mother seated behind him on a pillion; the girls and boys on foot; and with staid faces, suppressed glee and solemn demeanor they traveled the unmade and rough roadway two miles to church every Sunday. As shoes were a very expensive article of dress, particularly

so for a large family, it was customary for girls and boys to carry these articles in their hands until they came near the church and then to put them on, to "tread the courts of the Lord's house," thus reversing the ancient requirements. In their religious faith and creed, they were like father Mills and the church, thorough bred Calvinists. Their children and children's children constitute good standards, into which to engraft a more enlightened faith and practice of Christian humanity and civilization.

Daniel Hudson was a strong federalist in politics, and was greatly exercised when Jeffersonian democracy began to influence the public mind, and to loose the bands of ecclesiastical and federal church and society; and to favor what were deemed heretical sects and opposing creeds, and faiths, which were anathematised as wicked encroachments upon the orthodox "bodies corporate."

Notwithstanding some peculiarities of creed and faith, the puritan characters and exemplary lives of Daniel Hudson and Mary Coe as well as many others were manifestly invaluable legacies to Torrington, for its ultimate growth, progress and reputation, as affording a pleasant "habitation to dwell in." Their children all grew up to manhood and womanhood; became respectably allied, and affiliated in every reform and progress of human civilization, and their descendants are scattered, and honorably known, in various parts of the United States.

DANIEL COE HUDSON.

In Memoriam, by Dr. E. D. Hudson.

Daniel Coe Hudson, the eldest son of Daniel and Mary (Coe) Hudson, resided several years on a farm located half a mile west of Mast swamp, on the south side of the road, at the beginning of the (occidental) ascent to the homesteads of Dea. John Cook and Joseph Fowler, Esq. He married Mary Loomis, daughter of Epaphras and Mary (Hills) Loomis; a woman of good repute for her excellent ways, and loving kindness; she being the sister of Deacon Lorrain Loomis, so noted for his intelligence, and rare benevolence. They had one son (Daniel), a very promising child, but who, when seven years of age, was suddenly stricken down with diphtheria and died in 1805. His mother had, one year previously, deceased by typhus fever, when only twenty-eight years of age.

Thus overwhelmed by his bereavements he left that *malarial* place

and returned to his native (Orient) hill of Tarringford, and purchased the estate of John Burr, hostelry, which adjoined his father's estate. The two possessions were mainly coöperatively improved by the father, and his two sons, in respectable farming and dairying. They were also extensive manufacturers of brick, of reputable quality, from the large crop-out clay beds on their lands, which are sufficiently ferruginous, to effect a beautiful red color, hardness and great durability by calcination and their oxidation.

For his second wife he married Rhoda Fowler, daughter of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler ; a woman of rare qualities of character ; dignity of demeanor, gentle and amiable disposition, wisdom, independence and discretion. By an eminent critic, she was pronounced "a perfect and exemplary character." They had two sons and three daughters who were nurtured, baptized, disciplined and thoroughly educated under the ministering care and watchfulness of Mills and Goodman, all of whom proved to be worthy scions of their puritan ancestry. They stood in their lot and place in every Christian, philanthropic work ; were ardent lovers and cultivators of music ; great readers, and noted school teachers.

The location and habitation of Daniel C. Hudson was of unsurpassed attractiveness. Its commanding view, from the immediate brow of the northern terminus of Tarringford hill, to the north, east and west ; of green woods, valleys, farms, woodland templed hills, hamlets, and mountainous back ground, presented a panoramic picture of great beauty and grandeur. The geological formations, which constitute the hill bases, crop out in extensive granite table rock, with its glacial marks of the ancient of days ; the towering ledges, and huge granite boulders deposited upon their extreme summits, inspire the mind with wonder and adoration. This habitation of Daniel C. Hudson, the place of nativity of all of his children, is one of the oldest, and first in Tarringford, built by John Burr, in the quaint, old style of lean-to architecture ; and is greatly exposed to the cardinal points and cardinal winds (and winds not cardinal if any there be) ; and also to salubrious summer breezes ; though in later years, rock maple, Lombardy poplars, locust and apple trees have been planted, and which afford protection and picturesqueness to its decaying and desolate state. This ancient home being the only vestige of the Hudsons, the place of the nativity of the memorist, the only surviving son of the "house of Hudson" he wakes with *miser care* o'er this dear old home, and would perpetuate, or catch, and treasure up its shadowy lineaments, even in its dissolu-

tion, and impress his image upon the¹ cradle of his infancy, the sanctified spot of his boyhood sports and events; the goodbye heritage of DANIEL COE HUDSON and RHODA FOWLER, his wife, and their children.

DANIEL COE HUDSON, JR.,

The younger son of Daniel Coe, and Rhoda (Fowler) Hudson, was a vivacious youth, ardent in temperament, fond of reading, and of music and good society. He was reared under the best influences in the interest of enterprising society and high toned morals; and to dwell with his parents, and assist in agriculture, and the manufacturing of brick. He also devoted some attention and service to a branch of commerce. He had a passion for music, which he cultivated to his own physical hurt. He also was interested in horticulture, and exerted a beneficial influence for the improvement of orchards, the production of prime fruit, the suppression of cider making, drinking and growing intemperance. The promise of his life was fair to become an honorable and philanthropic member of community, but in one of his commercial business excursions, he was attacked violently with pneumonia, by which he was grievously stricken down in March, 1832, in the twenty-third year of his age, at Trenton, Ohio.

BARZILLAI HUDSON,

The youngest son of Daniel and Mary (Coe) Hudson, was a native of Torrington and was a respectable citizen and farmer. He dwelt several years in the small house which was built by his father at the time he settled in Torrington. He associated with his father in the cultivation of his farm, and after his father's decease had the exclusive possession of the estate. Many years prior to that event he dwelt in the house with his father. He coöperated with his brother in the cultivation of both estates and in the manufacture of brick for mutual interest, to a limited extent. He was a respected public functionary and held important positions and trusts in the town of Torrington, and was conservatively interested in moral, educational and religious enterprises.

He married Content Pickett of Windsor, a very industrious woman and valuable helpmeet. They had four children, all daughters.

¹ See the cut of the deserted, decaying home, and Dr. E. D. Hudson the only immediate representative of the name, photographed in 1871.

With his decease the name of Hudson, enrolled with those of the earliest settlers, became extinct in Torrington. The old home with all its thrilling associations, became the possession of strangers. Not a vestige of that sacred habitation remains, to memorize the perils of the pioneer settlers, who felled the forest trees ; who tilled the native soil ; who built there their blest abode, where their voices uttered both prayers and songs of praise to their Great Preserver and Benefactor.

DANIEL WYATT HUDSON,

Son of Dr. Erasmus D. and Martha (Turner) Hudson, and grandson of Daniel Coe Hudson, was born at Torrington (then owned by Dr. E. D. Hudson) December 10, 1833. He had good native genius, which was nurtured with much care and faithfulness. He was early placed under the care of a private teacher, who had charge of a family boarding school for boys, from various parts of the country ; which was instituted and supervised by his father and Rev. Mr. Goodman.

He early displayed great talent for music. When four years old he would unite with a musical *coterie*, and carry a part independently in perfect harmony. In 1841, his father being sent on a mission to the states of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, took him, his mother and elder brother, with him with the purpose of giving him and his elder brother the advantages of education in Oberlin ; but not liking the *law* and no *grace* influence that ruled in that institution, he returned them to schools in Northampton, Mass. With his love for books, he manifested a desire to learn the ART, and make it his business, to make books. With a view to this, he entered the house of Drake & Parsons in Hartford ; but before finishing his education there, he was seized, suddenly, by an illness which was very distressing and protracted, and issued in the termination of his youthful days, in January, 1855, when twenty-one years of age. He was baptized when very young into the spirit and cause of anti-slavery, temperance and Christian humanity ; in which his integrity was never compromised. With his decease the house of Hudson lost the given name of Daniel which had had a regular descent from Daniel of Lancaster, England, of about 1590.

ERASMUS D. HUDSON, M.D.,

Son of Daniel Coe and Rhoda (Fowler) Hudson, was born in Torrington Dec. 5, 1806, in the old house built by John Burr as his hostelry and inherited from his paternal and maternal ancestry a strong



E. D. Hudson M.D.

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constitution and length of days; in sixty-nine years having never suffered personal sickness one day except ocean sickness while crossing the Atlantic, and disability a short season when a boy, from a fractured leg. His temperament was ardent, *nervus sanguineus*; his mind, action and disposition peaceful and conscientious; but took great pleasure in the discussion of popular, moral and scientific subjects. While quite young, during an excited discussion held, respecting the intrusion of the Methodists into the pastoral field of Father Mills, he had the temerity to ingeniously make the *query*: "whether the Methodists had not the same right as any body to hold meetings there?" which obtained for him the appellation of little Methodist. His physical activity was commensurate with his mental; for he was always alive to every work of art and of agriculture to which he could lend a helping hand and was frequently entrusted with responsibilities too weighty for his years, but which were efficiently fulfilled. He took pleasure and pride in executing such trusts; and this disposition has attended him to such a degree that like *Uncle John*, a character in the *Caxtons*, he has had the credit of "carrying everybody in his breeches pocket," and therefore it was very natural to him to become quickly enlisted in every philanthropic enterprise and humane reform.

His father was a respectable, industrious man and citizen of kind impulses; a hardworking farmer, and manufacturer of brick, and had very little taste or time for literature, beyond the ordinary reading of the day. His mother's intellectual and psychological inheritance was of a superior order, to which her children are ever indebted, and wherein they have every reason to feel honored. Her spirit, wisdom and counsels were great, and everywhere influential, and to her blessed influence the doctor attributed the indebtedness of the world for art and all the good he may have been instrumental in doing, during his whole life. His father's resources being limited, rendering the exercise of rigid economy important, made it necessary for him to avail himself of all the physical powers which every member of his family could contribute to his farming, dairy, and manufacturing interests; hence while his sons and daughters were early sent to the public school, which was of a more than ordinary character in Tarringford when they became of sufficient age to render some service, they were retained at home during the summer season of the year. In the autumn and winter seasons the doctor was allowed to devote his time exclusively to mental culture, which he seems to have done with great

regularity and assiduity. After the Rev. Epaphras Goodman was settled in Tarringford as colleague to Father Mills, he opened a private school for a limited number of pupils, and the doctor became one of them ; and in this school which had become an academy he finished his academical studies. He was also a regular pupil of the Sabbath school and Bible class, by which, with home instruction, he became well versed in the Assembly and Westminster catechisms and Bible literature and at the age of ten years, during a revival of religion, he with many others was baptized by the Rev. Father Mills.

To Rev. Mr. Goodman, and Mrs. Jeremiah Mills, a literary, enterprising and eminent woman, the doctor was greatly indebted for their inspiring encouragement, particularly to Mr. Goodman, for his instructions in mental and moral discipline, decision of character, and noble daring for the right ; for being naturally timid, and of peaceful disposition, while his moral sense was strong, he needed that stimulation to develop the powers within him. His large conscience would have made him a bigot, an unmerciful inquisitor, had he not been largely endowed with an over balancing degree of benevolence, so that Christian humanity has ever guided him with eager earnestness in the paths of justice, love and truth.

At the age of sixteen years in 1823 his father was induced, at considerable sacrifice, to relinquish all claims to his time and services, and allow him to go forth, with his good wishes, dependent wholly upon his own intellectual, moral and physical resources, to sail with God's help the surging seas of life, and armed with the credentials furnished by Goodman, endorsed by Father Mills and others, concerning his scholarship, moral integrity, and character, he departed from home, and friends, and went to Massachusetts and taught a school. He was then invited by his mother's brother, Dr. Remus M. Fowler, to enter his office and commence the study of medicine, at New Marlboro, Mass., which invitation he accepted. Soon after he had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Prof. John P. Batchelder, M.D., dean of the Berkshire Medical college, and professor of surgery and physiology ; who offered him any amount of credit if he would matriculate for the entire course of four years of study and graduate at that college. He accepted this proffered kindness with alacrity and entered that institution at Pittsfield, Mass.

A distinguishing excellence of the instruction he received from Mr. Goodman, was the requirement to make a written report every Monday morning, of his sermons preached the previous Sunday,

which he fulfilled by abbreviated notes, and that practice proved valuable by enabling him to take more copious notes of medical lectures, than any other student in college. Stenography was not practiced at that time as now. During vacations, he continued his studies, and taught school. During the last year he attended the sick at their bedside, and thus improved the valuable clinical advantage afforded him in the practice of Prof. Batchelder and Dr. Fowler. In 1827, after four years of unremitted toil, he finished his regular course of studies; received the honorary degree of medical doctor at the Berkshire Medical college; endorsed by Edward Dorr Griffin LL.D., president of Williams college, of which latter institution the former was a department. He was also elected a member of the Berkshire Natural History Society, in which science he took a lively and honorable interest.

He then breathed a new life; and while enjoying the freshness of that life, married, by a joyous good fortune, Martha Turner, daughter of Isaac Turner, Esq., of New Marlboro, Mass., of polished manner and noble sense; one of the excellent of the earth. By special invitation he visited, and settled at Wintonbury, now Bloomfield, Connecticut in the practice of medicine. There his professional talent and skill were immediately called into active and unremitting exercise in the treatment of the low types, and virulent forms of disease, typhoid and typhoid fevers, which had decimated the people of that malarial and miasmatic region, in which his success was very honorable. He soon grew into rank and position with physicians of the first class with whom he became associated in councils and medical associations. He was made a member by unanimous vote, of the Hopkins Medical Association, of Hartford county; the most exclusive, and scientific body of physicians of that county, and of the state; composed of the studious and leading men, as Todd, Cogswell, Sumner, Brigham, Woodward and others, in which he took an active part in essays, and the discussions of medical subjects. He was a member of Hartford County Medical Society, and elected fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, and was appointed physician and surgeon to the Connecticut State Emigrant Hospital, located in Wintonbury.

Scarcely had he become settled in Wintonbury, as a physician, before he was approached, and importuned to prepare an essay on the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, and open the agitation of the subject of temperance in that valley of fruitful orchards, grainfields, distilleries and habitual drinking in every class of society. Here he

moral courage was early tested and he had the temerity to accede to the request, which he deemed to be his essential duty to society, in every manner of consideration. He thus became the pioneer agitator in 1828, in the great temperance conflict and reform which followed, but found the movement to be at his own peril in the matters of professional patronage, and pecuniary consideration. He very soon found himself surrounded by opposing influences, threatening to compel him in his dependent circumstances, to take a ticket of leave. Here suddenly his eyes were opened to the slavery of the mind and speech, and his puritan blood, so recently all quietly coursing, quickened in every vein. He had ingenuously put his hand to the plough, for a philanthropic and noble work, and was not of a mould to look back, to regret this act, although forsaken and denounced by those who had early welcomed him, as a beloved physician, let the plough share of temperance drive deep and thorough. Soon prominent influences began to gather round him. The Hon. Francis Gillett, who had just emerged from his collegiate course, affiliated with the doctor. A temperance society was organized, and some time after a Connecticut State Temperance Society. Dr. Hudson and Mr. Gillett were to visit adjoining towns to address meetings. Although leading religious and political influences were hostile or apathetic to the cause yet it prospered greatly, and triumphed for a considerable season ; the fires of distilleries remained extinguished, and many stores and taverns became temperance houses.

Dr. Hudson took an active part in revivals of religion ; attended conferences of churches ; and his home became the rendezvous for every one engaged in the interest of general reform, education and Christian philanthropy. He was frequently importuned to change his residence, and locate and practice his profession in more promising and lucrative fields, but steadily declined until the battle he had enlisted in was won. Afterwards when an urgent and important request came from his old minister and preceptor, and home friends, to return to his native town and old home, it was too pathetic for him to resist, although the field for professional business was limited. Doctor Samuel Woodward, the old physician of his father's family, and attendant on him in his misfortune of a broken leg, when a boy, was retiring from practice, and made an opening in Torrington, which seemed opportune for him ; and in turn he became consulting physician to the aged doctor, and attended him in his declining years and ultimate sickness.

Soon after he had settled in Torrington, in consideration of the remarkable salubrity, hygienic state, and reticacy of the region, and the intelligence and moral character of the inhabitants of the community, he with Mr. Goodman established a family boarding school for boys, whose parents were residents of the large cities. They received some twenty such into their respective families; and having secured as teacher a college graduate, Mr. Goodman took charge of the moral training, and the doctor of the physical, and thereby all forces were united for the success of the enterprise. In the moral reform of the day, Mr. Goodman was far in advance of his brethren the clergy generally, but in which he and the doctor were yoke fellows, and did a great and noble service for mankind, to which the records of the Torrington temperance efforts bear abundant testimony. As the doctor had ventured on this subject in Windsor, so had Mr. Goodman in Torrington, but in the latter place the people generally had followed with unanimity, cordiality, and relinquishment of long entertained habits, the equal of which is probably not to be found in any other town in the state.

In addition to professional and literary enterprises when opportunity afforded, the doctor made scientific excursions with his pupils in the study of mineralogy, for which Torrington and Litchfield furnished an unusually large field, and he contributed to the state survey by Prof. Shepard and Dr. Percival important collections and numerous interesting specimens¹.

In that era of our country's history, in addition to the temperance reform and revivals of religion, the subject of American slavery began to be considerably agitated, and it is well to be borne in mind that that agitation had its foundation, always in an awakened moral sense and the quickening influence of divine truth. Wherever the Christian life and sense could be aroused to the claims of the enslaved, these anti-slavery principles grew as if nourished in rich soil. As these brethren began to manifest themselves against slavery from the pulpit, in public and private discussions, they found some of their friends and patrons withdrawing their friendship and support, and especially so when Dr. Hudson began to take an active part in the discussions. In 1836 the alienation of opposers to temperance and anti-slavery became so demonstrable as to cause the dismissal of Mr. Goodman from his pastoral charge, and the financial crisis in 1837

¹ See their report to the Legislature, and the State Cabinet.

so far affected their school enterprise as to induce them to abandon it, and Mr. Goodman removed to Dracut, Massachusetts.

The agitation concerning slavery had spread to many towns in the county of Litchfield, and found favor with the more actively philanthropic men and women, who assembled at Wolcottville in a barn, for the lack of any other obtainable place, in the face of a furious mob, and organized a county society. Soon afterwards a state anti-slavery society was organized at Hartford in the City Hall, which was dispersed by a mob and driven to hold their other sessions in the temperance hotel of S. B. Treat, on State street. A paper, to be called the *Charter Oak*, was decreed and published, and Doctor Hudson was invited to become the general agent of the society and regular contributor to its monthly issue; which invitation he accepted. Hence he laid his profession upon the *altar of humanity and justice*, and in 1838 entered the lecturing field with the expectation that all of christendom would rally to such a philanthropic cause with one accord, and the work would speedily triumph. He expected that the clergy and the army of recent converts which had appeared in the revivals of religion would rally to such a cause with alacrity; that *all* who truly loved the philanthropic teachings of the Son of man could by no means be persuaded to stand aloof from it. He was accompanied in his first tours by the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, a Baptist clergyman, agent of the American anti-slavery society of New York, who, in his very pleasant way, frequently introduced the doctor to his Baptist brethren as "an upland Baptist." They were directed to commence their work in Fairfield county, the very Georgia of Connecticut, full of drunkenness, and of those who had obtained their great gains from slavery. They visited the various towns of the county from their northern entrance to the sea, and encountered the fierce and blood-thirsty opposition and mobs at every step, which sheared their horses, pelted meeting houses, halls and private dwellings, where they were holding meetings and stopping, with stones, clubs, and the like. The mob blew up one meeting house and one private dwelling with gun powder, where they were holding meetings¹. The opposition was so fearfully great that Mr. Colver retired from the field and settled as pastor in Boston, leaving the doctor single-handed. He was thereafter commissioned by the society to make the entire state his field of labor.

The doctor adopted a thorough system of evangelization in the

¹In the town of Wolcott, in 1839, they burned the church to the ground.

work, for on entering a place, his first visit was to the clergy; and with the Bible as his text-book, his appeals were made to the Christian sense of clergymen and the membership of the churches with a reasonable expectation that they would be noticed with respect, and receive their support. They not only turned a deaf ear but treated him with the most cold-hearted contempt, with intimations of more violence; men of the baser sort being used as tools by those who were interested by every other relation financial and political, religious, social and domestic to the peculiar institution. Wherever he went in the face of the most dangerous, disheartening and sickening opposition he sought to drive an entering wedge, knowing and proclaiming that the day would come when the people must consider the subject or lose their freedom. He enlisted every philanthropist possible to circulate papers and tracts on the subject, and sought to prepare the way for future effort and access to those who might be willing to hear and investigate. His communications to the *Charter Oath* were no unmeaning rebukes or ill timed exposures of the corrupt clergy and churches by the unholy institutions. His entire efforts were purely Christian, sustained by a practical use and application of the great Christian principles, law of love, of justice, judgment, truth and equity.

Under such efforts the cause prospered in his hands; societies were multiplied; anti-slavery literature circulated; funds were contributed; additional laborers were temporarily supplied; here and there a clergyman dared to lift his voice," against the sin of slavery, though generally at his peril. In spite of the current of opposition, obloquy and outrage, the cause was making such progress as to create an alarm, on the part of slave holders, their aiders, abettors and apologists. Abolitionists were too invincible; too strongly fortified with the panoply of truth and righteousness to be put down; and what was more, they were commanding a large portion of the active living Christian philanthropy and energies of the churches. Then the spirit of slavery in the church and ecclesiastical bodies, commenced anew its tactics, to divide the abolitionists and conquer them, by raising the issue of slavery as an evil, not sin *per se*; that they could not "join with Garrison infideis, woman lecturers, petticoat government, Amazons and Jezebels;" and by such methods did affect the community largely; and for a time, divided the strength of the anti-slavery people. That cry proved to be what it had been predicted a false and pro-slavery issue. Doctor Hudson pushed on the work though entreated, and admonished, threatened and finally proscribed

by the executive committee of the Connecticut society, which had ever highly commended him ; but were deceived by the *clerical appeal* ! The doctor was dismissed ; but immediately appointed lecturing agent of the American Anti-slavery Society with headquarters at New York and correspondent of the *National Anti-slavery Standard*, the organ of the society.

After continuing his labors in Connecticut another year, he was sent with Charles C. Burleigh to labor one year in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. His wife and two sons accompanied him, and were located at Oberlin, for advantages, which he had supposed were there to be obtained ; and when his mission expired they returned to Northampton, Mass. He was next sent to the states of Maine and New Hampshire ; attending conventions, forming anti-slavery organizations ; in 1843, was joined to a corps of lecturing agents, to hold meetings, and attend a series of conventions, of two and three days' session, in the state of Massachusetts, and some portions of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

In 1844, a series of one hundred consecutive conventions were appointed to be held in the state of New York, and two sets of lecturing agents were assigned to hold meetings in the various towns, cities, and villages, in the county in which the convention was to be held to secure the attendance of the people, and sustain the conventions, which were of two and three days' sessions, and Dr. Hudson was designated to this work. In 1845, Abby K. Foster, Elizabeth Hitchcock, and the doctor were assigned to do duty, lecturing, holding meetings, and attending a series of county conventions in the state of Pennsylvania and Delaware, which they assiduously performed. In 1846, the doctor was assigned to labor in the border counties of southern New York, where little work had been attempted. Lewis Hayden, now holding an honorable position in the General Court of Massachusetts, a fugitive slave from Kentucky, accompanied him to be initiated into the work. In 1847, his labors were mainly in the northern part of central New York, in conventions and local meetings. In 1848, they were in Connecticut and western Massachusetts, continuing until in 1849 and 1850, when his nervous system became so wrought upon, prostrated and partially exhausted, a serious misfortune befalling his son, that he decided to retire from the lecturing field, continuing to sustain a lively working interest in the great cause until after the proclamation of emancipation was issued, and American slavery was abolished. He was one of the executive com-

ittee of the American society who decreed the continuance of the society and its organ, the *Anti-slavery Standard*.

In 1850, Doctor Hudson, in considering the proposition of re-ewing his profession concluded to adopt as a specialty, Reparative surgery, for general and special physical disabilities and deformities, caused by injuries or disease, and commenced his operations

Springfield, Mass., where he remained until 1855; when by the solicitations of Drs. Parker, Mott, Van Buren and other leading surgeons of New York, he removed to that city and instituted an office business. The object of this practice is to radically restore functional impairments, caused by disease, and joints and long bones, dislocated diseases, fractured and ununited, also to compensate for mutilations by amputation, or resections, with representative prothetic apparatus, and appliances which he devised, had constructed and adapted under his special and personal attention, by ingenious artisans

his employ; and to fulfill every special object for the compensation of lost parts, and reparation of injured, diseased and deformed parts. He espoused and treated philosophically the first cases of ankle and knee joint amputations which were performed in this country, so as to render those mutilations of the least possible loss and disability to the subjects; and wrote monographs in support of that improvement of surgery. He also invented apparatus for cases of resections of the arm, elbow and shoulder joints, and wrote and published a monograph to "save the arm," by resection, which was instrumental of saving scores of arms injured by gun shot, in the war of the rebellion. He was commissioned, by the surgeon general of the United States army, to have charge of the mutilated, disabled and deformed cases assigned to the military hospital at Central Park, New York; and of other hospitals, where the wounded soldiers and sailors of the army were sent. The soldiers who had survived hip joint amputation, and resections, were exclusively assigned to the care and treatment of Doctor Hudson, by special orders of the surgeon general of the U. S. army. Doctor Hudson made extensive reports of surgical cases of amputations, resections and distortions to the surgeon general; and also contributed casts, profiles, and photographs of surgical cases for the army medical museum at Washington, D. C. He also contributed to the surgical literature of the war department, monographs on sundry topics; on amputations, resections, amputation at ankle-joint, and other subjects under various surgical subjects, which have been commended and placed in the army library at Washington, and complimentally acknowledged by

the surgeon general as valuable contributions. He contributed the histories of some six hundred cases of amputations of the thigh, knee-joint, leg, and ankle-joint, to the making of the surgical report of the United States sanitary commission, which were highly commended by foreign and United States medical and surgical journals.

The *apparatus* which he has from time to time devised and prescribed for amputated limbs, of both inferior and superior extremities ; for resections of shoulder, elbow and hip-joints ; for ununited fractures of thigh, and leg, to create reunion ; for hip disease ; dislocation of knee and ankle joints ; ruptures of the tendons of the knee ; for diseased and curved spine, paralysis of the leg, foot and arm ; for lead palsy of wrist and hand ; for club feet with or without dividing the tendons ; for deformities, and diseased bones of legs, and thighs ; chronic affections of knee and ankle joints ; and other cases of much interest, have proved eminently successful, and have been accepted and approved as the most useful and important surgical devices of modern surgery.

In 1877, Dr. Hudson received the prize medal, and minor medal, and diploma of the Universal Exposition at Paris, for the superiority of his apparatus ; also on the same great occasion, a medal and diploma, awarded by the conference of the International Sanitary commission of all nations, " for the services he had rendered to the cause of universal humanity." In 1876, he was invited to contribute surgical apparatus to the department of the surgeon general, United States army, in the government building at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, and received the award of the medal and diploma of the centennial commission of the United States.

In 1872, Doctor Hudson made a European tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France, industriously improving all opportunities to observe natural scenery, the condition of the human family, progress of civilization, and Christian humanity. He is still prosecuting his work with untiring application and energy, interested withal in every work of Christian philanthropy, and the progress of an enlightened human civilization.

MRS. E. D. HUDSON,

Martha Turner, was the daughter of Deacon Isaac and Martha (Humphrey) Turner, of Marlboro, Berkshire county, Massachusetts ; a highly respectable family of Puritan ancestry. In 1827, she allied herself in marriage to Dr. E. D. Hudson, then a fresh graduate medical doctor, of the Berkshire Medical college, and nephew of



Martha Turner Hudson.

Dr. R. M. Fowler, who was at that time her father's family physician. She was every way fitted to be his companion ; eminent in character ; possessing good intellectual endowments and culture ; associated in wealth and high toned moral, social, and psychological excellence, she was well qualified, as the sequel proved, for the position she was to occupy in life. Although constitutionally cautious, and apprehensive, yet she possessed a so well balanced mind, that whatever good work for human progress, comfort and happiness, in physical, intellectual, moral and genuine Christian reform, presented itself to her general perceptions, she conscientiously, lovingly and uncomplainingly devoted herself to it with the utmost self-sacrifice. Her spirit was ever gentle, and amiable ; her mind ingenuous, and without compromise. Her physiognomy was comely, always admired for its thoughtful, benevolent, social and kind expression, ever accompanied by a pure melodious voice. She was a gracious wife, affectionate and devoted mother ; a generous and hospitable house keeper ; and always united hand to hand, heart to heart and head to head with her husband in his profession ; and the temperance, religious and anti-slavery reforms, and weighty moral warfare of the day ; when one's life became the test of character. Then was the day to face the hostile multitude, and to array one's self on the side of *truth* and share the wretched crust, ere it was popular to be just. She was among the first to take such a stand in the anti-slavery warfare notwithstanding the obloquy thereby incurred. One noble woman of the society of Friends, was moved to stem the popular prejudice, dogmas and anathemas ; and the odium of society, church, clerical appeal, and of the black laws of Connecticut, and plead deliverance for the slave, sister, mother and child, and then Martha Turner Hudson was the first of the women of Connecticut to extend a welcome hand to Abby Kelly, to take her to her home, and accept a seat by her side in public assemblies, and stay up her hands in that hour of grave trial and peril. Then she proved herself a moral heroine in the face of popular coldness, moral cowardice and clerical rebuke.

Although she was greatly beloved by the people of Torrington and the church, yet her consistency to maintain the right in truth and justice, refusing to strike hands with the supporters, aiders and abettors of slavery, and slave holders ; the church, led and instigated by a minister not a member thereof excommunicated her and her husband, for no reason except that they declared all slave owning

and holding a sin *per se*; and demanded of the church that it should wash its hands clean of this sin; cut loose from its affiliation with every church and ecclesiastical body which gave support to this sin; and refused to recognize the church as Christian; and to receive letters of credence from it, until it should bear unequivocal testimony against the sum of all villanies, American slavery. For these and other moral reasons she and her husband were recorded and published as excommunicated from the church; thereby rendering the members as a church, liable to action in a civil court, for high damages. To write excommunicated on a church record opposite the names of persons still living, without due process in discipline and proof of moral delinquency, is a proceeding not sufferable under the existing laws of the land. Had the church seen fit to drop the names of these persons as absent members, as it did in many other cases the matter would stand far different; but this was not the case, and no notice was ever given to the parties of the fact of the excommunication.

Mrs. Hudson's self possession, calmness and intrepidity in any emergency of great affliction, were commendable and eminent. At all times in her husband's professional business, and in his fearless moral warfares, and in her dear family circle under afflictions, her spirit was ever stayed and buoyant, equal to the occasion.

In religious revivals, church and maternal meetings she was a constant attendant an active participant and intelligent worker, and all enterprises of education, Sunday schools, Bible classes, and the general welfare of society received her cordial support.

JOHN HUNGERFORD

Was born in Southington, Ct., in 1787; resided a time in Harwinton; married a Miss Elizabeth Webster of Albany; came to Wolcottville soon after the first woolen mill was built, and started a store south side of the bridge on Main street, the red building, second south of the brick academy building where he continued a few years, then occupied what is now the Coe furniture rooms, during the time he was building the store now occupied by Workman and Weeks, where he continued until 1836, when the store was united with the woolen mill and he became largely interested in the manufacturing business. He built the store building now occupied by Agard and Church, and in it his son Walter kept store until 1852 or 3, and he removed the dwelling built by John Brooker, and on its site built the house, now the residence of L. W. Coe. When that first mill was burned in 1844, he united with F. N. Holley in forming the Union

Manufacturing Company, and started what is the present woolen mill. Previous to this he had become one of three equal stock owners of the brass mill, in which he took more and more interest and finally purchased the whole of that property. From these items, the inference is very clear that Mr. Hungerford was during thirty years a leading business man of the place, and during considerable of the time one of the most prominent of such; and it is pleasing to add that he maintained an honorable, upright and benevolent character to the last. Steadily did he pursue the path given him to tread, and carefully managed the interests entrusted to his stewardship until 1856 when he departed this life for the great future. The next year the great financial crisis came, but his family, left with a large amount of business responsibility, struggled through to success and victory.

REV. EDWARD HUNGERFORD,

Son of John and Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford, was born at Wolcottville, Sept. 20, 1828, and attended school at Norfolk, Ellington and Hartford in his preparatory course for higher institutions. He entered Yale college in 1846, but, in consequence of ill health, passed one year out of study, graduating in 1851; and spent the following winter in Lowville, Ky., studying chemistry under Prof. B. Silliman. In the autumn of 1852, he went to Germany and entered the university of Gottingen, and in the pursuit of higher studies remained in Germany nearly four years, and after devoting a short time to travel especially in Italy, returned to Wolcottville, in 1856. In his studies abroad he had devoted himself more especially to natural science and on his return was appointed in the autumn of 1856, to the geological survey of Iowa, on which work he continued until the summer of 1857, when receiving an appointment to a professorship in the university of Vermont, at Burlington, he repaired to that place and entered upon his work. In 1859, he married Maria Buell of Burlington.

In consequence of financial embarrassments of the university he retired from the professorship, purchased a place in the country with the intention of devoting himself to favorite studies, but his interests and activities soon became engaged in Christian work in various parts of Vermont.

Being introduced to this work thus unintentionally he was led on by gradual stages until his plans of life were entirely changed and he was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1871, and was settled as pastor

of the Center (Congregational) church in Meriden, Ct., in February, 1872, where he still continues with good success. Besides various sermons published in the secular papers, there have been published of his writings, an article on glacial markings on the summits of the green hills, in the *American Journal of Science ; Christianity and Buddhism*, in the *New Englander ; Centennial sermons* on the Center church in Meriden 1877.

GEORGE O. JARVIS, M.D.,

Was born July 14, 1795, and was the son of John Jarvis of New Canaan, Conn. He taught school two years and pursued the study of medicine with Dr. Freeman S. Wetmore of Winchester, Ct. He also attended lectures at Yale college. In 1817, he received license to practice medicine from the Connecticut Medical Society, and commenced his professional labors in the town of Torrington, taking the place of Dr. Elijah Lyman who had just removed to Warren. While here he married Philomela, daughter of Raphael Marshall, by whom he had six children ; four daughters, of whom three are deceased, and two sons, one of whom, Charles, resides in Portland, Ct., the other, Dr. George C. Jarvis, is a physician in Hartford.

While in this town Dr. Jarvis was prosecuted for malpractice after treating a case of fracture of the thigh bone. It was proved in court that the boy having the fracture was thrown, with the box containing the limb, from his bed to the floor, and therefore the doctor was acquitted. After a few years' stay in Torrington he removed to Colebrook and continued there until 1840, when he removed to Portland, Conn., where he died of a combined attack of erysipelas and diphtheria, Feb. 3, 1875, after an illness of about one week, having been in active professional life fifty-eight years. He received the degree of M.D. from Yale college in 1846.

In the report of the proceedings of the Annual Convention of the Connecticut Medical Society, in a memoir it is said of him :

In his intellectual capacity, Dr. Jarvis was above the average man. His intuitions were active, his logic clear, and his judgment correct. He had strength of will, fixity of purpose, and energy of action. He was decided and positive in his opinions, but not without good and sufficient reasons for entertaining them. His inventive turn of mind, and a faculty of adjusting means to ends, gave him an inclination to the practice of surgery ; and at one period a considerable portion of the surgical business of his section came into his hands. His attention to some cases of fracture about the year 1843 led to the invention of his apparatus known as the "Jarvis Adjuster" for the reduction and treatment of fractures

and dislocations. This invention met the approval of many of the first surgeons of the country, and was introduced largely into public hospitals.

In 1845, the doctor went to Europe with his invention, spending six months in introducing it to the notice of the profession in England and on the continent. It was well received; and he was awarded, by the society for the promotion of arts and commerce, the largest gold medal which to that time had been given to an American citizen. The presentation was made by Prince Albert, then the president of the society. Dr. Jarvis was entitled to be proud of this distinguished honor.

REV. HARVEY LOOMIS,

Son of Joseph and Rhoda (Starks) Loomis was born in Torrington in 1786; was graduated at Williams college in 1809; studied theology with his pastor Rev. Samuel J. Mills, and with Rev. Ebenezer Porter of Washington, Ct.; was licensed, and went under a commission of the Maine Missionary Society to Bangor, Me., where he gathered a church of which he was ordained pastor November 22, 1811, and died there in that office January 2, 1825, aged forty years. He published a sermon preached before the Maine Missionary Society in 1832. During his pastorate one hundred and seven members were added to the church by profession and forty by letter.

REV. DAVID B. LYMAN¹

Was born in New Hartford, Ct., July 28, 1703, and was a son of a farmer, David Lyman, who was son of David of Bethlehem, who married Mary Gitteau, of Huguenot descent.

He was graduated at Williams college in 1828; studied theology at Andover seminary; married Sarah Joyner, of Royalton, Vt., and sailed soon after, as a missionary of the American Board, to the Sandwich islands where he was engaged many years as principal of the Missionary High school for the natives at Hilo, Hawaii.

He had seven children.

Frederick Schwartz Lyman, born at Hilo, in 1837, married Isabella, daughter of Levi Chamberlain, one of the earliest missionaries to the Sandwich islands, and was in 1870 circuit judge of Hawaii residing on his plantation in Kau, Hawaii.

David Brainard Lyman born at Hilo in 1840, removed to the United States, June 1860, was graduated at Yale college in 1864 and at Harvard Law school in 1866, and became a practicing attorney in Chicago, Ill. Rufus Anderson Lyman, was the lieutenant governor of the island of Hawaii in 1870.

¹ *Lyman Genealogy*, 134.

Francis Ogden Lyman, born at Hilo in 1847, removed to the United States in 1866, entered Harvard college in 1867; and was one of the famous boat club in the race at Oxford in 1869.

ELIJAH LYMAN, M.D.,

Was the son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman of New Hartford, Conn., born August 16, 1773. He studied with Dr. Samuel Woodward, and commenced practice as a physician in Warren. In 1807, he purchased the house and lot of Dr. William Bostwick in Torrington near Levi Thralls (now Willard Birges), and settled here as a physician. In 1813, he was elected deacon of the Torrington church, and was a man of great excellency of character and moral worth, and was highly esteemed as a physician and citizen. He was noted for his success as a physician, in the treatment of the spotted fever in 1812 and 13, which prevailed at that time to a fearful extent in the town. In 1818, he sold his place and removed to Warren, where he died November 5, 1819, aged forty-six years.

Dr. Lyman's grand mother was Mary Gitteau daughter of Francis Gitteau, a distinguished physician of Woodbury, who was banished from France during the persecutions of the Huguenots in connection with St. Bartholomew's day, and his mother was a relation of Owen Brown the father of Capt. John Brown. (*See genealogies.*)

DR. NORMAN LYMAN

Was born in Torrington, Litchfield Co., Ct., September 6, 1787. He early distinguished himself at school, by his great proficiency in his studies. He was at school one year, after which, by his unassisted application, he prepared himself for entering the junior class in college. After obtaining his profession, he found time, under the cares of a family and the pressure of a large professional business, to prosecute his classical and mathematical studies, until he attained the full college course, and made himself one of the most perfect scholars of his time. At the age of twenty-four he was licensed to practice medicine, by a board of censors; and in 1813, by the recommendation of the president and fellows of the Connecticut Medical Society, received the honorary degree of doctor of medicine from Yale college.

Dr. Lyman was endowed with faculties of mind which fitted him for eminence in his profession. He possessed great powers of memory; so much so, that, when he commenced the study of the Latin and Greek languages, he committed to memory the whole grammar and small dictionaries of these languages.

His memory was as retentive as it was strong ; for in reading the Gr Testament, with a Latin translation, he so read it that he could recite the wh Testament in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, to the time of his de and was so familiar with the Latin and Greek classics, that he could re whole pages, often putting to the blush those who had received a full colle education, by his accuracy in classical literature. His strong and rete memory enabled him to gather all the different systems and theories of me writers, and the most successful treatment of diseases, from the earliest ar of medicine to the present time. He practiced successfully, about seven years in Glastonbury, Connecticut, and afterward for more than twenty i in the town of Warren, Ct., making more than thirty-seven years in whic had been constantly engaged in the ordinary duties of his profession. married Eunice Smith of Litchfield, September 12, 1812, by whom he six children.

REV. ORANGE LYMAN

Was born July 26, 1780, in Torrington or in New Hartford short time before his father removed to Torrington. He was of a family of seven sons and one daughter, two of his brothers be physicians of special note and character. He was the son of Dr Lyman, a puritan of double quality, through his ancestry from E land and the Huguenots of France. The days of his youth w spent under the pastoral care of the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, by wh the sterling worth of a true Christian character was never depreci He was graduated at Williams college, and studied theology u Rev. Dr. Porter of Catskill, New York, and became a Presbyter minister. He married Sept. 13, 1814, Maria, daughter of Step Dewy, of Sheffield, Mass. Her brother was a classmate of Mr. man's and was afterwards professor in Williams college, many ye and was also professor in the Rochester university, N. Y.

Mr. Lyman was a man of great energy of character, sterling worth and nent piety. He enjoyed the acquaintance, friendship and confidence of a large number of the best men of his time. Prompted by a desire to d greatest amount of good, and having a fondness for rural life, he chose th of a pioneer in the work of the ministry, and from the time when the meant western New York state, afterwards northeastern Ohio, and in the ing of his life, northern Illinois, he was always one in the foremost ranks o onward moving army. He possessed a rare fund of anecdotes, always ap priate, of which he made good use in social company, and especially with old classmate or cherished friend around the cheerful fire in the great fire, in the new country. His wife, one of old Berkshire county's most daughters, was a joy in his house in the fullest sense ; and his home, t some times only a log house, was always graced by her presence and prese the charms of a refined New England home. He died at the age of seventy beloved and respected by all who knew him.

His children were five sons and two daughters.

GEORGE LYMAN,

The fifth child and second son of Caleb and Hannah (Loomis) Lyman, was born in Torrington, on the old Lyman place August 1, 1790, and is therefore now, 1877, eighty-seven years of age, and resides in Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio. *The Wadsworth Memorial* says of him : "Capt. George Lyman came to Wadsworth in 1817. He was the first township clerk and one of the earliest school teachers. In 1821, he went to Canton, where he was engaged in teaching, three years, and then returned to Wadsworth and engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills and in mercantile business, and by his energy and enterprise he did much toward the business prosperity of the place in its early history."

Capt. Lyman has been a worthy son of his native town and of his noble ancestors.

The following account of his removal west will be interesting to those who never made the journey, under like circumstances :

In 1816, he sold his interest in his father's estate, and determined to find a home in Ohio, where Joseph Loomis and Benjamin Agard of Torrington had already settled. Accordingly, having one horse and a one horse wagon, and Guerdon Hilliard one horse, a team was arranged with which to drive to Ohio. They started on Thursday, the 25th of February, 1817 ; reached Albany on Saturday afternoon and put up at a tavern two miles west of the town to stay over the Sabbath. During the next two days there was a great fall of snow. On Tuesday they started, drove a few miles, bought a sleigh, put the wagon on it and continued their journey until the snow disappeared, when they left the sleigh and went on with the wagon. They reached Buffalo, on Friday about noon, where they learned that there was good traveling on the ice on the lake. Saturday morning they started early, in company with two other teams with wagons, following the beaten track which was hedged in on either side with large pieces of ice, making about forty miles that day, and drove to the land, to a tavern for the night. On Sabbath morning the other teams went on, but Mr. Lyman and his traveling companion "would not so profane that holy day." On Monday they started, but soon found the ice getting very smooth and fearing danger, they went to the shore and inquired the propriety of keeping on the ice. They were told that there was no danger, if they kept out from the shore, unless the wind should change. They continued on the ice until within sight of Erie, when looking ahead they saw that beyond a few rods from them there was no ice. They then turned toward the shore, about forty rods distant, but had gone only five or six rods when the horses' feet began to break through the ice. The men jumped from the wagon and loosened the horses from the wagon, by which time the horses were both under water except their heads, in which position they kept them by holding them by the bridles, and keeping their heads on the unbroken ice. About a dozen sailors standing at Erie and seeing their trouble came prepared to help them. Putting a rope around the neck of one of the horses they choked him until he floated when

* So he wrote to the author in 1875.

they slipped a plank under him and pulled him upon the ice, and then the other in the same way. They drew the wagon to the shore by hand and led the horses, though one of them fell through and was drawn out in the same manner as before. The cost of this Lake Erie horse bath, was two gallons of whiskey at one dollar per gallon, the drinking of whiskey on such occasions being a part of religious as well as profane courtesy, in those days. They arrived at the town of Hudson in the fourth week from the starting, and the next week they reached the homes of Mr. Loomis and Agard, in Wadsworth. He soon bought land and built upon it a log house, and with the help of Mr. Hilliard cleared five acres planting it with corn and potatoes. The clearing consisted in girdling the large trees and cutting and burning the small stuff.

On the fifteenth of June he started, on horseback, to return to Torrington for his family, coming through Pennsylvania in his journey, and traveling only six days in a week making about forty miles a day. Arriving at his native town he made preparations to start with his family, for the west, the first of September, but just before the time came his little daughter fell and broke her wrist, which delayed the journey about one month. They started finally, with a good two horse wagon and three good horses and arrived at Albany on Saturday afternoon, and put up at the tavern a little west of the city where he stayed while on his first journey. On the same evening there put up at the same place two men with a team, apparently, much better than that of Mr. Lyman's, and a buggy for their ladies to ride in. This party continued their travel on the Sabbath, but Mr. Lyman rested on that day, and on Monday went on and as he traveled the same road he frequently heard of this second party, and on Friday about noon he passed them. On the next Sabbath they passed where he was spending that day in rest, but the following Thursday he passed them again, and they on the following Sabbath passed him; but on the next Thursday he passed them and saw them no more and concluded that he lost nothing by resting on the Sabbath day. At Buffalo he put his goods on a boat for Cleveland, but in consequence of poor roads the progress was slow. In one place he was from eleven o'clock in the forenoon until after sundown in traveling four miles, and others who made the trial did not get through this place in a day. When he reached Cleveland he found his goods safely stored in the captain's dwelling house, as there were no store houses there at that time, and having loaded his goods on his wagon, and drove two miles and put up for the Sabbath, it being Saturday evening. His home was thirty miles directly south of Cleveland and here he arrived on the next Thursday night, his wagon having been turned over with all the goods, only three times during the four days' travel. In summing up this latter part of his journey, he says, "You may guess what kind of roads we had in Ohio in those times." He says also, "there was not an acre of land in Wadsworth with all the timber cleared from it in the spring of 1818, when Mr. Agard cleared two acres of all the girdled timber. There had been a line marked through the centre of the town on the south part of Medina county but not a tree cut on that line for fifteen miles west of Wadsworth."

REV. NOAH MERWIN

Was raised in Durham, Ct., was graduated at Yale college in 1773, and was ordained pastor of the church in Torrington in 1776, where he labored seven years. He was a very different man from his predecessor Nathaniel Roberts, and the times, being those of the Revolution,

were times of trouble and much suffering under privations. He was a man of ability and of dignity in the ministerial office, as is evinced from his views given before the church, on the subject. His wife was the only daughter of a wealthy layman, and had spirit and energy. She is said to have taken upon herself the entire charge of household matters (for which he must have been grateful) upon the agreement that the salary should support the family, and that she fulfilled her engagement. It is said, also; that there was some strife between Mr. Merwin, Daniel Grant and Dr. Hodges, as to who should be the wealthiest man; and if so, then they three should have footed the bills. It is quite probable that there was some feeling all around, that did not arise from the gospel, and thereby trouble arose until Mr. Merwin desired to be dismissed and the church acquiesced, in 1783. During the year 1784, Mr. Merwin preached here much of the time, and was installed pastor at Washington, Ct., in 1785, where he labored ten years, with good success, and died in 1795.

He married Lucy Pierce, an only child of a wealthy farmer in Cornwall. She was a fine, dignified appearing woman, and in Washington, Ct., was called Madam Merwin. She married as her second husband Daniel Brinsmade of Washington, and after his death, returned to Cornwall where she died. Mr. Merwin's eldest daughter married Dr. Ebenezer Porter; no children. His second daughter married Timothy Stone of Cornwall. His third daughter died at Cornwall not married. His fourth daughter married Daniel B. Brinsmade of Washington, Ct.*

MRS. SARAH (BATTELL) MCEWEN,

Daughter of William and Sarah (Buckingham) Battell, was born May 29, 1781, married Rev. Robert McEwen, D.D., Jan. 21, 1807. He was ordained pastor of the first church in New London, Oct. 22, 1806, and continued in that office a successful and extensively known minister of the gospel until his death Sept. 7, 1860. She died March 9, 1859, aged 78 years.

REV. JOHN A. MCKINSTRY

Was born in Springfield parish, now the town of Chicopee, Massachusetts, April 19, 1811. When quite a youth, desirous of increasing his knowledge of the English branches, he attended the

* See account of Torrington church.

academy at Amherst, Mass., for two winters, where he enjoyed the privilege of attending lectures in the college, to which students of the academy had access.

When sixteen years of age he engaged in teaching the district school near his residence, during the winter. When eighteen years of age, his father, pastor of the church at Chicopee, died, and himself was very ill with fever which disqualified him for his accustomed labors on the farm, for a season. While engaged as a teacher in the state of Delaware, during a revival, in 1832, he became savingly interested in Christ, as he hoped, and united with the Presbyterian church at St. George's, Delaware.

On his return to New England he consulted Dr. Jenkins, president of La Fayette college and concluded to take a full course of study, and then resumed his study of the languages in 1833; and in 1834 entered Amherst college, from which he was graduated in 1838. With encouragement from his mother and other friends he entered the Theological institute at East Windsor H. Conn., making arrangements to teach school near the institute. On the tenth of October, 1840, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Tolland Association, at Ellington, Ct., the place where his great grandfather was installed as the first pastor, more than a century before. He preached his first sermon at Somers on the following Sabbath. At the close of his theological course in 1841, he accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit a few Sabbaths at Ellsworth, society in Litchfield county, where he had preached during a vacation. While fulfilling this engagement he was invited to preach at Torrington. He commenced preaching here on the last Sabbath of November, 1841, and on the fifth of October, 1842, was ordained pastor of that church and society, the Rev. Bennett Tyler, D.D. preaching the sermon.

On the twenty-third of August, 1843, he married Mary Elizabeth Morton, of Whitely, Mass., a graduate of Mt. Holyoke seminary class 1840.

After a pastorate of fifteen years he received an invitation to become pastor of the church in Harwinton, Ct., which he accepted. He preached his farewell sermon in Torrington on the last Sabbath in September and was installed in Harwinton, on the first day of October, 1857, Rev. Nahum Gale, D.D. of Lee, Mass., preaching on the occasion. His introductory discourse in the new field was delivered on the succeeding one after his farewell in the old one. In Torrington he labored with success and acceptability to the people, taking great interest in the Sunday school, and all other enterprises of religious

social improvement, and is still remembered with great kindness by the people of that parish.

In his new field he had a good degree of success but certain elements which it was hoped, would be harmonized did not yield, and during the sixth year of this pastorate he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was to close his labors at the end of his sixth year as pastor, and six months subsequent to his resignation.

Previous to his dismissal he had received an invitation from the Theological institution of Connecticut, to engage in the interests of that institution. Interested in the seminary as a graduate, and for several years as a trustee, he accepted the appointment devoting himself to this work for six months. Before this service was ended he received an invitation from the first Congregational church in Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, to preach for them. He commenced his labors in that place on the second Sabbath of August, 1864, and where he still continues.

By the ordering of a kind hand, he has been in constant service since his first entrance upon the ministry ; having been laid aside by illness not to exceed six Sabbaths during the thirty-four years of labor.

HENRI MIGEON

Was born Sept. 11, 1799, in Haraucourt, department of Ardennes, near Sedan, France, and was the son of Jacques Migeon, a strong friend and personal acquaintance of General Lafayette, the great friend of America. Mr. Migeon was a self made-man. Although his advantages for early schooling were limited, yet he was a thorough student of his own inclinations, and devoted himself to the study of the sciences ; and especially as connected with the manufacture of woolen cloths in his native country ; and also to general literature. He was employed for a time by a woolen house, as traveling agent in the sale of their goods in his native country. By such a course of life he became a proficient in the methods of the production of such cloths, and this being known to General Lafayette, he warmly recommended the young man to go to America where his skill and labor would find, not only a large field for occupancy, but larger remuneration and reward. Upon his decision to come to this country, General Lafayette furnished him with a letter of introduction and commendation to the mayor New York city, Mr. Hone, through whom he was favorably introduced to leading manufacturers of woolen cloths in the country, in 1828.

After a stay of some months in America, Mr. Migeon returned to his native country, bearing expressions of gratitude from leading citizens here, to General Lafayette, for sending to them a man of such ability and advantage to the interests of that branch of enterprise in this nation, whereupon General Lafayette sent an autograph letter to Mr. Migeon's father as follows :



Benjamin Franklin

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the percentage of total energy expenditure (TEE) for different activities over a 24-hour period. The Y-axis is 'Percentage of TEE' (0-100) and the X-axis is 'Time of Day' (0-24). The activities and their approximate percentages are:

| Time of Day | Sleeping | Resting | Sedentary | Light | Moderate | Vigorous |
|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|-------|----------|----------|
| 0 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 35 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 16 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 24 | 30 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

• • •

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

... ..

1. The first group of people who are likely to be affected by the proposed project are the local residents who live in the vicinity of the project site. These residents may be affected by the project in a number of ways, including increased traffic, noise, and air pollution. It is important to identify these potential impacts and develop measures to mitigate them.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) converge to the solutions of the system (2) in the sense of the weak convergence in the space $L^2(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^n)$.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

the following:

2000年11月10日 星期五
 2000年11月10日 星期五

... ..

... ..

...and we are going to know it, we are going to know it.

10. The following information is provided for the year ended 31 December 2014:

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

... ..

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

.....

[illegible]

185

as in some cases : however, the

1. The first group of variables is the "control" group, which includes variables that are expected to influence the dependent variable but are not the primary focus of the study. These variables are typically included to account for confounding factors and to ensure that the results are not biased. The control group variables are listed in the first column of the table.

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advantage to the interests of that country and its people.

where, α is the angle between the line of sight and the direction of the magnetic field.

1. The following are the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation:



J. H. Thrope

44

"PARIS, *July 8, 1829.*

SIR: It is with great pleasure that in renewing our ancient acquaintance I am able to congratulate you upon the return of your excellent son. I have received news by him from the friends to whom I have written, viz: Mr. Hone, one of the most respectable gentlemen in the state of New York, expressed his thanks for the introduction of Mr. Migeon to him, and hopes he will soon return. A friend of the manufacturer informs me that he is regarded with sentiments of esteem and approbation in his employment. Mr. Hone also informs me that the respectable agent of the manufactory is much attached to him. I am persuaded that these expressions of approbation and friendship will be agreeable to you, and also to all his family. I beg of you to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

LAFAYETTE."

Upon Mr. Migeon's return with his family to New York, in 1829 several places opened before him for employment, among them was that of Wolcottville by Governor Oliver Wolcott, and he finally determined to go to Milbury, Mass., having received greater pecuniary inducements from there. But this decision quite disappointed Governor Wolcott, and he continued at intervals to write to Mr. Migeon on the subject; several letters concerning the matter being preserved and dated in 1831 and 1832. From Milbury he removed to New York.

The first time Mr. Migeon was in Wolcottville he came from New York to Litchfield in the stage, arriving there about dark, and as the stage came no further than Litchfield, determined to proceed on foot to Wolcottville.

The road from Litchfield to Wolcottville wound among the hills through lonely forests and deep valleys, and it being a very windy night various disturbing noises were heard from every direction, and Mr. Migeon being in a strange country, among a people whose language he did not well understand, and possessed naturally of a nervous temperament, he was very much disturbed in his feelings of safety, especially as he remembered that he had with him all the capital he possessed in the world.

In after life he often alluded to this journey as being one of great terror to him, and stated his thankfulness that he met no person that night, for if he had he feared that in his nervous state of mind he might have shot any body as a robber although they might have been the best friends in the world.

In 1836, after having been engaged in the woolen mills some few years with Mr. Groves, he purchased his house and lot, which he

* The original letter is deposited with the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford.

retained until his decease and which still remains in the possession of the family.

During the financial pressure in 1837, Mr. Migeon, removed to New York to prosecute business for himself. He had invented a method of refinishing broad cloths; an invention which enabled a great saving, and one which entirely revolutionized the trade in cloths, since before that time damaged cloths were regarded as nearly worthless. Mr. Migeon established his new enterprise in New York and was eminently successful in it. The value of this invention was so much appreciated that he received a prize medal of gold from the American Institute. He continued in this business a number of years, during nearly all of which time his family resided in Litchfield, Conn., where he had purchased the Governor Wolcott place, the ample grounds of which evidenced his fine taste and fondness for horticulture.

In his work in New York, after a few years, he associated with him in business two of his nephews, John and Eugene Lenoir, enterprising young men, who, with their young wives, were on the ill fated steamer Arctic in 1853, on their way home from France after a visit. The steamer has not been heard from since, an event that is remembered by this family with peculiar interest and sadness.

This event so disarranged Mr. Migeon's business relations that, having up to this time, accumulated money so that he judged he might retire from business, he sold the establishment to his son and son-in-law, and made Wolcottville his permanent home. Here he purchased considerable lands, and entered upon improvements such as have been, and will be for many years to come an ornament and honor to the village. Many of the trees along the streets near his late residence were planted by him, and are now in a thrifty state, and if cared for as they are likely to be, will be an ornament a hundred years to come. One of the finest avenues in the village which he had done so much to improve is justly named after him.

Mr. Migeon was an enthusiastic citizen in favor of his adopted country. Born in the time of the French revolution; his father an actor in that revolution and a special admirer and friend of Lafayette, who had strong leanings towards republican principles and institutions, he became thoroughly educated to republican freedom, and after being in this country a short time became familiar with political opinions and took his position with the old whig party, and therein became a great admirer of Henry Clay. When Mr. Clay was north on a certain occasion Mr. Migeon made him cloth for a fine suit of

clothes, and some years after, when Mr. Clay was in New York at a great dinner, Mr. Migeon being present reminded him of the suit. "Yes," said Mr. Clay, "they still hang in my wardrobe not worn out." In satisfying his patriotic zeal Mr. Migeon found much pleasure for a number of years in aiding the children in the celebration of the Fourth of July in Wolcottville by giving each child fire crackers. When the hard times came he gave them the price of a pack, thinking the money might be of more advantage to the families. In 1876, he distributed coins of the United States, from the mint, with the date of that year, to each child of the public school to be kept in remembrance of that day. To the more advanced classes he gave pieces of more value, and on that occasion made the following remarks, which have remained in the possession of the principal.

"Mr. Fellows, principal, and young ladies and gentleman scholars of the Wolcottville academy.¹

On this memorable epoch of our centennial, and Fourth of July, 1876, I am happy to see you all on such an occasion, as it affords me opportunity to congratulate you all upon the result of your studies and good behavior during this your last term of scholarship; in consideration of which I beg you to accept from me a small piece of silver as a *souvenir*. After the report of your excellent teacher, which I see in the *Wolcottville Register*, I thought it due to those who are best noted in that report, to call them out by name that they may first receive said *souvenir*.

H. MIGEON."

WOLCOTTVILLE, July 4, 1876.

Mr. Migeon was well read in the general literature of the day, and in all practical applications of science was greatly interested. His personal appearance was that of familiarity with business life; discriminating judgment; self-reliant and courageous, but with due deference to the rights and privileges of others.

He retired from business early in life, and the remainder of his days were far from being unprofitably occupied. A fine cabinet of mineralogical and fossiliferous specimens gave evidence of his esthetic disposition. He also made an extensive collection of ancient coins and other antiquities, for the reception of which he built a little museum to his house. Mr. Migeon was favored in forming the acquaintance of many public and distinguished men, in consequence of his frequent journeyings, he having crossed the Atlantic about forty times, and his reminiscences of them were very entertaining. He was presented at the court of Napoleon Third, during the height of that emperor's power and prosperity.

¹ The school was at first an academy.

The following was published in the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the leading French paper of this country :

“Mr. Henri Migeon, one of the oldest French residents of the United States, died at his residence at Wolcottville, Conn., Dec. 24, 1876, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Migeon was born in Haraucourt, Department of the Ardennes, France ; came to America in 1829, with letters of recommendation from General Lafayette. His residence in this country was a long life of industry and probity. He was the first to introduce machinery, which with his skill greatly promoted the manufacture of cloths in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He died loved and honored by all those who knew him both in business and social relations. His liberality was proverbial, and there was not a philanthropic or patriotic object to which he did not contribute generously.”

During the late French war with Germany, he actively promoted the rising and contributed large sums, specially for the relief of the suffering near Sedan, where his daughter Madame Baudelot resides. Her house was protected by the American flag, and was the daily resort of many persons, both as fugitives, and the almost starving people of the vicinity. This sympathy for his native region he continued until his decease, keeping a deposit of money in that country the interest of which was regularly appropriated to such ends. The same thoughtfulness for the needy was manifested in his own community during many years. Mr. Migeon married Marie Louise, daughter of Francois Baudelot of Haraucourt, France. Her father was a distinguished man in his time for science and patriotism. In 1792, he was mayor of Vendresse, and took all the available men to cut down the forests of Mazaim to blockade the passage of the enemies. His eldest son was decorated on the field of battle by Napoleon First, who himself placed the cross of chevalier, the legion of honor upon him, in recompense for his bravery. His second son was the originator of the idea of utilizing the gases of furnaces as fuel, which formerly were allowed to escape. This invention is now in universal use. He also invented the beer cooler which is celebrated the world over.

Mrs. Migeon was a noble and honored companion of her husband. Although raised in comparative affluence, yet during the first years of their residence in this country, though placed under straitened circumstances, she cheerfully rendered all possible assistance to him, and by their united efforts, comfort and enjoyments crowned their closing years. While returning from France in the steamer Lafayette on June 30, 1871, she died on the ocean ; her remains being brought to Wolcottville and interred.

REV. JONATHAN MILLER,

Son of Dea. Ebenezer and Thankful (Allen) Miller, of Torrington, was born Nov. 26, 1761 ; was graduated at Yale college in 1781 ; was ordained pastor at Burlington, Nov. 26, 1783, and died there in that office July 21, 1831, aged seventy years.

He preached a *concio ad clerum* in 1812, which was published. He also published the substance of forty sermons in the *Connecticut Evangelical Magazine*.

He possessed a clear, strong, active mind, and was fond of study ; was a discriminating and instructive preacher, and held a prominent place among his brethren. The overflowing fountain of good feeling in his soul seconded always by the utmost sincerity and agreeable frankness in look and language, more than compensated for some lack of refinement, and a sort of noble contempt of etiquette. If his composition lacked polish and embellishment, it had the more valuable qualities of solid, sterling matter, logically arranged and clearly expressed. He might plead also the fashion of the times, for any want of elegance in his large amount of rapid writing, for the pulpit and the periodical press. Mr. Miller was of medium height and dark complexion. His large, round fleshy face of high color ; his short neck and broad shoulders ; his compact and corpulent form, joined to a great flow of animal spirits, and to social powers of high order, were admirably suited to disappoint the phrenologist. About the time of passing his grand climacteric, his hard worked mind suddenly and seriously failed. A colleague was provided, after which he rarely attempted any public service. It was delightful, as the powers of his intellect waned in subsequent years, to witness the abounding of his love to God and man, more and more.

REV. DAVID MILLER,

Son of David and Clarissa (Moore) Miller, was born in Torrington Nov. 24, 1793. He taught school in early life in Virginia ; entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, New York conference, in 1816 ; was ordained deacon in 1818, and elder in 1820, and labored in the following places ; in 1816, Granville, Mass. ; 1817-18, Durham, Ct. ; 1819-20, Stratford ; 1821, Pittsfield, Mass. ; 1822, Goshen, Ct. ; 1823, Winsted ; 1824-25, Salisbury ; 1826, Granville, Mass. ; 1827-33, located at Windsor ; 1834, Burlington ; 1835-36, Stratford ; 1837-38, Derby ; 1839-40, Sag

Harbor, L. I. ; 1841-42, Burlington ; 1843-44, New Britain ; 1845-50, chaplain at states prison at Wethersfield ; 1850-51, Goshen ; 1852, Pleasant Valley and New Hartford ; 1855, was presiding elder of Hartford district in New York East conference, and in this office he died at Bristol Dec. 21, 1855, aged sixty-three years.

MRS. MARCIA (WHITING) MILLER,

Daughter of Hervey and Olive (Barber) Whiting, married Rev. David Miller in 1816. She died April 20, 1863, aged 71. (*See biography of Mr. Miller.*)

REV. SAMUEL J. MILLS,

Son of John and Jane (Lewis) Mills, was born in Kent, Ct., May 17, 1743, and was the fifth child and fourth son in the family. His father was a native of Windsor and his mother of Stratford. The family was somewhat celebrated for its proclivity to ministerial life. Two of his uncles and one cousin were ministers. Jane, a sister of Samuel J., married Rev. Joel Bordwell, long the pastor at Kent ; Sarah, another sister, married Rev. Jeremiah Day of New Preston ; Edmund Mills, a younger brother, was a well known minister in Massachusetts ; and the widowed mother married Rev. Philemon Robbins of Branford, when she was sixty-six years of age, and lived to be eighty-six, dying in 1798.

Samuel John Mills (for so he wrote his own name very frequently, although there is no John in the name on the original family record), was thoroughly schooled in the religious principles and practices of the age of his youth as is evident from the remark he made while walking with a friend by the house in which he was born, "Yonder : " said he, "did my father direct my little brother to go night and morning, and call upon God ; and yonder, behind that other object did he charge me to go and perform the same service." After spending some of his years in work upon his father's farm, he was fitted for college under the instruction of the Rev. Joel Bordwell, the pastor of his native place, and was graduated at Yale college in 1764, at the age of twenty-one, and outlived all his classmates. He was licensed by the Litchfield South Association at Kent, Feb. 7, 1766, having pursued a course of theological studies during the two preceding years, with his pastor Rev. Joel Bordwell. In the spring of 1767, Mr. Mills was preaching as a candidate at Wilton, Fairfield county, and on the fifth of March that society "voted to call Mr. Mills ;

fifteen in the negative." This invitation was not accepted and on the first of the next July they renewed the invitation, by "a great majority," says the record, only fourteen in the minority; and in October they repeated the call, only fourteen in the minority. Still the invitation was not accepted, and in February the society made another effort, appointing a large committee to call upon him and if he could not be obtained, to seek another candidate."² But they did not prevail, Mr. Mills evidently being determined not to become the pastor of a divided people, and yet his excellence was so apparent that the people of that place persisted in giving him a call about once a quarter during a whole year.

From the records of the Litchfield Association, it appears that according to their rules Mr. Mills offered himself, Sept. 20, 1768 for examination in order to being approved of for ordination in the work of the gospel ministry over the church and people of Tarringford and was examined and approved and recommended to them as a meet person, qualified to settle with them in that work, and probably began to preach in that place about that time. In February, 1769 the people of that parish gave him a probationary call, and in March a call to settle. They offered him a settlement of two hundred pounds, to be paid in three years in annual instalments, and a salary of fifty-five pounds to be increased five pounds yearly until it reached seventy pounds, to be paid one-half in money and the other half in wheat, rye and Indian corn at the market price, and his firewood. Mr. Mills accepted the call and the society appointed Shubael Griswold, Elijah Gaylord, Jabez Gillett and John Strong tavern keepers for the ordination, and the consociation of Litchfield county met at the house of Nehemiah Gaylord on Tuesday June 27, and examined the candidate, and on Wednesday June 28, 1769, he was ordained to the work of the pastorate among this people, there being eleven ministers present and thirteen delegates, the Rev. Jonathan Lee moderator, Rev. Daniel Farrand, scribe, and Rev. Joel Bordwell of Kent preaching the sermon.

At this time Tarringford had been settled about twenty-five years; the forests much of them had been cleared away, several mansions like framed houses had been erected, the meeting house was standing, though in an unfinished state, and the general community was composed of such a number of families, of such substantial charac-

² *Wilton Records.*

ters and qualities of mind, to whom to preach should inspire the energy, intellect and heart of any man, at any time and any where, and Mr. Mills knew that he had a strong parish and a noble people, for he had sufficient discernment to judge intelligently on such a matter, and hence he began his ministry with great courage and resolution as being assured of success in his high calling and of doing much good to his fellow men, for without such endowments of mind he would never have made the record he did, and this inbred victory and strength went with him through life. He was not at a loss to know what to do or whither to go to find some work to do, but was always pushing on, as if already too much work was laid before him and he must hasten or some part of the harvest field would suffer loss, and hence the perpetual inspiring, new life in his soul, grasping the world of nature as intellectual food, and throwing out light and life until every man, woman and child, and all classes and conditions, all circumstances and places felt the inspiration of his inward, yet outgoing, conquering victory over sin and death, through the might of the gospel which he preached. Such was the beginning of this man of God who went out on one mission, determined on having but one, and in that one to devote all of life, all of powers and faculties, all of sentiments and sensibilities, and aspirations and interests for two worlds or for thousands, if there might be as many, that the great end sought should not fail for lack of oneness and purpose on his part, and, as Alexander conquered, he conquered, as Napoleon triumphed he triumphed, and as Wellington rested, so he rested, at the end, before he was glorified.

This *oneness* of purpose with high courage and love for the work, was the secret of his great success, and that also of his son, the missionary prince.

Mr. Mills, after preaching two years in this parish, married Esther Robbins of Canaan, Nov. 19, 1771, a woman of most amiable qualities, and possessing very appropriate qualifications for the position which she so honorably filled many years. She was the great angel of comfort, strength, support, guide and help to her husband and family, and standing in such relations and rendering such aid, she did the highest work that woman can do in the life that now is, which work is equal to anything that man can do, only that the man takes the heaviest of the work and the hardest of the toil while the woman takes the lighter and easier part. Mrs. Mills was honored, loved and appreciated while living, and greatly missed and lamented when

gone. She died Dec. 30, 1809. The following extract reveals still further the character and life of this truly noble woman :

"I remember very well Mr. and Mrs. Mills and their family, for I lived near neighbor when young and in after life lived in their family some years. Mrs. Mills was slight built, fine cut features, mild and lovely in appearance ; perfect lady. I can hear her gentle ' how do you do Fanny,' even now, spoken when I was a little girl and used to go in there. She was a true Christian ; thorough student of the Bible, and practiced daily what she studied, and to her was intrusted the principal management of the family, owing to her husband's many duties and his perfect confidence in her skill and ability for the responsibility. Her influence was everywhere that of a refined Christian woman. She was sometimes called stingy but that was not true. She gave as the Bible teaches. To the needy she was very generous, but was not always inclined to give to the rich. She was a close calculator, and necessarily so, for her husband was a careless giver, giving to any one who asked, yet he had the utmost confidence in her judgment on such occasions, and when she would gently remonstrate saying, ' I don't believe it is best this time ' he would reply ' I believe you are right ma'am, I think you are right ma'am!'"

Such was the impress of this woman in her home, inwrought there by her marvelous sweetness of spirit, wonderful skill and Christian love that the inspiration still abides on the community, and will for many years to come. Everywhere she is spoken of in the same spirit of admiration and sweet remembrance, and every year, by strangers from afar as well as neighbors in the old parish, is her grave stone the witness, by the moistened eye and quivering lip, of the far reaching influence of her life, in her home and in her husband's parish. Nearly seventy years after she ceased to toil on earth is the fragrance of her life a balm for the consolation and inspiration of great numbers who through seas of conflict are following her to the land of fame and eternal peace ; yes, even the far off islands of the sea, to the ends of the earth have heard of the fame of the *mother of Samuel J. Mills, Junior.*

Mr. Mills's pastorate extended through many years of peculiar difficulties and trials as connected with the history of the community and the country. When the southern part of Tarringford parish had been settled twenty-four or fifty years yet much of the northern portion had been but recently taken up, and the settlers were in their log houses, clearing away the forests, and were not under circumstances to render that support, materially to a minister and parish, that would have been advantageous, even in a community where such wants were few. Five years only had passed, in which but little had been accomplished except the preparations to live and commence his work, when the rumbling of the war chariots of the Revolution began to be heard, and the fearful conflicts which were to continue seven long and dreary years, were introduced and when that exhausting conflict was past, there came another wave of disintegration of religious society, that was worse than the war to dishearten

minister, regarded by a large proportion of the people as the "prevailing infidelity of the age," during which the constitutional law of the commonwealth in regard to the support of the gospel ministry was changed, and a number of the most able and influential members of the community withdrew their allegiance to the *standing order* of religious societies and gave heed to anything they chose, save only that it was outside of the old forms. A growing dissatisfaction with the established forms of church support and rule had been experienced from 1741, until it culminated in the change of the state constitution in 1784, and from that time it took new force, assumed new prerogatives, and marched on with greater rudeness toward the established order, until it reached its second triumph in full denominational equality in the new constitution of 1818. The parties both misunderstood each other, and neither understood themselves. The spirit and principles of freedom which drove the pilgrims from the old world to the new, was destined to overthrow the order of the churches which had reigned more than a hundred years, almost without an objection, as certainly as effect followed cause, but the fathers of 1790 saw it not, nor knew the power that was moving in the midst of them although they had planted and cherished it from the first. The law of freedom that would uphold a puritan in withdrawing from the established church in England would uphold an Episcopalian, or one of any denomination, in withdrawing from the established church in Connecticut or America ; but this was not generally perceived, and when it began to be felt the faithful church member was greatly grieved and dissatisfied.

On the other hand the dissenter to the established order scarcely knew the power that moved him or what he wanted save his own choice and judgment about something connected with religious life. He was called "infidel," or "free thinker" and accepted the name, and then joining himself to another denomination did double duty, supposing he had escaped some grievous oppression, scarcely knowing what. In Newfield in this town this was peculiarly illustrated in 1803, when a man dissenting from supporting the old church, subscribing towards the building of a new church, signed himself "a free thinker," and explained the meaning by saying: "that is, if I think wrong at first I have a right to think again." It is very evident that this man did not know *what* he thought, only that he wanted to enjoy his inherited right to think for himself, and least of all does it appear that he was infidel.

Of those who withdrew from the support of the Torrington church Dr. Samuel Woodward was the most prominent, but several others were decidedly of the first class of mind. Dr. Woodward was called "infidel," but was as far from rejecting the Bible as anybody in Torrington. Yet he did object with a multitude of others, many of whom did not withdraw from the society, to the fatalism preached in those days as the highest honor to an omnipotent Jehovah, and as a matter settled in theology, which no man had a right to question. Instead of being infidel, it is stated that he was at one time at least, so exercised in religious things that he was almost incapacitated for the regular performance of his professional duties, and to the close of life manifested the greatest respect for and confidence in true Christian life. But in those days a man could not object to the formulated statements of doctrine, without being called "infidel, freethinker," or worse names, for there were worse used, that had no more foundation in truth than these, when applied as they frequently were, to the most trifling objections to theological statements. There were then two causes, which led directly to the withdrawing of quite a number of

substantial men from the support of the Torrington church; the interpretations of freedom, as maintained in political economy, applied to the privilege of *religious life*; and under this application there grew up a decided objection to some of the *doctrines* taught by the standing order. Through all these peculiar difficulties Mr. Mills moved with steadiness, fidelity, and a large degree of conservative social kindness, but never wavering a single moment from the doctrinal line on which he started, but if anything, held closer thereto, as if very life depended upon the questions against which objections were made; nor did the community here (as well as everywhere), become fully settled in its relations to ecclesiastical privileges until 1818, and soon after which Mr. Mills was supplied with a colleague. Notwithstanding the times and circumstances which surrounded Mr. Mills in his labors, the church prospered more than many that surrounded it in neighboring towns, and came to have a name more illustrious than most others in the county or in the state.

It is said that there was some considerable revival in 1773, 1781, and 1793; and that of 1799, was very remarkable and brought with it permanent and lasting blessings to the people, and prosperity and increased strength to the church, for after it the withdrawing from the support of the society almost entirely ceased for many years. There were also revivals to some considerable extent in the years 1816, 1821, 1827, and 1831.

¹ The following account of that revival was given by Rev. Father Mills, in the *Evangelical Magazine* in July, 1800.

"In the latter end of August, 1798, unusual religious appearances commenced in this place, especially among the young people. They met weekly by themselves. Their number constantly increased, until it was found that a private room would not contain them. They then repaired to the meeting-house, where they prayed, sang, and conversed on religious subjects. An event so extraordinary excited a spirit of general inquiry throughout the society, and several weeks, and even months passed away, while as yet one was scarcely able to decide whether any deep or powerful impressions were on their minds or not, and in a very few instances. In the meantime an unusual solemnity appeared on the countenances of the people in general. And those who, antecedently to all this, had been much in prayer to God for a day of his divine power, 'thanked God and took courage.' Of course, conference meetings of a more general nature were appointed, and crowds were wont to assemble at such seasons. Thus things passed on, with but few instances of hopeful conversions, until about the middle of the following winter. While our hopes and our fears had thus long been very sensibly excited by turns, as appearances varied, at this memorable period, it pleased the Great Head of the church, in a very peculiar manner, to show forth his presence and power in the midst of the people. So extraordinary a season for weeks, as we may say for months, we never witnessed. An answer to the inquiry whether the Lord was indeed among us or not, was now attended with no difficulty. The minds of many were greatly agitated, and unusual attention was paid to means of instruction. In the midst of this extraordinary visitation, a goodly number of the people obtained hope of their reconciliation to God.

Having made this general statement, I shall now descend to some particular observations.

I. It is worthy of particular notice, that the work has been carried on with remarkable regularity. Little or nothing has been discovered of wild enthusiasm or disorder.

MR. MILLS AS A MAN.¹

On this topic the Rev. Abel McEwin, D.D., who in his childhood and youth saw much of Mr. Mills, because living in an adjoining parish writes :

“In person he was tall, large with well proportioned limbs ; in attitude and action graceful. His face, large and round, in which was set a pair of bold, yet benignant eyes, was at once attractive and impressive. His gait, though stately was natural and easy. His finest appearance out of the pulpit was on horseback. He was a good judge and a better manager of a horse. Dressed

The subjects of the work have been as able and ready in any stage of it, to inform of the ground of their distress, as a patient to tell what part of his body was in pain. This, perhaps, may account for it, in a measure, that there has been so little open opposition to the work. Such as wished to censure and reproach it, were confounded.

It may be observed —

II. As to the nature of the work, that it has been such, in the course and issue of it, as wonderfully to display divine power and grace, and to bring out to view the human heart. The subject of it, in the first stages of their concern, have generally been filled with surprise and astonishment at themselves and their past lives ; and seeing themselves in danger, have formed resolutions, and entered on measures to amend their situation. When led to a more full discovery of their own hearts, and to an increasing conviction of the impossibility of ever obtaining relief in their own way, they have felt very sensibly disturbed. They have been ready to plead in their own defence, while they dared to do it, that they could do no more than they could — that they never made their own hearts — and that it was out of their power to change them. They have contended also against God for showing mercy to others, while they were left — and even for giving them existence. But as their convictions increased, they became sensible of the dreadful obstinacy of their own hearts, and found themselves growing worse and worse, till finally all hope disappeared, except what arose from the sovereign grace of God — from the consideration that he could, and that he would, have mercy on whom he would have mercy. They found their hearts so much opposed to God, to his law, and to the gospel, as to see that nothing short of divine power could ever subdue them. In the midst of all this, their proud and obstinate spirits would rise against that very sovereign grace which secured them from despair, and contained their only remaining hope of escaping divine wrath. But no sooner were they led to a discovery of the justice of God in their condemnation — to see and to feel that the law was right and holy, and hell their proper place — than they found their mouths shut, and their complaints at an end. They have readily acknowledged that God would be glorious in executing sentence against them. Thus have they been brought to resign themselves cheerfully, without any reserve, into the hands of God, to be disposed of as may be most for his glory — rejoicing that they were, and might be, in the hands of such a holy, just, and wise God, let their future situation be what it might. There have been among them such like expressions as these — ‘ The character of God has appeared inexpressibly beautiful, even in the view of his pronouncing sentence against me ; ’ ‘ I wish that others might praise God, though I should perish. ’

It has been no uncommon thing for the subjects of the work, whose chief distress and

¹ The paintings of Mr. and Mrs. Mills were burned with their house in 1822, and therefore no portraits could be obtained for this work.

in clothes of good material, well cut and adjusted ; his legs and feet decked with white topped boots and spurs ; a white wig upon his head in ringlets not lacking powder, over his broad shoulders, and crowned with a large smooth beaver, in one hand a polished cane, in the other the bridle, he sat in the saddle, the boys thought, the generalissimo of Connecticut clergymen. On one occasion I rode at his left hand, his aid-de-camp. Familiarly he accosted adults and children of all classes by the way. At length, with all the presence of horse and man he reigned up to a house and called. A young lady presented herself: "Daughter," said he, "give us a good noggen of cold water."

Dr. Charles Woodward M.D., who lived many years next door to him, says: "he had a stalwart form and I think the most remarkable physique I ever beheld."

anxiety antecedently arose from a sense of their being in the hands of God, unexpectedly find themselves rejoicing in that very consideration — contemplating the glory and happiness of God as an object of higher consequence, and more precious, than their own personal salvation ; and all this, while as yet they have had no idea of having experienced any saving change of heart. They have in various instances apparently rejoiced in God's supremacy, and in being at his disposal, calmly leaving their case to his wise and holy decision, and have conversed in a language to which they never before was accustomed, and have gained the favorable opinion of others, while they have had no such thought respecting themselves. Instead of this, jealousies have often been excited in their minds, on finding themselves calm and peaceful, that God had left them — that their concern was over, and have wished it to return again. And when at length, reflecting on their views and feelings, or by conversing with others, they have ventured to entertain some feeble hope about themselves, has been in various instances of short continuance. Within the course of a few days, perhaps a shorter period, they have had such an overwhelming sense of the extreme sinfulness and corruption of their own hearts, as to be ready to conclude it to be utterly impossible that they should have any grace. This may account for a remark frequently made by themselves, and circulated by others, that they had given up their hope.

In consequence of becoming reconciled to the divine character, law, and sovereignty, which before they were so much opposed, the character and work of Christ have been wont to appear unspeakably glorious and beautiful, as magnifying the divine law, and opening way for the acceptance of sinners in such a manner as glorifies God, and exalts the grace and work of Christ, and lays them prostrate at his feet.

The great and essential difference between their former and present views and feelings has very sensibly affected their own minds as well as the minds of others, especially in the instances in which they had antecedently distinguished themselves by their opposition to the doctrines of decrees, divine sovereignty, the absolute dependence of the creature on God, and his universal providence, and the duties of unconditional submission and disinterested affection. To find themselves now attached to those very doctrines and duties, and lamenting their former blindness, has served to excite peculiar admiration and gratitude.

III. It may, perhaps, be proper to notice that the Great Head of the church has by means confined himself in the display of his grace to persons of any particular rank or condition. Children and young people of both sexes, and heads of families of different ages, and, in a few instances, such as were far advanced in life, are among the number who hope, though they once were blind, that now they see. The impressions were such on the minds of the children, in different schools, as led them to lay aside their customary diversions, and sometimes to pass their intermissions in prayer, reading, or religious conversation among themselves. Such as were capable, requested it as a privilege that they might be allowed at school

Rev. Luther Hart, who was well acquainted with him says : “ His *personal appearance* was of no little advantage to him as a preacher. With a large frame and well proportioned, tall, erect, and with a countenance expressive of intelligence and mildness, he stood before his congregation as if he had been the personification of dignity itself. His features too in all their diversified changes, were a striking index of the successive emotions excited in his breast by the theme he was discussing, and by the combined influence of his looks, his whole manner and the nature of the truths he proclaimed, he exerted under God a three-fold power on the understanding and moral susceptibilities of his auditors.”

The impression his personal appearance made upon all classes was very remarkable, and what Dr. Charles Woodward said, thousands of others could have said with great propriety : “ The most remarkable physique I ever beheld.”

read in their Bibles. Several of the scholars obtained hope respecting themselves, some under twelve years of age, but the greatest number between twelve and eighteen.

IV. The uniformity every where observable as to the views, and exercises of the work is a circumstance particularly to be noticed, both antecedent to their obtaining relief as well as afterwards. Most generally, let any person become informed in respect to a single instance, of the views and feelings of a sinner under concern, and of his consequent exercises and different views and apprehensions, and he would for substance learn what others could say. The same excuses, pleas, cavils, and objections, against the doctrines and precepts of the gospel while under conviction, and the same kind of submission, when brought to a cheerful surrendery of themselves to God, which were found in one case were to be looked for in another. To find persons who never conversed, one with the other, communicating the same ideas, has been very striking to many. And it ought to be particularly observed here, that this is not the case merely in neighborhoods or societies, but in distant and different quarters, wherever the work has spread, amongst those who never saw nor heard of each other. The observations already made respecting the nature of the work in this society, apply with equal truth to other societies, so far as can be known, both far and near. All are made to drink into one spirit, and to speak one language. After all —

V. It is by no means pretended that the wheat is wholly free from a mixture of tares, or that all who entertain hope of themselves are really friends to Christ. The parable of the sower may doubtless be applied in a greater or less degree ; and it is to be feared that more or less will finally wither away. Sufficient to such is the evil thereof. It is very gratifying to the friends of Zion that there are so few instances of this nature, where apparent evidence of a change of heart has been exhibited. One observation farther.

VI. It is conceived, and it is thought no more than proper to acknowledge it, that the measures which have been adopted by the state for the spread of the gospel — the address from the general assembly, recommending a more careful observation of the Sabbath — the regulations respecting schools — together with the various late publications — have been employed under Providence to promote and spread this great and glorious work which God hath already wrought, and is still accomplishing.”

A lady still living, who was brought up near neighbor to him, and whose family was very intimate with that of Mr. Mills, has attempted many times to describe him but always ends by saying, "when I used to see him while I was very young, I always thought of him as God."

"In person he was tall and strongly built. His bearing was dignified, and on horseback his appearance was commanding. His eyes were large and expressive and his voice was rich and full. His prominent natural traits were childlike simplicity, drollness, impulsiveness, tenderness and a large hearted benevolence. He was sound in the doctrines and devoted to his flock. As a speaker, he was at times memorably eloquent, and swayed his hearers powerfully by the wit or pathos of his discourse. He had a glowing interest in the evangelizing enterprises which sprung up about the opening of the present century, and was one of the pioneers in the missionary work in Vermont. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of his brethren, and was one of the editors of the Connecticut *Evangelical Magazine*. "Father Mills of Torrington" his name confers honor on the place where he served so long and so faithfully in the gospel; and a grateful people may well celebrate the centennial of his settlement."¹

MR. MILLS AS A PASTOR.

While possessing unusual dignity of personal appearance his greatness of soul rendered him capable of meeting in the kindest and most gentle manner any and all classes of persons under all circumstances in such a manner as to attract them to himself and to the cause he represented, and to leave the impression on every mind of his very deep sincerity as a gospel minister, and his great desire to do good to all men. If in the impression he made on others there was one thing more prominent than another, it was his very great *anxiety*, and *eagerness* to lead men from the danger of a sinful life to safety under the light of the gospel, and so fully was this true that the unconverted seemed almost anxious to help him and willing to become subjects of saving grace, so as to relieve the concern which he felt in their behalf and to cause him to rejoice. Every body was made to feel this by his constant manner of life and conversation. Going out one morning on horse back he met a young lady also on horse back, and addressed her with a sweetness, and melodiousness of voice that no one could imitate: "Good morning my daughter, I started out this morning to see if I could find any body that was anxious about their *souls*;" giving a very deep and full emphasis to the last word. Nearly seventy years have passed since those words were spoken, but they are fresh in the mind of her who was then the young lady, and she can repeat them in the same measured style as

¹ Torrington Centennial, p. 27.

somewhat of the same emphasis with which they were originally spoken. They have been living characters upon the tablet of memory as the hand writing upon the wall of the ancient king's palace, growing none the less since that day. This was the great theme : *Souls and salvation !* He took a great interest in the prosperity of the people, and sympathized with them, "as bound with them" in their misfortunes and sorrows ; he was joyful with them ; was witty, amusing, and full of anecdote, and curious representations ; but, he seemed never to lose sight of, and never willing that others should entertain the impression that he could deviate from, the one great object and mission of his life, to save men from the second death. His common address to all the young was, *my daughter, my son*, with a modulation of voice as though he was really the father of every one of them, and had all the responsibility as such to lead them from earth to heaven.

As illustrative of these statements, the following letter of his, written about the year 1800, to Rev. Alexander Gillett, with whom he seems to have had some previous arrangement or plan as to some meeting to be held elsewhere than at home. It was written on a part of a sheet of paper and is preserved among the papers of the Torrington church.

"DEAR BROTHER. It is time for every one, even for the whole world to awake from their slumberings. A little more sleep, a little more folding the hands, will not answer. It ought not to answer. I have never done any thing yet worth being born for. I have sometimes thought, had I never been born, the world would have lost nothing. After all I do not know as I can go next Wednesday ; possibly I may. You must come on, If I can go I will ; If not I will exchange with him on the Sabbath, or with you both, any way that will best comode. Yours, SAML. J. MILLS."

From every source the testimony is the same and direct as to this one thing that in the parish, in the home, and everywhere he carried with him the one great thought of saving the people from the way of sin and death. His sympathies were with the people ; with the poor and suffering, and he scarcely knew any limit to benevolence where relief to the suffering was the object. At a certain time in the winter it came to his mind that a certain poor woman in the parish might be in want of food, and taking his saddle bags he filled them with provisions and went to her house in the morning and told her he had come to take breakfast with her. "Well," said she "you are welcome to such as I have, but I have nothing but roast potatoes." "That will do," said he, and after sitting down and eating, he brought

in what he had with him, finding thus that he had not come any too soon.

A poor woman of the neighborhood was present one day while his wife was setting the table, and as she put on a loaf of bread and left the room, he seized it, handed it to the woman and told her to cover it with her apron and carry it home. Mrs. Mills came in soon after and asked what had become of that loaf of bread, and he replied, "Madame, are you sure you put any bread on the table?"

A worthy man in the parish, of Arminian views, refused to pay his rate for the support of the pastor, and for this he was arrested, bound, and placed on a horse that he might be carried away and dealt with according to the law. But just then Father Mills came up, his great heart swelling with emotion, and exclaimed "Untie him, untie him; take him off, take him off;" and the man was released.

A colored man came to his back door on an errand and Mr. Mills said to him, "Why did you come to the back door? When you come to my house, come to the front door, for we shall all go into heaven by one door."

Rev. Abel McEwin, D.D., says: "In hospitality he was not surpassed. Food and fuel, and provender for horses, were without stint. The host was generous in all things; especially in fruit, both to himself, and in the distribution of it to others. One autumn the boys stole his peaches. In a sermon soon after, he reported a visit which he made in a neighboring town, where the people complained that the boys stole peaches. Hearing this he said he expressed his surprise and abhorrence of such conduct. The reply was; "But Mr. Mills, don't the boys steal peaches in Tarringford?" "Dear me," said he, "what could I say, I could not tell a lie; I was obliged to say, yes."

MR. MILLS AS A PREACHER.

To preach the gospel seems to have been his greatest joy and delight, and to this work he devoted his life. On this topic, the Rev. Noah Porter, D.D., writes:

"Some things in Father Mills were too prominent for even a stranger, who had the slightest personal acquaintance with him, soon to forget. His tall, well proportioned form and dignified bearing gave him a princely air. His voice, too, so deep toned and mellow, was very commanding. He was often tender in his addresses, and even in his remarks in conversation on evangelical subjects: and was often melted to tears, though rarely, if ever, interrupted by emotion in his utterances. Such tenderness in so gigantic a frame, and so powerful intellect, was exceedingly winning and impressive. His sermons abounded in

anecdotes and other illustrations taken from common life, drawn out in collateral and rather homely style, and adapted to the comprehension and habits of a plain, agricultural people, shut out from the busy world ; such as were the people of his charge. Yet if I do not mistake, his sermons were not commonly loose or immethodical ; but on the contrary, were closely argumentative, and powerfully convincing. This was particularly the case on subjects pertaining to the sovereignty of God, which were leading topics in "the Litchfield county Divinity" that was so often talked of in his day, as having been connected with the revivals for which the county was distinguished.

Mr. Mills, I believe, spent much of his time among his people, preaching from house to house ; had few books and read but little ; drew his discourses from the resources of his own mind, enlightened by the word and spirit of God, and in consequence was able to give to every one a portion in due season."²

The Rev. Abel McEwin, D.D., of New London, writes December 18, 1848:

"Rev. Samuel J. Mills was of the same age of my father ; they lived in adjacent parishes and were intimate friends. In my childhood and youth, I saw much of Mr. Mills at his home and at my own home.

"The mind of Mr. Mills was peculiar. In him were combined strength of intellect, comic powers, and deep sensibility. As a sermonizer he was eccentric, ever original. Drollery undesigned, and sometimes perhaps designed which would have marred the service of any other man, in his were not merely effective, but turned to serious account. People who hearing his ordinary discourses, inadvertently laughed inside or out, often wept before he closed. He was always grave ; his hearers could not always conceal their amusement. His brethren sometimes admonished him that his sayings were too ludicrous for the pulpit ; yet they all received him as a lover of truth and of souls, and as a dextrous, faithful and powerful preacher. The pious Jeremiah Hallock denominated him 'the godly Mr. Mills.'

"My wife, before marriage, belonged to a family in his neighborhood. After our settlement in a distant part of the state, we made frequent visits to her former home. Soon after our arrival, we were greeted by our venerable friend. The prime object of the call was, after the salutation, to ask me what I had lately preached. I must give an outline of two or three sermons. This, on his part, and mine was merely to give him opportunity to detail twice or thrice as many of his. The report though laconic, was graphic. Usually after my return home, the clues which he had drawn from his texts, the plans of his discourses, and the Millsish illustrations, so haunted me that I could do little else, until I had attempted to make two or three sermons out of the exotics which he had pitched into my mind. Once our arrival in Torrington was in April, a time of mud and a great scarcity of forage. Before I alighted from the carriage, he was present on horseback. 'Come,' said he, 'I have a lecture in West street ; and the people are now waiting. Where is a horse for Mr. McEwin ?' We were soon on our way, and the services were in due time performed. Returned to the house of our friends, he went to my wife and said ; 'It was kind, very kind of your husband, before he took his tea, to go and help me out of the lurch ; it was worth a stack of hay.'"

² *Sprague's Annals*, 1, 672.

"The famous Roger Griswold heard Mr. Mills preach at Litchfield. On his return to New London county he said to me: 'I heard a man preach at Litchfield; Mr. Mills; I never heard of him before, I know not what the clergymen think of him, but I must say that I never heard the man in the pulpit or out of it, so eloquent as he was in one of his sermons.' Some time after this, I said to Mr. Mills; 'you saw our Judge Griswold at Litchfield.' 'Yes,' he replied; 'I looked down among the judges, and I did not want any one to tell me which Judge Griswold was.' I added, 'Mr. Mills, as you are an elderly man, and I am young, I will venture to tell you what he said of your preaching. He said that in one of your sermons you were more eloquent than any man he had ever heard in the pulpit or out of it.' He replied instantly, 'I know which sermon it was. Monday he added, 'I went with Mr. Huntington to dine with the court. The judge said, the judges are coming? I was determined not to be introduced to him; so I placed myself by the side of the door, and, as he entered, seized his hand and said; Judge Griswold how do you do? I am glad to see your face and eyes. With a grasp as hard as mine the judge replied; Mr. Mills, how do you do? I am glad to see you.'

"The English language did not seem to be copious enough for the old gentleman's eccentricity. He coined words, and he used current language with a very equivocal meaning. He was sent by the clergy of Connecticut on a summer's mission to Vermont. When he returned, he was asked what sort of a jaunt he had. 'Fatiguing and fatiguing,' was his reply; 'it was so tremendous hot.' 'How hot in Vermont?' said the inquirer. 'Hot? yes, and mosquitoes.' 'Mosquitoes in Vermont?' 'Yes, a great many of them would weigh a pound.' 'O, no, Mr. Mills, not a pound.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I can testify that a great many of them would weigh a pound.' A neighbor called on him one morning, and to him Mr. Mills said 'I have been to work to day like a dog.' 'Not like a dog,' responded his friend. 'Yes,' said he, 'like a dog; but of dogs there are many kinds; and one sort never go a step beyond where they are driven.' His oddity was not affectation. He was ludicrous without design, and without consciousness of the fact. His very griefs he sometimes expressed in terms and by figures which made those who sympathized with him laugh. He and his wife lost their first infant child. Then the second was taken away. Some female friends came in to express their sympathy. One of their number commenced their condolence; 'You lost your first child.' 'Yes

he replied with a gush of tears, 'and now the fat is all in the fire again.'

"To find subjects for sermons and to plan them was his pastime. Though this exercise appeared in him like play, the result of it showed the work of a man. Writing a sermon after the frame of it was set up, did not agree with his constitution. He could preach on any emergency. Well was it for him that he could make passing events or objects that met his eye serve for illustrations. 'Once,' said he, 'I went up to B—— to preach; my pocket was full of written sermons. But one text which I had never used would employ all my thoughts. I culled over all my manuscripts; but God would have me take that new text: 'Wherefore do the wicked live?' I went into the pulpit all raw and dark. My doctrine was, the wicked live for the benefit of the righteous. As I went on to illustrate, I looked out at the window and said, 'the wicked live to cut down these great hemlock trees for the righteous. Much as ever,' 'said he, have the people of B—— forgiven me to this day.'

"He was passionately fond of music, though he could sing but indifferently himself. Sacred music was a feast of fat things to his soul. He must have in his parish, during the three winter months, a singing school headed by a skillful master. At the close of this term, he appointed what he called a singing lecture. On one of these occasions, he invited his neighbor, Dr. Lee of Colebrook, a writer of music, to preach. His text was; 'and it came to pass when the spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took a harp and played with his hand. So Saul was refreshed and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him.' At the close of the discourse, according to the custom of the old pastor, he presented himself in the pulpit. 'This,' said he 'is true doctrine, I have come into this meeting house a great many times, and I saw that the devil was here. I wished to begin service, but I did not like to introduce the worship of God, while the devil was in the people. I took up the Psalm book and read; but I could see him skipping about from pew to pew in the galleries; but the instant the chorister got up and blew the pitch pipe, he quit, and all was sobriety and decorum among the young people and children.'

"I have seen this man in the days of affliction. He was an affectionate father; but he loved Christian missions better than his own children. About to leave his neighborhood after a visit, I was standing with him upon the broad street; a horseman rode up and handed

to him a letter. He broke the seal and read a few lines ; stopped and, with the letter in one hand and spectacles in the other, his face filled with astonishment and consternation, he said, ' Samuel is dead. This beats all. When Obookiah died, I thought that beat everything ; but this beats that.' At this time the rider took out a watch and handed him saying, ' this was his watch.' The patron of missions gave place to the father. He took the watch, and with streaming tears and a voice choked with grief his lament burst forth : ' Samuel is dead ; I shall never see Samuel again ; he is in the bottom of the sea ! '

" This surviving parent lived to a great age. In the last stage of his life his house was burnt and a new one built. I made my last call on him. He was sitting among the shavings, watching the workmen who were finishing the interior of the building. His eyes were dim ; his memory had failed. When I accosted him, he took my hand, but I perceived he did not recognize me. In his hand he had Woodbridge's small geography. He gave it to me, and our conversation began. ' Do you ever see that book sir ? ' ' O yes, it is Woodbridge's Geography, my children use it.' ' The world, sir, is round, is it not ? ' ' Yes sir.' ' Rolls over does it not ? ' ' Yes sir.' ' Is it not a miracle that when we get on the downward side, we don't fall off ? ' ' No sir, if we should fall off, *that* would be a miracle ; because the law of gravitation would be counteracted, which draws us to the centre of the earth.' ' True sir,' said he ' but I don't know who you are.' I told him my name. It was in vain. ' You, sir, recollect my father,' said I ; ' Robert McEwin of Winchester ? ' ' Much as ever,' he replied. I pulled another cord. I have been much at your house in early life. I was a companion of Jerry, and Flora, and Samuel. You married me. My wife was S. B. I have often preached for you. I live at New London.' He rose up, girded his huge arms around me, laid his broad chin on my shoulder and wept."

A grand daughter used to relate the following as coming under her knowledge. While preaching on a theological topic, which greatly displeased some of the congregation, one of the prominent men rose in the audience and exclaimed " Mr. Mills, you make machines of us all, you do," and stamped out of the church in the midst of the service.

As showing his great love for the preaching of the gospel, he continued to desire to preach when his mind had become unreliable. In his last attempt he forgot his text after having started quite well.

in the sermon, and turning to Rev. Mr. Goodman said, "My son I have forgotten my text." Mr. Goodman repeated it and he went on a little time and said "I must stop." Thus closed the preaching of one who had moved the hearts of thousands by his eloquence.

The following extract is from the funeral sermon of Father Mills, by Rev. Luther Hart of Plymouth.

"Father Mills!" why this is an appellation designating the wonderful man that has greeted my ears ever since my earliest childhood, and inspired affection and reverence at every successive repetition. With hundreds of others, I have cause to remember him with deep emotion on more accounts than one. It was he that some thirty years ago, in discoursing on the distinguishing grace of God, was the instrument in God's hand of showing me the perversity of my heart, by waking into action its latent enmity against divine sovereignty. And if ever my poor soul bowed at the feet of Christ, it was in connection with his faithful and affecting disclosure of that humiliating doctrine.

I exceedingly lament that I am not able, on this solemn occasion, to give as minute an account as will probably be expected, of a minister who for many years, and for many reasons, attracted more attention than perhaps any other clergyman in this region, and whose praise is still in all the churches.

When I entered into the ministry, his sun had already declined in the far west. He belonged also to a different association, and a different circular meeting, so that I had little opportunity to enjoy his society. And had I been familiar with him during the last ten years, I should have seen little of those commanding traits which once so eminently distinguished him as a man, and a minister, in the days of his undimmed vigor. It is long since he entirely forgot me and almost every other person he did not see daily. Much important matter respecting him might have been afforded me by numbers of his people who formerly hung on his lips with delight, had I had time to apply to them for the requisite information. But notwithstanding my conscious incompetence to delineate satisfactorily the life and character of the venerable Mr. Mills, I venture with not a little diffidence to submit the following sketch. Concerning Mr. Mills's personal piety I never heard but one opinion. He was eminently a man of prayer. His habitual deportment was grave and solemn, peculiarly accordant with the dignity of the sacred office. His conversation related almost exclusively to subjects connected with the kingdom of Christ. With worldly affairs, whether domestic or civil, he had little concern. His thoughts, affections, conversations, and labors were chiefly, nay, almost exclusively, devoted to matters of infinitely higher moment. He was pre-eminently a professional man. Some other pastors have been among their people more, and have been more sociable and familiar; but what one has ever been more ready to visit the sick, the sorrowful and the poor; and to administer religious instruction, Christian consolation, or temporal relief, according to the various wants of his people, and his own ability to supply them? At the side of what sick-bed did he neglect to perform the appropriate office of an ambassador of the Lord Jesus Christ? By the dwelling of what broken-hearted widow was he accustomed to pass, without at least coming up to her door to impress in a few words on her heart for her instruction or comfort, some weighty truth which she could scarcely ever forget? And what child of misfortune and

want ever applied to him for relief of real necessities, and went from his door without abundant reason for leaving many thanks behind?

He had constitutionally, a remarkable susceptibility to impressions from view of the wants and woes of mankind. But there was something beyond nature in all this. His uncommon benevolence towards the needy was not much an instinct as an enlightened, evangelical sympathy. And I know nowhere to look for a brighter practical exemplification than he furnished, of the import of the sacred injunction, 'Be ye kind to one another, *tender hearted*.' His house was the abode of hospitality alike to the friend and the stranger, and his heart the seat of good will to his people and the world.

On no subject did he seem to meditate and converse so much as upon the vivals of religion, and the ultimate diffusion of the light of the gospel among all nations. The beauty of the church in the millenium, the peace and happiness of the world which it will secure, and the consequent glory of the son of God, filled his eye, fired his soul, animated his prayers, and led him not only to advocate and rejoice in the great benevolent operations of the present age, but cheerfully to give up a beloved son as an instrument to facilitate the arrival of that blessed period by traversing the distant forests of the west, and by countering the perils; alas to that dear missionary; the perils of the deep. And when the tidings of the death of that son, who fell a sacrifice to the cause of humanity, were brought to his ears, there was witnessed as noble a demonstration of personal piety in the striking expressions of resignation which poured forth from his heart, as there was of paternal grief in the tears that gushed from his eyes.

His popularity as a preacher, and his great influence with his minister brethren, instead of generating elation and arrogance, were connected with an uncommon degree of self distrust and humility. While others were ready to applaud his talents and ingenuity, he was meditating on his own sinfulness and ready to smite on his breast with the abashed and abased publican. And here I cannot do better than to recite two or three sentences from a note received last Saturday from your pastor, informing me of the decease of our reverend friend. "Of himself," says the letter, "he often remarked with emphasis, that he could not find the man on the face of the earth to whom he could say, 'stand by thyself, I am holier than thou.' No subject would seem to awaken his apparently torpid sensibilities, as he drew near the close of life, like the mention of Christ's kingdom from the efforts now made for its advancement. And his sense of his own unworthiness seemed to arise chiefly from the reflection that he had done more in this service when in the vigor of life. On asking him at my last interview with him, if he felt ready and willing to depart, his characteristic reply was, 'No objections.'

What he was as a preacher, it is less necessary for me minutely to describe because very many of us often heard him while in full vigor, and none can be ignorant of his high eminence in the pulpit. Still it may be interesting to advert a few moments, to some of the peculiar traits to which that eminence was in a great degree owing. His mind was more distinguished by the clearness of its perceptions, and the quickness of its operations, than by its comprehensiveness or profoundness, although it was not deficient in these respects. It was cultivated less by extensive reading than by independent reflection. His was an uncommonly original mind. In his views of truth, he depended on nothing but the word of God; and with the whole of it, and especially with the torical parts of it, he had a more minute and familiar acquaintance than

other minister within my knowledge, one individual only excepted. A large proportion of the texts which he selected were short, and such as most other ministers would have overlooked as containing nothing worthy of special attention ; and the plans of his sermons were at once exceedingly simple and striking, and yet such as with all their excellence, almost no other man would have thought of. Still they were not far fetched nor forced. His inferences, whether derived from the Bible and constituting the main points of discussion, or derived from the body of the sermon itself and constituting its close, while they would have been made by almost no other preacher, were when stated by him obviously just in the estimation of the merest child.

His original manner of treating subjects sometimes seemed to border on oddity, and his expressions were too often of a nature to awaken a smile, and sometimes to excite our laughter. This it must be admitted was a defect. But we have good reason to believe that when momentary levity was excited, it was never an object at which he aimed, but the undesigned effect of the presentation of his own thoughts in his own peculiar manner. Or, if he ever aimed for a moment at the ludicrous, it was but for a moment. With a consummate knowledge of the intimate relations between the passions of laughter and weeping, it was often the case that no sooner did he perceive that he had awakened a smile than by a sudden transition to some relevant but unexpected remark, he caused the assembly to be at once bathed in tears.

He excelled most men also in the power of *description* ; and this was of great service to him in the pulpit. When he described God, or the creature, the saint or the sinner, heaven or hell, so vivid were his own apprehensions of the subject set forth, so ready was his imagination to stretch its pinions and soar, and such was his command of language ; not indeed the most classical and refined, but fully adequate to express the precise shade of the thought that glowed within him, that whatever he undertook to portray was as distinctly apprehended by his hearers, as if he had delineated all that he had in view on canvass immediately before their eyes.

He derived great advantage from his skill in illustration. In this happy art, the vast body of the ministers in his day were lamentably deficient. They had little to do with reference to the common business of life, and the analogies found in the physical world, in order to impart to their hearers clearer notions of spiritual things. They did not so extensively as is the case at the present day, allude like their Lord and Master to the field of nature, and the every day occurrences of common life and thus familiarize the mind to religious truths through the medium of resemblances which natural objects sustain to them. Theology was not only made a distinct science that bore no relations to any other, and was incapable of borrowing useful exemplifications from any other. But Mr. Mills was a diligent student of nature, a careful observer of men and things ; and never was he more successful in the pulpit than when, for the purpose of conveying notions of sacred truth to the minds of his audience, he seized upon some analogy derived from some familiar occurrence, or from some object palpable to the senses. If the justice of God in his dealings with men was to be illustrated or defended, he reasoned from what all admit to be equitable in human courts and human families. If God's long suffering and compassion towards guilty men were to be set forth in an affecting manner, then he would depict before the assembly the obstinacy of a wayward child and the parent all in tears expostulating, beseeching, hoping and waiting long for the ultimate return of the young offender to duty. Multitudes of us can never forget how in other years, he held and charmed us, and caused

our tears to flow by the vivid representation of these and thousands of other simple but striking analogies, for the purpose of giving us clearer conceptions of the character and dealings of God, the wonders of redeeming mercy, or the recklessness of the hard hearted, obstinate perishing sinner.

Another thing which contributed to his eminence in the pulpit was, if I mistake not, the habit of speaking extemporaneously. How early in his ministry he commenced this practice, I have not been able to learn. Owing to the failure of his memory, he was necessitated to write out his sermons, during several of the last years of his labors; and when he resorted to this course there was evidently less animation, originality and force than he had long been accustomed to exhibit. But when for a long series of years before, he only sketched the leading topics of his discourses on paper, having wrought out all the subordinate matter in his mind and treasured it in his memory, and stood before the listening throng, and gave them the whole influence of his eyes, and received in return the kindling influence of his gaze, and his attention was untrammelled by his notes, so that he could allow both excitement and range to his imagination, then it was that he disclosed the full majesty and power of his noble mind; then it was that the genuine Samuel John Mills was seen and felt to be a great man in Israel. Nor am I alone in this estimate of him: as a commanding speaker and preacher. There are hundreds before me, who from their own recollected emotions, excited by his instructive voice, are ready to concur with me. And perhaps it is proper for me to say, it has long been currently reported as a declaration of the late distinguished Governor Griswold, that if eloquence consists in completely enchaining the attention of an audience Mr. Mills was the most eloquent preacher he had ever heard."

It is doubtless true that the great theme in his conversation was revivals of religion, and he delighted in being present in such meetings, and participating in the preaching, and particularly because he was judged in those times to be very essential to a successful revival, as is indicated in his account of the revival of 1799, to preach most earnestly the doctrines of God's "Sovereignty and distinguishing grace," and that these were best calculated to break and humble the sinners' heart, so that he would be capable of valuing the mercy of God as offered to those who were appointed to be saved. It is quite evident that if in any one point of doctrine Mr. Mills excelled it was this, and he preached it with all its objectionable features. It did not matter to him how angry men became under such preaching, for he charged them with being angry with God; not with the interpretations the minister gave but with God, and that it was a very strong evidence of their very great hardness of heart and the greater need that they should be humbled under just such arbitrary dictation of the Almighty; and he also believed that such manifestation of resistance was indicative of hope of final conversion. One example, as given by Dr. Charles Woodward, is illustrative, and is confirmed by his own account of the revival, and from many other sources.

“A young woman who offered herself for admission to the church in 1818, said at her examination, that she had thought little of God until she was awakened, when her feelings against his government rose to such a degree that, if possible, she would have torn him from his throne; and from that the transition was so great that she beheld him in every thing, and was willing to be damned, if he decreed it. Mr. Mills pronounced the experience ‘glorious.’”

A woman now living uniting with the church about the same time was asked as she now says, “If she was willing, if it should be for the glory of God, to go to hell forever?” Upon an affirmative answer, from which her heart revolts with a shudder to the present day, she was judged acceptable, and received. Another person who, nearly at the same time, became much exercised as to a religious life, when the feeling of rebellion against partial grace subsided, she became persuaded that she had committed the unpardonable sin; that she had “grieved the Holy Spirit,” and that was the end of it, and thus she has remained to the present time, although her life is as exemplary as any person in the town.

It is a matter of rejoicing that the first Congregational council that was held in America, while standing on old Plymouth rock, voted unanimously that it did not hold the doctrine of “fatalism.”

The only remark necessary in these days is that Father Mills’s heart was vastly larger than this point in his theology.

Mr. Mills as a writer, it is evident even from his account of the revival, given, was very able and competent in regard to any question of theology or of grace, as held in those times; and could make as close, clear and definite discriminations and observations, as religious thought demanded or allowed, and hence had he directed the energy of his mind to theological discussion as he did to the saving of men, he might have had a lasting name in that direction.

REV. SAMUEL J. MILLS, JR.,

Was born April 21, 1783, in Torrington society, and was the seventh child of Rev. Samuel J. Mills, pastor of the Torrington church more than fifty years, and who was a very remarkable man in many respects, being great in goodness and love for the salvation of man. Young Samuel’s mother was noted also for symmetry of character, excellency of judgment, and largeness of Christian love and sympathy toward all men, and it might be expected that such a scion, reared under such favoring circumstances would eventuate in some great

and noble end. Tarringford is a very advantageous place to be reared and educated in, if nature's grandeur may have any power to mould and fashion the mind and enlarge the heart of the intelligent beings to whom the infinite has subjected all created things. From the old parsonage where this man was born, the view extends in every direction over the surrounding country to the distance of between ten and thirty miles, revealing a large portion of the intervening valleys and hills, and this scenery was the topic of frequent remark by the father; it having been that which charmed him the first time he was in the place; and it is very possible that this scenery had much to do in fixing upon the mind of young Mills that enlarged interest which he afterwards manifested, for the salvation and well being of the *whole world*. The childhood and youth of this man were chiefly spent under his father's roof amid these surroundings in the possession of the most faithful instructions which were of the best kind, both to intellectual and heart cultivation. When quite a child, his mind exhibited no common sensibility to the concerns of religion, and was easily and some times deeply affected with the importance of the truth and the advantage to be secured by a careful attention to the teachings of the divine word. These impressions however were not carefully cherished as they probably would have been but for the prevailing opinion of that day that nothing availed toward salvation without first experiencing a marvellous and almost miraculous change of heart, which change young people were supposed, as a general rule, to be nearly incapable of properly entertaining. But when, in 1799, the religious interest in his father's parish began to be recognized by special meetings and an unusual attendance on their meetings by the community, he being at the age of fifteen, was moved, with many others, by the anxious inquiry whether the great provisions of the gospel were likely to avail any thing in his behalf. The inquiry was not whether he would accept the abundant provisions of the gospel for the salvation of all men but whether the very limited provisions of salvation included *him*, as well as some others." To ascertain the right to answer this inquiry almost drove him to distraction and infidelity. In regard to this point his *Memoir* gives some light.

"But such were his views of his own sinfulness, so severe his distress, and so bitter his opposition to God, that he would sometimes 'break out in expressions of unyielding rebellion.' With nothing was his dissatisfaction more painful than the discriminations of the divine favor in showing mercy to those who were around him, while he himself was apparently left to obduracy and ruin. He had beheld many of his companions in years and in sin, together with an el-

brother, a sister and a niece of his mother, all residing under the same roof, and all that remained of his father's family, rejoicing in hope, and united to the visible church, while he himself obtained no relief from his agony, but remained in 'the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity.' Such was his state of mind for many months, and such it continued, when the revival began to decline, and when it was gone. 'Two full years he remained in this dismal frame of mind, still refusing to bow at the footstool of mercy ; and to adopt his own sentiment, 'at heart still cursing the day in which he was born.'"²

This language is peculiar yet in perfect accord with the doctrines held at that time. Here he is represented as greatly distressed two years, because he obtained no evidences that he specially was included in the number of the elect, while others received those evidences, and yet he is represented as "refusing to bow at the footstool of mercy." The question was not whether he was *willing* or not, but whether there was any "footstool of mercy" for *him* to bow to, for, if he was not of the elect, then there was no such place for him, and his willingness to curse the day he was born was the soundest wisdom possible. This was seen by Dr. Spring, and hence he says (page 16), "It is far from being indispensable to our cordial acquiescence in God's character and government, to be persuaded that we are interested in his mercy." This was the precise question, Did the mercy of God include Samuel J. Mills Jr.? He had no assurances that it did and hence he said to his mother: "O that I had never been born! O that I had never been born! For two years I have been sorry God ever made me." All the theological discussions in the universe could not change the soundness of this logic ; and it was not until months after, that Mr. Mills, by taking a very different view of the mercy of God ; until he by dwelling upon the goodness of God as sufficiently large so as to include him, at all risks, that he dared entertain a hope of salvation. And this case was not an isolated one, for that which he experienced many others passed through in that revival in 1798 and 9, according to the account given by Father Mills, wherein it is indicated that the dread horrors of despair abode upon the trembling penitent for months, because he could not tell whether he was included in the covenant of mercy or left out ; and it was also thought that the genuineness of the conversion depended on the greatness of the horrors experienced.

After nearly three years of dreadful suffering in mind, this youth, not quite eighteen years of age, became a trusting and obedient servant of the gospel of *promise*, and henceforward walked in hope.

² *Memoir by Rev. Dr. Spring, p. 12.*

When Mr. Mills entered into this hope, he was attending school at Litchfield ; and the first intimation his father had of any change arose from an observation he made that “ *he could not conceive of any course of life in which to pass the rest of his days, that would prove so pleasant, as to go and communicate the gospel salvation to the poor heathen.* ”

Thus did the spirit and ambition to help a ruined world, take possession of this young man’s heart and life, as soon as he apprehended the benefits of the gospel in his own personal well being, and from that time onward, ever, they were his guiding stars until his life work was ended.

“ It is somewhat remarkable, that from this same hour, he never once lost sight of this great thought. Though but a youth of seventeen, he discovered a zeal in the missionary cause, an eagerness in the pursuit of missionary intelligence, and an enlargement of thought in his plans to become acquainted with the true state of the unevangelized world, which left little doubt that he was chained to this purpose by a superior power.

It was a heart yearning over the miseries of perishing millions, that first led him to think of acquiring an education with a view to the gospel ministry. Having consulted his parents, and unfolded all his purpose, which should God permit, was no less than to devote his life to the cause of missions in foreign lands ; and having received their approbation and their blessing, he resolved on measures for changing his course of life. The spirit of God came over him like Elisha in the field. While toiling at the plough, was his heart touched with compassion for the heathen world, and he bid adieu to his farm, to obtain an education on purpose to carry the gospel to millions who perish for lack of knowledge. Thus in a retired field in Litchfield county, was the King of Zion beginning that grand course of operations which have produced such a mighty revolution in the American churches, and which bear so intimate a relation to the progressive glories of his kingdom. Having put his secular concerns into other hands, and having previously connected himself with the church, under the pastoral care of his father, Mills became a member of Williams college, in Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1805. As a scholar, he was of respectable standing, but as a youth who “ walked with God,” and whose uniform deportment evinced that he was devoted to interests superior to his own, he shone as a light in the earth.

Ardent and matured as his piety was at more advanced periods, it may be said of him, that he began his career very much as he ended it. At this early period his piety was of that strong, yet fervent ; that unostentatious, yet practical and efficient kind, that gave the highest evidence that he was a child of God. Engaged in pursuits, in which many a godly youth is allured from duty, by the glare of science and the love of fame, he not only retained his integrity, and made sensible progression in holiness, but by a deportment so circumspect and kind, that even the enemies of religion could not but respect him ; and by a consistency and sweetness of character, which gave so much lustre to vital piety, that his friends felt the reproach of his example, did he become the means of conversion, steadfastness and zeal, and will be long remembered as a distinguished blessing to the seminary of which he was a member.”

There are some characteristics here revealed that are worthy of imitation, and history reveals the satisfying fact that whenever and wherever followed they always bring their reward of usefulness, success and honor. Having committed himself to a life for the purpose of spreading the gospel news, there was to him no honorable way to be pursued but to fulfill the engagement to the utmost of his ability as if assured all the time of certain success, and yet not caring as to the success in regard to personal honor if only duty should be done. Such negation of self while moving as if inspired by the highest ambition of honor is the richest glory of man, and is the spirit that makes martyrs for country and religion and every thing in life. To him there was no charm in anything except it was in the line of life which he had chosen and to which he had devoted all his powers, and to be unfaithful to such an engagement was a thing too humiliating to be entertained by one destined to a life in a future state of being.

Then also if the life he had engaged in, had any foundation in realities as he himself and thousands of others professed to know, it was reasonable that he should pursue that life with as much energy, and determination and forethought, as any business engagement that could be presented to the necessity or ambition of men. This reveals the secret of his life ; one perpetual onward movement in the same line, as though there could be no other possible way for him to move, and as though he never once stopped to think, whether there could be any other way, and yet as knowing all the time that life to him would be an utter failure except he should attain the end for which he had started.

It is not surprising therefore to learn that, "to him nothing had charms so powerful as the glory of his Redeemer and the salvation of men. The conversion of a sinner from the error of his way, the deliverance of one immortal being from the indescribable consequences of sin, was to his benevolent mind enough to compensate a thousand fold for the loss of all the laurels of a Cæsar. While he was a member of college, there was a revival of religion in the institution, of which he was the chief instrument ; and afterwards there were not a few of his fellow students in the ministry, who owed their hopes of heaven, and their usefulness on earth, to his instrumentality. Nor should it be forgotten that quite many of those beloved men whom the American church has been permitted to send into the seclusions of the wilderness of this country, as well as those who went

to plant the standard on the banks of the Ganges and the Indus, long remembered his instrumentality in their conversion and missionary zeal. His cotemporaries at the college delighted to linger on the recollection of his excellence; and could never forget how the salvation of the dear youth with whom he was associated, the revival of pure and undefiled religion, and the desolations of the heathen world, were themes that often drew tears from his eyes and persuasion from his tongue, as he visited from room to room, and walked from grove to grove.

As illustrative of the energy and zeal with which he pursued his religious life the following extracts from his journal are given.

"June 25, 1806. I hope I shall have an opportunity to retire and address the Throne of grace to day without molestation. O that God would be with me, and assist me in the performance of duty! It will be a stupid time indeed if the Lord does not pour down his spirit and convince me of my unworthiness and dependence. O how unworthy we are at this institution to partake of the crumbs that fall from our Master's table! Blessed be God, he has, as I trust, wrought a good work upon the hearts of some, and is forcing conviction and light upon the minds of others. I hope nothing may retard the progress of this most glorious work.

Thursday, 26. Attended conference this evening, composed principally of the Freshman class. A very good meeting. Many very solemn; K— much cast down. It was very evident God was striving with some of his disobedient creatures. The work is the Lord's, and he is abundantly able to carry it on. Arise, O Lord, thou and the ark of thy strength. It seems to me I never longed so much for the Sabbath as I do now. I am afraid the impressions of my classmates will wear off. But all things are possible with God.

Saturday, 28. Think I feel something of a praying frame this morning. O for more fervour, more engagedness, more activity, in the cause of the blessed God! I hope this may be a sweet day to my soul. Think I see something of my unworthiness.

Sabbath morning, 29. Have some view of my dependence upon God and of my awful stupidity. I pray God to be with me to-day, and keep me from injuring his cause, and preserve me in a praying frame. *At noon*, just returned from meeting—an uncommon time with me—think I have never been so carried above this world before; never found myself so nigh the cross. Come Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove, give me, unworthy me, a spirit of prayer! O humble me—keep me at the foot of the cross. Grant that I may always feel uneasy when I wander from that delightful place! Grant that I may make my home there, and never wound my Redeemer in the house of his friends.

November 10. [After vacation] I have been in town two weeks. Professing Christians not so much alive as they generally were last term. O that God would revive us again! that his saints might rejoice, and that immortal souls might be ransomed from eternal death. O that he would make his children feel their dependence, and bring them to cast themselves at his footstool. All our strength is from the Lord; I hope he will not cast us off forever, but carry on his work as best pleases him. We are brought very low, and if the Lord look not upon us, where is our hope? Where can we look but to the holy hill."

The revival referred to was not extensive, but the part which Mr. Mills took in the work, and the peculiar, earnest interest which he manifested for the good of others, is quite appropriately presented by one of his most valued classmates, who afterwards was successfully engaged in the ministry. "During the last term of his first year, there was a revival of religion in college, which commenced in his class. It was then my opinion, and I believe the general opinion, that Mr. Mills was principally instrumental in the hands of God, in producing the blessed work. Certain it is, that no one was so much resorted to as he by those under serious impressions. He was singularly devoted and engaged, a little before the revival commenced, and while it lasted. Nor did he, after it had ceased, relapse into that state of apathy and indifference so common with many, and to which there are so many temptations in college. It may well be said of him, that he walked with God, and I trust his footsteps were seen long after he left the college."

It is important to the understanding of some parts of his subsequent history, to observe the invariable tendencies of his mind toward the grand objects of benevolence to which his life was so sacredly devoted, and upon this another extract from his journal while in college will throw some light on this subject.

"O that I might be aroused from this careless and stupid state, and be enabled to fill up my life well! I think I can trust myself in the hands of God, and all that is dear to me, but I long to have the time arrive, when the gospel shall be preached to the *poor Africans* and likewise to *all nations*."

Here is exhibited the onward moving of an unyielding mind of a philanthropist, almost unequaled among men except under special Divine inspiration, grasping with marvelous eagerness for the instrumentalities by which to lift a degraded world to affluence, righteousness and holiness. Said he to a brother of kindred spirit in the ministry, "Brother, though you and I are very small beings, we must not rest satisfied until we have made our influence extend to the remotest corner of this ruined world." This was the real man, though one of the most modest of men, yet this was the largeness of his heart and his purpose in the exercise of his responsibility as an intelligent being. Simply to become a missionary himself, and live and die in pagan lands, surrounded with all the evidences of successful labor, was with him a very small matter. His charities were the most exalted, and his plans most sublime, and he knew how to labor

for an interest, distant enough to bring nothing to himself, and for a purpose to feel and act efficiently for more than two-thirds of the human race, never baptized by the Christian name. If it be asked why this man, knowing so much less of the needs and conditions of the heathen, stretched out his hands to such a mighty work, the answer comes from thousands of years gone by, why should Moses a stranger forty years, go back to Egypt to lead the people to deliverance, or why should John the Baptist preach in the wilderness more than others?

MR. MILLS AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From the very first dawn of hope of his own interest in saving grace, Mr. Mills's mind was directed to the heathen world, and from that hour his interest in its behalf continued to increase, and to the work of their enlightenment his life seemed consecrated. It was this that led him to leave his farm and enter school and college, and while laboring in the revival in college in behalf of those immediately around him the great study of his mind was for those far away in the shadow of death, and under impressions his mind was directed more and more to the design of propagating the gospel among the heathen in foreign lands, by means of missionaries from this country. And it is remarkable that his mind, then that of but a youth in college, should have been directed in those channels, which the missionary enterprises of the western world have followed ever since.

"The dawn of a missionary spirit had begun to appear in some of the American churches before this period. To those who have observed the signs of the times there is no doubt but that a new era had dawned on the other side of the Atlantic before the coming of the eighteenth century. In the year 1792, the first missionary society was established by Carey, Fuller, Pearce, and Ryland, at Kettering, in England. In 1795, the London Missionary Society was instituted, and from that period missionary institutions have been increasing in number throughout the four quarters of the globe. America began gradually to participate in the sacred spirit. Aside from an establishment formed by the Moravians in 1734, and a branch of the society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge among the Indians in North America, which was instituted at Boston in 1787, the honor of commencing the first missionary exertions in the United States belongs to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. At their first session, as early as the year 1789, that body passed an order requiring the churches under their care to take co-

lections for a missionary fund ; and in 1802, they established a standing committee of missions, which has been in successful operation since that time. The New York missionary society was instituted in 1796 ; the Connecticut missionary society in 1798 ; the Massachusetts missionary society in 1799 ; and the New Jersey missionary society in 1801.

Hitherto, however, the attention of the western world had been exclusively directed to domestic missions, among the new settlements and Indians. To the eye of the few who watched its growth, it was obvious that the germ of this tree of life had been gaining strength and activity, but it was not destined to shoot out its branches to the river, and its boughs to the ends of the earth, until the period at which we have now arrived. That she had a distinguished part to act in the conversion of six hundred millions of our guilty creation abroad, beyond her destitute at home, was a thought that had never till now sunk into the bosom of the American church. Why was it so ? Surely no nation possessed greater advantages for disseminating religious truth, whether we regard resources or men ; and no nation was under greater obligations to make many and great obligations for this exalted object. Why should the nations of Europe, in the midst of all their conflict and blood, have been sending their sons through different continents and to the islands of the sea, while America, this land of freedom, peace, wealth, and privilege, circumscribes her exertions to a handful of men within her own territory ?

In tracing the progress of the missionary spirit in this country, in respect to foreign missions, we have little else to do than follow the leading events of Mr. Mills's life from his first year in college to the embarkation of the American missionaries for Calcutta, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners, in the year 1812. As already intimated his devotion to the missionary cause was early and invincible. It was not, however, until he became a member of college that his spirit in regard to missions came to view. Then the subject took a definite form in his mind, engrossed the meditations of his serious hours, took deep hold of his feelings, and became the burden of his prayers and heart. It seems to have been a peculiar visitation of the Spirit of God that turned all the solicitude and affection of his heart to this subject. He reflected long and prayed much, before he disclosed his views and when he determined to unburden his mind, by conversing with two or three of his more intimate fellow students, it was in a manner that deserves to be related. He led them into a meadow at a distance from the college, to a retirement, probably





BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN MISSIONS.

familiar to himself, though little exposed to observation or liable to be approached, where, by the side of a large stack of hay, he devoted the day to prayer and fasting, and familiar conversation on this new and interesting theme; when, much to his surprise and gratification, he found that the spirit of God had been enkindling in their bosoms the flame which had so long been burning in his own. It will not be surprising to learn, that from this hour, this endeared retreat was often made solemn by the presence, and hallowed by the piety of these dear young men.* It was to this consecrated spot they repaired to cherish the high born influence, and dedicate themselves anew to Christ in this blessed cause; to spend many a precious day in humiliation, fasting and prayer, and there to offer to a present God those early and fervent supplications to which may be traced the institution of foreign missions in the new world."²

When Mr. Mills had made known his mind, and had found the companions in the spirit of the missionary work for heathen lands and when they had fully devoted their lives to this work, he communicated the intelligence to his parents and family at home. The tidings greatly affected the heart of his affectionate mother, and to find comfort with a sister-in-law, Mrs. Austin, she took the letter and repaired to her house and read it. Here she gave free expression to the feelings of her heart and while walking back and forth in the house, the tears falling as if she were heart broken, she exclaimed "But little did I know when I dedicated the child to God what it would cost and whereunto it would end." It has been said that his mother had dedicated him to the service of God as a missionary, but it does not appear that she had any idea of the service of a missionary to foreign lands. She intended him for the ministry, and possibly for the ministry in new parts of this country, but as there is a living witness to the occurrence at the house of her sister-in-law, and to the surprise she then manifested that her son might be taken away to a strange land, it is evident that she was now realizing that the cost to her heart was far greater than she had ever imagined might be. "How little did I know what it was going to cost," was her repeated exclamation. The spirit and enterprise of foreign missions were scarcely known through the country until brought to the attention of the people by these young men; for when they formed themselves into a society for inquiry concerning missions

* These young men were Samuel J. Mills, Jr., Gordon Hall, and James Richards.

² Memoir, p. 27.

the movement was judged to be the offspring of an over heated zeal that would soon cool and be forgotten, and none probably were more surprised at the idea than his mother although *she* looked upon it as the call of God, while others laughed that the heathen should be noticed in the call of God.

The mind of Mr. Mills had now received a new impulse, and his paramount object was to devise measures to carry the plans which had begun to present themselves in some definite shape, into immediate execution. Having, as he supposed, accomplished what he could for the cause in Williams college, he left that institution, and became a resident graduate a few months at Yale college. His ostensible object was the study of theology, but his real object was to ascertain whether there were not some kindred spirits in that institution, who could be excited and encouraged to participate in this glorious enterprise. While here he became acquainted with Obookiah, a youth from the Sandwich Islands, whom Rev. Edwin W. Dwight had found in the streets of New Haven and taken him in charge with the purpose of instructing him in letters as he was greatly desirous of obtaining an education. By a pleasing coincidence of circumstances, Mr. Mills, on his arrival at New Haven became the companion of Mr. Dwight and was deeply interested in this youth. He soon conceived the plan of educating him as a missionary to his native islands, and took him in the course of the winter to his father's at Tarringford and afterwards to Andover, patiently instructing him in the knowledge of what is useful in this life, and momentous to the life to come. It was in consequence of the design to educate this youth as a missionary that the plan of a missionary school was conceived and finally established at Cornwall, Ct.

The following spring Mr. Mills became a member of the Theological seminary at Andover, soon after which his mother died, which was a sore bereavement to him. Hearing of her sickness he hastened home and coming up the old road to Tarringford, past the burying ground, he saw her newly made grave, and stopped to visit it. "Here," he says, "I gave vent to the most impassioned woe."

In 1811, he and others formed at Andover the Society of Inquiry concerning missions; from which as early as 1829, over thirty had gone out as missionaries under the American board.

In 1812 and 1813, he made a missionary tour through some of the southern and western states in company with the Rev. John F. Schermerhorn of the Dutch Reformed church, and in 1814 and 1815, he

made a second tour, accompanied by the Rev. Daniel Smith to Natchez, going as far as New Orleans and returning through the western parts of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia. Five or hundred miles of this route was a mere wilderness. In New Orleans in March, 1815, he found no Bibles for gift or for sale, but being particularly entrusted by the Philadelphia Bible Society with the distribution of a quantity of French Bibles, he readily appropriated them according to directions, and they were received with great eagerness by the people.

In connection with the efforts then being made in regard to Bible distribution Mr. Mills is credited with exerting much influence to hasten the organization of the American Bible Society, an institution which has done and is doing a marvelous great work in publishing and distributing Bibles.

Mr. Mills was ordained as a missionary with Messrs. Richard Bardwell, Poor, Warren and Meigs, on the 21st of June, 1815, Newburyport, Mass.

In 1816, he secured the formation of the African school, under the care of the Synods of New York and New Jersey, to fit colored young men to preach and become missionaries.

It appears that at this time Mr. Mills was very much interested and devoted to a plan of his own proposing, of a missionary tour to South America, with a view to explore the country, and prepare the way for missionary enterprise in that interesting part of the world. He made overtures of this nature to the American Board, and his plan for such a tour was once in a very considerable degree matured, but it was found necessary to abandon it for a time.

While some of his plans were ripening for execution, he spent the summer and autumn of 1816, in the city of New York, where he devoted himself to inquiries into the moral condition of the poor, with a particular view to supply them with Bibles and tracts. His judgment of the importance of this work, and of the moral state of society in the cities, are seen somewhat in his journal kept at the time, and it indicates that there was a great necessity for such a work as he attempted to do.

HIS INTEREST IN AFRICA.

From the very first of Mr. Mills's meditations on missionary interests, his mind was directed toward the African race; and afterward more and more, the civil, moral, and spiritual degradation

the children of Africa, both in this land of civilization and Christianity, and their own native regions of darkness, lay with continual weight upon his mind, and particularly after his first visit to the middle and southern states. Those to whom he unbosomed himself on this subject, could easily perceive that he was actuated by a power of feeling, and a confidence of faith, and a disinterestedness of desire, that prepared him to compass sea and land, to perform any labor, to endure any losses, to sustain any sacrifices in the prosecution of his design, and, if it were necessary, to die in the service of Africa. With the piety of the Christian, and the wisdom of the statesman, he early suggested, as one of the means of accelerating this work of benevolence, the establishment of a school, to qualify young men of color for preachers and teachers to the African race. While he was lingering in New York and New Jersey, in the summer and autumn of 1816, he suggested and matured this plan. In his itineration through the states, he had been preparing the minds of many gentlemen of influence to favor such an establishment, and had received from them so much encouragement, that he was heard to say, that if only a treasury was opened at the north, it would be filled from the slaveholding states.¹ By very wise methods the subject was brought before the synods of New York and New Jersey, and the school was established and successfully conducted several years. The agency of Mr. Mills in giving existence to this institution was very affectionately acknowledged by the board of directors in their report to the synod in 1818, soon after the tidings of his decease.

That portion of the report reads as follows: "But while the board refer to these encouraging events, they cannot pass over one which has filled them and many of the friends of Zion with sorrow. They allude to the death of him to whom, though his modesty and retiring nature concealed his agency from the world, the praise really belongs of originating the African school, as well as several other institutions, which rank among the most important and beneficial in our country, who died in the service of Africa. The name of Samuel J. Mills ought to be known to the churches, and to be had in grateful remembrance, while worth is honored, and humble, disinterested, laborious piety is beloved.

For a mind teeming with plans to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, wholly devoted to that single object, and incessantly engaged to rouse others to the same spirit, they fear they shall not soon look upon his like again. When

¹ This was while the abolition societies were encouraged in several of the southern states, and before the change of sentiment morally and politically in that part of the nation had taken place.

Africa has lost such a friend, her helpless and wretched state is more than ever to be pitied. Who will catch his falling mantle, and rise up to plead the cause of a poor outcast race?"

Soon after the organization the board of directors for this school Mr. Mills accepted an appointment as their agent, to solicit donations in the middle states, and in this work was very successful. Soon after this, in January, 1817, the American Colonization Society was organized in Washington, D.C., and if there was one object which Mr. Mills considered himself chiefly devoted, it was the interest and success of this society. Wherever he went, this object was kept in view; and the hope of doing something to promote it was one of the reasons which induced him to take the tour of the states. While engaged in the different states he manifested his wonderful skill to collect facts and to influence men with arguments and draw them to his views.

In the commencement of their operations, no small degree of embarrassment was felt through want of information as to the most eligible places for the establishment of a colony. With a view to obviate this embarrassment, it was resolved to commission persons of suitable qualifications to explore the western coast of Africa. This commission, replete as it was with responsibility, was put in the hands of Mr. Mills. No sooner had he accepted it, than he saw the importance of having a colleague to share the burden with him in his arduous mission, and he selected the Rev. Ebenezer Burge, then late professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Burlington college, in Vermont.

All things being arranged, the day before sailing, in writing to his father he said: "My companion and myself engage in this mission with perfect cheerfulness. I hope we feel that unless the Lord is with us, all is in vain. If the colonization plan be of God, soon or later it will prosper; if not approved by him, let it fail." He sailed from America on the 16th of November, 1817, and after a short and perilous voyage, arrived in England in December.

Having tarried in England a time he proceeded to Africa, where he spent over two months in visiting different localities and made his selection, where now LIBERIA rests as a nation.

Mr. Mills's work was well nigh done. Few men apparently were more matured for "the glory of the revealed" than he. For several of the last weeks of his life particularly he enjoyed peculiar manifestations of the Divine glory and favor. While in waiting for

passage to England, it was his happiness to be the guest of the Rev. Samuel Brown, an English missionary from the Methodist connection, a man of an excellent spirit, and who "knew the heart of a stranger." Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Burgess were led to take notice of the spirituality of Mr. Mills during that period, and even to make it the subject of private remark. At their stated seasons of prayer, these brethren expressed great delight when the duty devolved on him to lead in the devotions, and great satisfaction in his peculiar nearness to God, and his sweet and delightful views of another world. To adopt the sentiment of his colleague, "Notwithstanding my own apprehensions while in Africa, there was something in Mills, while we were at Sierra Leone, which left the impression on my mind that he was ripe for heaven, and would go before me."

Having finished his inquiries in Africa, and become convinced that he could do no more to promote the objects of the American Society, as there was no American ship in the vicinity, he improved the only opportunity for leaving the coast before the rainy season set in with violence, and took passage for London, in the brig Success, on the 22d of May, 1818. It was a delightful evening when he took his final leave of Africa. The sun was just going down, and the mountains of Sierra Leone appeared in great majesty and beauty. As he stood on the quarter-deck, taking a last glance at unhappy Ethiopia, his bosom began to heave with the thoughts of home. "We may now," said he to his colleague, "be thankful to God, and congratulate each other that the labors and dangers of our mission are past. The prospect is fair, that we shall once more return to our dear native land, and see the faces of our beloved parents and friends." To all human appearance it was.

The health of Mr. Mills before he left the United States was slender, having a stricture on the lungs, and a dangerous cough. In England he complained much of the humidity of the atmosphere, though on the Atlantic, and during his residence in Africa, he enjoyed excellent health. On the evening of June 5th, two weeks after he sailed from Sierra Leone, he took a heavy cold, became ill, and expressed some apprehensions of a fever. The ordinary antidotes were employed with apparent success. An irregular fever, however, lodged about him, sometimes attended with severe pains in his head. It was soon evident that he began to decline.

On Saturday the 13th, he sat up a part of the day, but was in considerable pain, and very restless.

On Lord's day the 14th he had little or no fever, and was very

composed and much refreshed. He conversed freely on religious topics, and could not rest satisfied without it. In the afternoon and evening he was in some pain, his thoughts were confused, and a distressing hiccough came on, which filled all his fellow passengers with alarm.

On Monday the 15th, he had a restless night; the hiccough was painful and almost incessant. On Tuesday morning the hiccough abated; he slept, with short intervals of wakefulness, and, though his strength was gradually declining, he knew those around him, and gave correct answers to all enquiries. About noon he spoke with some freedom, and his sentiments were full of piety and trust in God. Between two and three in the afternoon his hiccough ceased. There was no convulsion; no deep groan. He gently closed his hands on his breast, as if to engage in some act of devotion, and, while a celestial smile settled upon his countenance, and every feature expressed the serenity and meekness of his soul, he ceased to breath.

Thus in the fifty-fifth year of his age, did this beloved man of God close his life of distinguished piety and usefulness, and leave Africa and the world to mourn. As the sun was going down, all on board assembled with great seriousness, when, with painful solemnity, and tender supplications to the God of heaven, his body was deposited beneath the mighty waters, there to rest until that great day when the sea shall give up the dead which are in it.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

is a "*Free, Sovereign, and Independent State*, and is so acknowledged by the leading nations of Europe and by the United States; and, including its aboriginal inhabitants, the African Republic now contains a population of more than half a million of the children of Africa, living under a government modeled after that of the United States. Within the limits of the republic three missionary boards of the United States have, for many years, annually, expended in their mission work more than fifty thousand dollars.

Now, a civilized people is there; the English language is there; the mechanic arts are there; a growing commerce is there; churches and Sunday schools are there; other schools, and a college are there; five missionary boards in this country have missions there; connected with those as clergymen and Christian workers, over one hundred and thirty of the emigrants, or their children, sent by the Colonization Society are there; all the means and appliances necessary to the

growth and permanency of a powerful nation are there, and the prospect for Liberia is not only hopeful, but very promising as a nation.

Such is but a brief picture of one of the societies and objects for which Samuel J. Mills put forth his peculiar energy. A summary of the American Board, and the American Bible Societies would be equally honorable and praiseworthy. It is not claimed that Mr. Mills was the prime mover in the organization of these societies, but that he, as possessing great foresight, as to the moral, religious, and civil needs of humanity, gave all his energy and faith to these enterprises in the day when they first began to move the minds of Christians.

REV. WILLIAM H. MOORE

Was born in East Lyme, Aug. 24, 1820, and was graduated at Yale college in 1841; studied theology at New Haven, from 1843 to 1846; was licensed by the New Haven west association Aug. 13, 1845. He was ordained pastor at Torrington, Sept. 30, 1846, and dismissed Sept. 26, 1854. He edited the *Examiner* at Norwich, from Aug. 1854 to Sept., 1855; was pastor at Newtown from Nov. 12, 1856 to Sept. 30, 1862; at which time he entered the service of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society, as secretary, and still continues in that office.

Mr. Moore is a man of great energy and perseverance in his work, and has effected very much in combining the influences and powers of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, in sustaining the ordinances and preaching of the Gospel in the weaker churches throughout the state. He has also taken a prominent part in establishing the Memorial Hall at Hartford.

REV. CHARLES NEWMAN

Was born in Egremont, Mass., April 9, 1831; was graduated at Williams college in 1851; was graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1857; was licensed by Andover association Feb. 10, 1857; was ordained pastor at Torrington, May 18, 1858 and dismissed Oct. 28, 1862, and commenced labor as acting pastor at Lanesboro, Mass., in Oct., 1863.

While in Torrington two of his discourses were published; one delivered at the funeral of Charles Roberts, in June, 1858, and the other at the funeral of Dea. Thomas A. Miller and his wife, in 1861.

REV. FRANKLIN NOBLE

Was born at Washington, D. C., May 25, 1837; was graduated Williams college in 1856; studied at Union theology seminary; was licensed by the Presbytery of the district of Columbia, March 1861; was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian church in Sandusky, O. April 30, 1862 and dismissed July 1, 1864; was pastor at Torrington from June 7, 1865 to Nov. 30, 1866, and took charge of the Atlantic avenue mission, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1866, at which the church of the Covenant was organized March 10, 1868.

NOAH NORTH,

Son of Ebenezer North, was born in January, 1733, in Farmington and came to Torrington when about ten years of age; married Jemima Loomis March 25, 1756, and settled on a farm across the road from Solomon Loomis's house, half a mile south of the Newfield burying ground, and was among the first settlers in that part of the town.

He began an account book as he says in "1760" and seems to have had a small store in his dwelling where he exchanged various commodities of farm and mechanical produce, and some imported articles as tea, indigo and sugar, and by which he paid for labor in many forms as the accounts show. For ten years he employed numbers of laborers in various kinds of work, such as, "cutting wood, logs and timber, rolling logs, picking brush, mowing, reaping, making hay, plowing, hoeing corn, threshing," and the like. He had a saw mill and sold considerable lumber and sawed boards of various kinds of wood for individuals. In 1770, if not before, he had a cider mill and sold thereafter many barrels of cider a year, and received pay for the use of the mill for others to make their own cider.

In 1767, his business transactions had attained to quite formidable proportions. His sales were large in wheat, rye, and other grain, butter, cheese, tallow, pork and considerable sugar, although this last commodity was sold in small quantities, mostly, one, two and three pounds. Indigo was quite an item of sale, because many families colored their own linen and tow yarn, to make streaked and checked cloth for summer clothes, and also woolen yarn in a variety of colors for stockings and mittens, and for women's dresses; most of the plain woolen cloth for men's wear being dyed at the carding mill, or fulling mill. The quantity of venison he sold is quite surprising.

especially when it appears that he uses the word in its definite sense, meaning deer meat, for when he sells bear meat he says so. He does not appear to have been a great hunter, for he was too busy at all times of the year to spend much time in hunting.

He sold various kinds of linen and woolen cloths ; raised the flax and the wool and engaged different families to spin and weave, and paid for this work from his store. This shows how much of the labor of women (for they did the spinning and much of the weaving) went directly for the support of the family ; and in this they gloried, having an ambition to be help mates, even in toil, when occasion required, and to do something besides reading novels.

Mr. North was quite a mechanic, making plows, oxyokes and bows, and doing various kinds of carpenter work. He charges the dressing of skins ; deer skins, fawn skins and sheep skins, but does not appear to have had a full tannery.

Much has been reported of the small amount of money in circulation in those days, yet it is impossible to conceive how the business transactions of more than forty families could be conducted at such a store, as exhibited in this book of Mr. North's for ten years without one-fourth of the money that one ordinary mechanic's family would use in one year at the present day, even in hard times. What patience it must have required to live in those times ; patience, so long, that the thought of it, pains the imagination, as with mental backache. If, at that time, summer clothes were wanted, provision must be made the year before they were wanted. The flax seed must be sown, then they must wait for it to grow, then pull it and thrash it ; spread it on the meadow to rot, take it up and store it until the winter or spring and then dress it, and deliver it to the women to be spun, then go into the woods and procure bluebeach, or other kinds of bark, boil it and make a dye ; color some of the yarn and the rest bleach ; the process securing to the mother's hands as decided a color as the yarn would get, wearing off about the time the cloth would be worn out, then weave the yarn into cloth and make the garments. At the present day if we need garments, we go to the store and buy them ready made, even a whole outfit for a gentleman or lady, and go to the centennial, the same day.

ALFRED NORTH, M.D.,

Son of Phineas and Louisa (Wetmore) North, was born October 5, 1836, in Torrington. He went to Norfolk to school when twelve

years of age, thence to Goshen, thence to East Windsor, and thence to Brown university, where he was graduated in 1857. In 1860, he entered the college of physicians and surgeons in New York city where he graduated three years afterwards, and then served two years as resident surgeon in the New York hospital, and one year in the New England hospital for disabled soldiers. He then became attending surgeon in the army of the United States hospital at Frederick city Maryland, where he remained two years, or until the close of the war.

Since that time he has been engaged in Waterbury as a practicing physician; taking a prominent place in the profession; having quite an extensive practice, and in which he has secured an extensive favorable reputation both as physician and surgeon.

Dr. North is descended from one of the oldest and most energetic families in Torrington and Wethersfield, and the same is true of his maternal ancestry, and hence the inheritance of his own physical and intellectual energy, application and success.

PAUL PECK,

Probably a descendant of the Deacon Peck family of Hartford made his home beside the Naugatuck river a little below the present site of Wolcottville, very early, probably, before any settlement was made in the town of Torrington. His cabin was built on the east side of the hill, now in Valley Park, wherein he dwelt with his dogs as his companions, and the wild beasts for his neighbors, except when the Indians made him a call. With the exception of planting a little corn on the river flats, and attending perhaps to a small amount of gardening, he devoted his days to hunting.

One tradition says that Paul Peck shot the Indian on Red mountain, by which act the mountain received its name. If so, Paul Peck was hunting in these regions before Torrington was first surveyed and laid into lots, for in the first survey the name Red mountain is used. Northwest of Burrville was a hunter's lodge said to have been Paul Peck's, well known to the early inhabitants of that region, and near it has since been found a bear trap with the letters on it, P. P., which were the initials of this hunter. Another trap has been found near Orson Barber's, and one or two have been dug up near his hut below Wolcottville. Another hunter's lodge supposed to have been established on the hill, a mile and a half south west of Wolcottville, where the old cellar place was still to be seen.

not long ago. It is said also that Peck used to encamp with the Indians on Sucker brook in Winchester:

At one time, while he was following the tracks of three deer, on the hill north of Burrville pond, he saw another track come into the trail, and he knew it to be a panther's. After traveling to a certain position Peck hid himself and watched for his prey. Soon he saw the panther coming on the back track with a deer on his back, and at a certain point of elevation, he lay down the deer, looked in every direction as in triumph, then returned on his hunt for another deer, which he soon captured and brought to the same place and lay it with the first. When he had brought the third deer, laying it with the other two, and stepping upon them, lifting his head high in triumph, and looking abroad for intruders, Paul thought it was his turn, and raising his trusty gun he piled the panther, dead upon the three deer, making a successful day's hunt.

When the Revolution came the patriotism of his heart was stirred, equally as though he lived in a splendid mansion. On hearing of the invasion of Danbury, Ct., by the British in 1777, he hastened to that place with his often trusted gun, and arriving in season to have some part in resisting the invasion, he took his position, independently in the battle, where he remained, never retreating, doing the best service he could with his gun until he was shot by the enemy. Brave as a wild hunter, in the forests, true to his country in the time of her peril, he is remembered with much interest and kindly feeling by the people of the surrounding region.

REV. LAVALETTE PERRIN, D.D.,

Son of Aaron and Lois (Lee) Perrin, was born May 15, 1816, at Vernon, Ct.; was graduated at Yale college in 1840; and in Yale seminary in 1843, and was ordained pastor at Goshen, Ct., Dec. 13, 1843, where he remained fourteen years, performing the duties of his office with great satisfaction to his people. Impaired health, or general prostration of vital forces, led him to ask a dismissal from this parish, which the consociation granted, but to which the church never consented.

After a rest of nearly two years, during which he preached at various places as a supply, not consenting to be a candidate, he accepted the invitation of the Congregational church at New Britain, and was installed there February, 1858. Here his labors were very acceptable to the people until 1870, when his health again became

so impaired that rest became an imperative necessity. The church were unwilling to release him, but the council granted it. He went to Europe, visiting Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, England, and Ireland; a tour of some five months. During the journey he fully recovered his health, and since that time has possessed better health than in any former period of his life.

In the early part of the summer he received and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the church in Wolcottville, and was installed July 31, 1872, where he is still laboring with success and very constant application as a pastor.

He has acted as one of the editors of the *Religious Herald*, at Hartford, several years, and has been a prominent agent in the recent effort to establish a *Congregational Memorial Hall* at Hartford, which effort has been, to a considerable extent, successful.

He has a very interesting family.

DR. JEREMIAH W. PHELPS

Was born at Norfolk, February 29, 1824, his father having died the preceding January, leaving a daughter two years older than the son. His mother was married a second time to John P. Warner, of Norfolk, in 1840. Most of his early life was passed at Winchester Centre with his uncle, Lemuel Hurlbut, until nineteen years of age when he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. H. Cockey, then of that place, but now of Rye, New York. Having attended medical lectures at Castleton, Vermont, where he graduated in 1846, he commenced the practice of medicine in Colebrook, but remained there only three years, when he removed to Wolcottville. Here he remained but a short time and removed to Chicago, Ill., from which he returned to Wolcottville in 1851.

Since that time the doctor has remained here in the active duties of his profession, with the exception of two years and a half spent in his profession in New Haven. In 1871 he went to California to attend the United States Medical Convention, and was present at the first meeting of the California State Medical Society, of which he was made an honorary member. He is also a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Society, which was organized during the meeting of the California Medical Convention. He is also a member of several medical societies in the Eastern states, and is a successful and highly esteemed physician of Torrington.

J. O. POND, M.D.

The ancestry of Dr. Pond were among the early settlers of New England. His father Elijah Pond was the youngest of a family of nine sons and two daughters. All these, except one who was drowned when sixty-four, lived considerably over seventy years, some over ninety. Elijah Pond was the son of Ezra, 4th in descent from Daniel Pond, the first progenitor of the name, as we believe, in this country.

Daniel Pond appeared in Dedham, Norfolk Co., Mass., early in 1652. Ezra Pond, son of Robert, and grandson of Daniel Pond, was born about 1698 in Wrentham now Franklin, Mass., passed his long life there, and was for many years town clerk. He was one of the founders of the 2d church in Medway, and acquired a fine estate and a respectable standing in community. His numerous progeny settled in Wrentham, and the neighboring towns and adjacent states.

His youngest son Elijah continued a resident of Wrentham until 1785. Early in 1761, when about twenty-one years of age, he married his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Eleazer Metcalf, by whom he had a son and three daughters. The oldest daughter died in childhood; the son Lewis, and the other two daughters, Olive and Esther, attained maturity and removed to the state of Vermont, where they married and had all of them, large families of children. The record of his first wife's death is not ascertained.

Dec. 18th, 1777, he married his second wife, Mehitabel, daughter of Dr. Silas Pratt. She was born Oct. 21, 1733, and died of dysentery at Torrington, Sept. 8th, 1815. When married she was twenty-four years old. She was a most noble, modest, affectionate and devoted wife and mother.

Elijah Pond became possessed of the homestead and extensive lands of his father while he resided in Wrentham and before his father's death. Here, for a number of years, he was employed in a flour mill and the peaceful pursuits of husbandry. While here, at the Concord and Lexington alarm, April 19th, 1775, on the eruption of the British soldiers from Boston, he commanded a company of minute men that went to Roxbury and Dorchester heights, to watch and resist their hostile incursions. After remaining in the vicinity some two weeks without collisions with the enemy, they returned.

About 1785, Capt. Pond sold his possessions in Wrentham in parcels to several individuals, and removed to Grafton on the Blackstone, in the county of Worcester, where he purchased a flouring



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mill and lands of a gentleman by the name of Leland. His residence in Grafton was about nine years, whence in the fall of 1794, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Abijah Holbrook, he removed to Torrington on the Naugatuck river.

During his residence in Wrentham (Franklin) and Grafton, all his children by the second marriage were born ; first, a son that died in infancy ; second, James, born Sept. 11, 1779, died in infancy ; third, Nancy, who married Jacob Kimberly, had a large family of children and died at St. Johnsville, New York, 1862 ; fourth, Ferdinand, born 1782, and died of measles, 1815 ; from infancy he was utterly helpless by reason of spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the entire body ; fifth, Abijah Holbrook born 1785, and died of dysentery at New Haven, 1806 ; sixth, James Otis, born Aug. 21, 1790 ; seventh and eighth, Prescott and Preston, twins, born Sept. 22, 1792 (Prescott died at Wolcottville, Nov. 22, 1855 ; Preston at Twinsburg, Ohio, May 2, 1830) ; and ninth, Elijah, born June, 1794, and died at Concord, Penn., July, 1865.

Mr. Pond's residence at Torrington was in a small village on the Naugatuck or Waterbury river, affording water power for several mills and other machinery. It was formerly a rustic, pleasant little village of ten or twelve families ; but at present is very much dilapidated and deserted, affording an impressive contrast to the thrift and life of seventy years ago.

A district school at which the children of the village received their early education, was situated on the road leading from Torrington to Winchester, at a distance of one and a half miles. Here the children of Mr. Pond received their primary instruction in the mysteries of reading, spelling and writing.

James Otis having suffered many months from pain in the head when fourteen years of age, passed a summer at Branford on the sea side, for the benefit of his enfeebled health. Believing that the marine atmosphere was favorable to his improvement, a situation was obtained on board a vessel that plied as a packet, between New Haven and New York. He made several trips through Long Island Sound, much to his vigoration and benefit, after which he returned to Torrington, and commenced a preparatory study for college.

He received instruction at Morris's academy, at Litchfield, and from several private teachers, among them, the late Rev. Frederick Marsden of blessed memory. About 1806-7, young Pond returned to New Haven, and entered, as a clerk, the grocery store of the gentleman

who owned the packet, in which some year or two before, he had obtained the recovery of his health. During the period of his residence in New Haven, there occurred a season of special attention to the subject of religion in the First Congregational church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Moses Stuart, afterwards professor of sacred literature in the Theological seminary at Andover. James Otis had never seen a time like this, had never witnessed the movement of the Holy Spirit on the heart, developing a state of depravity and corruption, which he did not before believe could exist, and the discovery gave him exquisite distress. Whether through the assiduity, skillful labors and earnest admonitions of the pastor, during the many weeks of his anxiety, he repaired to the fountain which alone could cleanse his moral pollution, is not quite certain, but during these weeks of his anxiety and after a continuance of fifteen or eighteen months in the grocery store, he returned to Torrington. Here on every hand he found himself surrounded by profound religious insensibility and declension. The contrast between the religious condition here and that of New Haven, instead of inducing an apathy, the natural result of worldly intercourse, seemed in this case, to arouse to more energy of action. He held frequent conversations on the subject of religion with an intimate companion, and they together made many visits to their pastor, Rev. Alex. Gillett, for conversation and instruction, and the young man became deeply impressed, but at length relapsed into insensibility and indifference; James Otis did not lose his religious interest, but in the summer following the spring of his return from New Haven in 1808, made public profession of faith in Christ, and united with the Congregational church in Torrington.

In a region sparsely populated, like that containing the village in which was his parental home, and in which were centred many dear associations, it could not be expected that he should find many friends or associates. Yet here were a few valuable friends, and one in particular who was able to give moral and religious counsel, such as would be suited to encourage a young man to withstand the difficulties in his pathway of duty. Of this friend, a revered officer in the church, long since gone to his rest, he has often thought both in his sleeping and waking moments, and trusts that the influence of his example and precepts will not soon be eradicated from his memory.

From 1808 to 1811 he devoted his studies to improving his knowledge of mathematics and English grammar, and also to the acquirement of the Greek and Latin languages. With the study of grammar

and the languages he was highly gratified. At that period (1811) Dr. Elijah Lyman was the only physician in Torrington proper. He was a well-educated, scientific practitioner, possessing in comparison with his fellow physicians around him, a library large and well-selected. His locality was at the foot of the hill, and between it and the little stream crossing the road that leads from the church to Wolcottville. Here were assembled some five or six young gentlemen, pursuing the study of medicine, full of hilarity and stranger to the cares and anxieties of mature life. Among them James O entered his name and commenced the study of that profession, which for more than sixty toilsome years, has been the object of his pursuit.

These young men, although diligent students, were pleasant companions, and would relax with great good nature and facility from the rigors of study to thoughtlessness and amusement, as though these were the chief objects of pursuit. They boarded with various families in the vicinity and assembled at the doctor's office in the morning. One of their number, a little more pedantic than his associates, was accustomed to enter the courtyard with the salutation,—“*Es ne salutem, hodie, Domine?*” or with some phrase of equal elegance and gravity. But he and his preceptor are now gone, and all the company, a single one excepted, with the years beyond the flood.

The natural result of reflection on the loss of friends is to cast a sombre shade over the affections, were it not compensated with the hope that they have gone to “a better country, even a heavenly.”

After Mr. Pond had been a student in the office of Dr. Lyman about two and a half years, he accepted an invitation to teach a select school for two or three months ending in the spring of 1814, in Canton after which he returned to the office of Dr. Lyman, and continued his studies till the subsequent autumn, when he entered the Medical institution of Yale college. Two of his fellow students in the office of Dr. Lyman matriculated at the same time with himself. The annals of that period inform us, that it was expected each room in the medical department would furnish closets and other accommodation for four students, but the arrangement of a portion of the building was such that three rooms could be most conveniently occupied conjointly. Here, therefore, instead of twelve, eight young medical students initiated their occupancy for the term. They consisted of the three friends from the office of Dr. Lyman, and five strangers; but pleasant acquaintance soon resulted and continued, as circumstances favored for many subsequent years. Indeed, the entire period spent in the

institution was, on many accounts, the happiest portion of his life. His application to study and lectures was devoted and his intercourse with the professors and many of the students, very pleasant and profitable. The reminiscence of these experiences impresses the mind vividly and in many of their details they contrast strongly with the events of mature life.

The examination which followed the termination of the course occupied several days, and was manifestly not wholly unattended with forebodings of disappointment, as the rejoicings at its close clearly showed. Supplied, at length, with a parchment initiating him into the fraternity, claiming the right to be called doctor, and well furnished with professional dignity and hope of future professional distinction, on the 5th of April, 1815, he left his *Alma Mater* for his parental home.

Here was a circle in which he was affectionately welcomed and most cordially congratulated; but it was not the field in which to display that professional knowledge which had cost him so much time and study to acquire. It behooved him therefore, to use his diligence to obtain a situation, where, with industry, he might reasonably expect employment and remuneration for service rendered.

But such a situation, at that time, it was by no means easy to find. Many reasons combining, however, to urge him forth in quest of one, mounted on horse-back, then the most common mode of locomotion for a single individual, he set forth and made his way by the river towns and villages, into the interior of New York. His peregrinations and investigations embraced nearly every prominent village of the interior, and occupied a space of several weeks. The receptions and courtesies with which he was everywhere greeted, were cordial and pleasant, yet at no point were the prospects sufficient to induce him to make a trial to obtain practice. It was a happy relief, in his discouragement and destitution, to know that in his father's family he could receive asylum and sympathy, and he therefore returned to Torrington and was informed that in Granby was an eligible location for a physician. Thither, therefore, with little delay, he made his appearance, and after investigation, selected the pleasant village of Salmon Brook, in Granby, as a situation where he made effort to obtain professional business.

He was fortunate in forming a few influential personal acquaintances especially of an intelligent married gentleman without children, a merchant retired on account of ill health. In this family he was

fortunate in obtaining board. Both the gentleman and lady exerted a salutary influence in his favor, and he soon began to receive professional calls, which rendered him buoyant and cheerful.

Here, more than at any other point, were concentrated the life and intelligence of the town; here was an academy or select school where the rising generation was much more numerous, and here, also, were held the communications of a masonic lodge, with many of whose members he formed acquaintance, and by whose eulogy of the order he was induced to join fellowship with the institution.

And now, after a residence of some six months, and at a period when his prospects began to brighten and give promise of ultimate success, he received a delegation of three, the most prominent gentlemen from the neighboring parish of East Granby, four miles from Salmon Brook, with a cordial and respectful invitation to remove to their village and enterprise a trial under better auspices than were afforded here. This was not only intrinsically a surprise, but particularly so, as he had, before taking station at Salmon Brook, visited and examined its facilities and advantages for a young physician, and would have made trial for success, had he not been received with coldness and discouragement by the inhabitants. But now a respectable delegation appearing before him, presenting a unanimous invitation from the parish to become their physician, placed the case in a more favorable aspect, and he felt almost sure that his interest required him to return a favorable answer. He informed the delegation, though although he was inclined to think favorably of the proposition, yet as it involved interests vital to himself, he hoped they would allow a few days in which to consider the case more maturely before returning a decided answer.

This being conceded, he lost no time in informing his friends, and in making arrangements for removal to his projected new location.

Now, fully prepared to call on the delegation with an answer of acceptance, he was received with hearty congratulation and welcome. The next object, a place to board, was readily obtained in the family of his predecessor, Dr. Potter, who, a few months previous, had died of consumption. The family consisted of the widow and her four children, situated on the cross street connecting the two parallel streets before described. This having been the location of a former physician, well known to the inhabitants, was as eligible and prominent as the village afforded. He removed his effects from the family in Salmon Brook, where he had been so pleasantly domiciled, with feelings of regret. A mutual friendship and attachment were ever after maintained.

Dr. Pond now considered himself fairly initiated into the commencement of a respectable practice. Though not at first lucrative, it gradually became sustaining. But, withal, he felt much need of friendly encouragement, and an atmosphere of cheerfulness. One, depending on the favor and patronage of the public for support, is placed in an eligible position for observing the developments of human nature, and will often need a commendable share of forbearance and charity to sustain his equanimity.

Having formed the acquaintance of a number of intelligent young gentlemen who were freemasons, Dr. Pond became a member of St. Mark's Lodge, and in process of a few months, by unanimous request delivered an oration before the masonic body, on their celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, 24th June, 1819, at Salmon Brook, and on the following election of the lodge, he was chosen Master, and was reelected three consecutive years.

The meetings were monthly and tended to enlarge the circle of acquaintance and friendship.

The tone of religious interest in the community at that period, was not very high and scarcely up to the standard of the adjacent churches. A limited number were members of the Congregational church, but they were the best and most reputable part of the community and were sometimes called to withstand the aggressive movements of Universalism and infidelity.

Dr. Pond presented his letter from the church in Torrington to the church in Turkey Hills, and immediately identified himself with its interests. A weekly prayer and conference meeting was generally sustained and sometimes with considerable interest, but ordinarily supineness and indifference countervailed its religious influence. The circle of the doctor's professional acquaintance enlarged, until he could number among them, as special and reliable friends, Everest of Canton, Todd, of Farmington, Bestor, of Simsbury, Pierson, of Windsor, Pease, of Suffield and Sumner, of Hartford. Besides meeting with these gentlemen in professional consultation, he was accustomed to see them and many others in the county medical society. He was also repeatedly sent a delegate to the medical convention of the state, where the facility was still enlarged for professional improvement.

The financial and commissariat affairs of the state prison were entrusted to three commissioners called "overseers." Dr. Pond became acquainted with these gentlemen, and from his own, and the

influence of friends, he obtained the appointment of physician to the prison. This was an event of no small importance to him, conferring as it did, distinction and affording remuneration, though small then very acceptable. His business gradually extended around, until it reached in many instances, the adjoining villages of Rainbow Scotland, The Falls and Salmon Brook, and he was at length prompted to gratify his long deferred desire of entering into family relations. He therefore consummated his engagement with Miss Pluma Merrell daughter of Daniel Merrell, of Canton, and removed her to his home in Turkey Hills.

She was a woman of superior mind and of religious proclivities ever ready to enter into schemes of active benevolence, and particularly prominent in the society formed for the reformation of erring females in New York and in efforts in the Sabbath school. Mrs. Pond became the mother of two children, a daughter (the mother of two sons and a daughter in New York city), and a son in business with a family of two daughters and a son, in New Jersey.

In 1825, Dr. Pond was elected to the state legislature with a considerable degree of unanimity.

Politics was a subject which did not primarily occupy the attention of Dr. Pond. As a candidate of this election he was not consulted, he did not, however, deny that his vanity was somewhat stirred in the result.

Much of the business of the ensuing session of the legislature being entrusted to committees, the doctor was appointed upon four, two of which he was chairman. The consideration of many of these subjects occupied considerable time, and often elicited much interest in the investigation.

The session was a pleasant one, comprising among the members many former acquaintances, especially a young personal friend, representative from Waterbury, since a member of the senate. Allusion is made to Hon. Israel Coe, many years an enterprising manufacturer in Connecticut, whose business called him to a residence of some few years in Europe, but who is now, in the vale of years, retired to Bloomfield, N. J., where he exercises the office of a magistrate. Through all these years their friendship has been uninterrupted, and it is fain believed it will not cease in that better land.

Among the prisoners at Newgate was one of the few remaining aborigines of New England, a taciturn, inoffensive fellow, assigned to the shoe-making department. His crime was manslaughter, and

his sentence, imprisonment for life. He had already been incarcerated many years ; his forlorn, imploring look could not fail to excite sympathy and commiseration. On learning his history since his imprisonment, which was one of uniform submission and obedience, it became a question whether the demands of justice, or the law of humanity should be sustained. The keeper and the guard, with a number of individuals acquainted with this case, united in a petition to the legislature for his release. Dr. Pond submitted this petition to the house, and advocated its favorable consideration, and the petition was granted.

On the announcement of the news to the simple hearted Indian, that he was once more free, and could again breathe the free air of heaven, his joy and gratitude knew no bounds, and he wept like a very child. Dr. Pond could scarcely repress the swelling of his own heart in sympathy. If we are sometimes permitted to witness such occurrences in the midst of depravity, can we wonder that there should be joy in heaven over a sinner that repents?

The physicians of Connecticut of sixty years ago, were a social, friendly body, accustomed to hold meetings for mutual improvement and amusement. The county meetings were periodical, and, in Hartford county, attended with a good degree of punctuality. Members resorted to them as a relaxation from the toil and anxieties of professional occupation and a retreat, where the responsibilities, inseparable from a country practice, could be temporarily thrown off and where the genial countenance of a fellow physician gave assurance of readiness to rejoice at the narration of success in an important operation, or the favorable issue of a dangerous case of epidemic, or as readily condole in professional trouble and in a certain sense, obey the apostolic injunction to bear one another's burdens. Reading one or more papers on some medical or kindred subject was not an unfrequent occurrence and occasionally elicited considerable interest and discussion.

Formerly it was the practice to hold semi-annual meetings of the state medical convention, at which the graver interests of the profession were considered. This body consisted of three to five delegates elected from each county according to size. Of this body it was justly considered an honor to be chosen a member. Their sessions continued from two to three days and were held alternately at Hartford and New Haven.

Early on a May morning 1827, reading the news of the day, Dr.

Pond cast his eyes on the transactions of the state medical convention and was surprised to see his own name announced as a candidate for the honorary degree of doctor of medicine, at the ensuing commencement of Yale college in Sept. This to a physician would be considered an announcement of interest, applied to any individual of his acquaintance, but applied to himself, it would be likely to stir his feelings of gratitude and literary ambition and especially when it was considered that such men as Todd, Peters, Woodward, Sumner, Nathan Smith and other distinguished men, constituted the body conferring the honor. What individuals assumed the initiative in this compliment to Dr. Pond is unknown to him to this day.

The relatives of Dr. Pond were numerous, but none of them were situated in contiguity to him as to be of the least available benefit. The same was true with nearly all those of Mrs. Pond. But there were intelligent friends of the latter residing in New York, with whom was sustained a friendly intercourse, both by visits and correspondence. These friends often expressed a desire that the doctor would take residence in the city. This expression so entirely accorded with the desire both of Doctor and Mrs. Pond, that they at length subjected its feasibility to a deliberate and careful investigation, the result of which was a fair probability of successful issue. Arriving at such a conclusion, they began so to shape their affairs as to secure its consummation.

The intimate friends of Dr. Pond in Turkey Hills were not numerous but they were intelligent and valuable. On becoming acquainted with the doctor's intention to remove to New York, they manifested more feeling than was expected which stirred in response a deeper feeling in his own heart, than he was before aware existed there. Particularly was this the case with the young, pious, intelligent pastor of the little church of the parish. It was discovered that he had placed more confidence in his physician as an influential friend than wisdom would dictate, since, however well inclined to subserve his interest, unforeseen change of circumstances may destroy his power to do so.

Having arrived at a conclusion to remove to New York in the spring of 1827, Mrs. Pond with her two little children, accepted the invitation of her parents to take temporary residence with them until the doctor could prepare for them in the city. He hired an office in the immediate neighborhood, where on the 6th avenue, he subsequently occupied a house many years. Having arranged his

office, erected his sign and rendered himself generally conspicuous, he assumed a position of readiness to prescribe for the real or imaginary ills of citizen or denizen. Few, however, gave him opportunity to exercise his skill in restoring health to body or soundness to limb. For many consecutive months, he had at his disposal, more leisure than occupation. The doctor, however, did not pass his time in idleness. In the intervals of reading, he formed a number of valuable acquaintances.

After a few weeks' residence in the city, he was casually introduced to a young gentleman, a merchant in Maiden lane, a resident of Hudson street. This gentleman had received a polished education and his demeanor was very courteous and affable.

In the course of conversation it was stated that a small Presbyterian church had recently been organized and was worshiping in the basement of one of the public school buildings. He gave the doctor a warm invitation to visit them at their place of worship, on the approaching Sabbath. He accepted the invitation and found a small congregation, assembled on plain seats, with an extemporized desk for the preacher. The entire service of this little Christian body, made a favorable impression on the mind of Dr. Pond. Following its close were mutual recognitions which seemed very cordial.

The gentleman by whose invitation the doctor attended the service, was prompt to introduce him to the pastor and many members of the church, and with an easy frankness that banished constraint, and made one feel the freedom of his own domicil. Thus pleasantly introduced, though to a weak and infant church, Dr. Pond continued to worship with them for a number of weeks, until he felt identified with the congregation. In the meantime he was elected to the eldership, which was urged upon his acceptance with a degree of pertinacity, he did not feel warranted to resist. He therefore presented his letter from the country and embarked in their enterprise.

The pastor was a married gentleman of perhaps thirty-five years of age. He had conciliated the affections of his church, and indeed, harmony and Christian love appeared to pervade the entire congregation.

They were destitute of a suitable place of worship. The trustees held many meetings to devise the way by which they could build a house. While this was in progress, a Presbyterian church in Provost street, destitute of a pastor, pecuniarily and numerically feeble, but possessing a very convenient church building and a fine organ, communicated a cordial invitation to the little church to unite with

them and amalgamate into one body. The inception of the measure appeared like a providential interposition, and was received with unanimous approval. Arrangements of union having been adopted with favorable auspices, on the morning of the following Sabbath, the united body assembled at their house of worship, desirous to acknowledge, with gratitude, that "hitherto had the Lord helped them," and that His hand had led them — and for the encouraging attitude in which they were placed, to indulge the hopes of prosperity for the future.

Soon it became obvious to those who were critical in their observation, that the pastor was becoming less spiritually minded, less deeply interested in the prosperity of the church, and ere long the condition became too obvious to the most charitable to be denied.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, Simon Fraser, a native of the highlands of Scotland, of classical education, but corrupted and reckless principles, was installed thirteenth Lord Lovat. For numerous acts of treason against the reigning dynasty of England, he was after long concealment apprehended, transported to London and after a trial of ten days in the house of lords, was convicted, attainted and decapitated on Tower Hill at eighty years of age. For some reason, not explained, about 1827-8, the title of nobility, was said, was restored and advertisements inserted in various papers for the appearance of the heir. This development stirred up the enquiry of their pastor, who ascertained from records in his own possession that himself was the legal heir to the lordship of Lovat. This discovery completely addled his brain and secularized his affections, entirely disqualifying him for the discharge of all clerical duties. Yet in this condition he did not submit his resignation, nor request the church to unite with him in petition to the presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation, but requested leave of absence for six months, which to prosecute his investigations in England. This request was granted, though with misgivings of propriety.

A substitute was procured who discharged his duties nobly, but the attraction of cohesion was weakened, and the energies they exerted were heartless and devoid of that vigor which hope inspires. The material composing the church, however, was excellent, and full of those Christian principles which distinguishes the followers of Christ from other men; but their dawning hopes were being tried from a source so unexpected, that it was feared, instead of increase, an unavoidable disintegration would commence before the return of their pastor.

The motto of their church seal was "Nil desperandum, Christus

duce," and they still expressed confidence in this sentiment; but they could not necessarily discover the foot-prints of Christ in a course necessary to sustain this church in all the difficulties in which it was now involved. Notwithstanding discouragement, their number remained nearly intact till the return of the pastor from England. His report to the church was that the title of nobility of which he claimed to be the legal heir, was restored, but that it was involved in litigation, and that the estates formerly belonging to the title, were not yet restored.

In this condition, he presented his resignation of the pastorate, and united with the church in a petition to the presbytery for a dissolution of the pastoral relation. The process is unpleasant, and not unlike a case of divorce.

Then followed a period of a few months, in which there was a struggle for life, but which ended, as everyone foresaw, in dissolution. They scattered as sheep having no shepherd: yet, as convenience and other motives operated, they united with churches around them. Dr. Pond and a few others from the disorganized little church, landed with a small number who had procured the hall of a hotel, where they held sweet communion and worshiped God for a series of months. The entire number of church members amounted to nineteen.

This small number was constituted "the West Presbyterian church," and their names, with other memorials, were afterwards deposited under the southeast corner stone of the church building. Of this little church, Dr. Pond was constituted an elder.

The church was commonly known as "the Carmine street church." In this location they continued and prospered many years, and their membership increased to a multitude. At length the spirit of migration came over them, and they left their location in Carmine street, and obtained an eligible site in 42d street, near 5th avenue, where they erected an expensive church building, and have culminated into one of the most powerful churches in the city.

Some years after the disorganization of the Provost street church, the former pastor called on Dr. Pond and informed him that, after long and extensive litigation, he had obtained the title of nobility, but not the estates to sustain it. He appeared care-worn and in need of sympathy.

Late in 1846, with the violation of many tender attachments, Dr. Pond applied to the session of Carmine street church, for a letter of

dismissal to unite with the church in Houston street, believing that his Christian influence would be more useful in a feeble church, needing numerical and pecuniary aid, than in a cultivated one, full of members, with ample means of support.

He remained a member of Houston street church through the pastorates of Rev. Dr. S. Haines, Rev. R. S. Storrs Dickenson, and Rev. S. Ralston Smith. In the ministry of the last named clergyman, the church was disbanded, and the building sold to cancel debts which had long crippled its energies.

A surplus of a little less than two thousand dollars was entrusted to Dr. Pond and two others, with which, in their discretion, to aid feeble churches.

Nearly the entire church with the ex-pastor at their head, accepted the kind invitation of the Reformed Dutch church in 6th avenue, opposite Amity street, to occupy their house, at intervals not occupied by themselves. Here they continued, held by mutual attachments, until, after some months, Dr. Smith received a call from Broome street church, which, being accepted, was the signal for a general dispersion. Many united with the church in whose building, through their Christian courtesy, they had for months been worshipping. Dr. Pond remained with them with warm attachment, for about two years, and until, in the spring of 1860, he purchased a house and removed to it, in West 23d street. Here, through Divine mercy, he continues to the present time, 1877.

The doctor next presented his letter from the Dutch church, to Chelsea Presbyterian church, West 22d street, Rev. E. D. Smith, D.D., pastor. Here he continued his membership, until the dissolution of the church in 1870.

Dr. Smith is possessed of more than a common degree of eloquence and talents. From ill health, he was obliged to tender his resignation more than a year previous to the dissolution of the church.

At the suggestion of Dr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Rowell was installed colleague pastor, for about two years.

Soon after the dissolution of Chelsea church, Dr. Pond removed his church relationship to the North Presbyterian church, 9th avenue and 31st street, Rev. Thomas Street, D.D., pastor, who on account of the ill health of his family was dismissed in 1873, and in the same year, Rev. S. B. Rossiter was installed fourth pastor, and continues to the present time, 1877. The church has prospered under his ministry, and he is a highly popular pastor.

At the time of Dr. Pond's introduction to the little church worshipping in the basement of a public school building, his medical business was very small, but as his personal acquaintance became more intimate in the congregation, the members employed him as their physician. It is interesting to one concerned in an event, to witness how, in concatenation, one cause may operate on a second, and sometimes a third or more, to secure a result in one's favor. One disposed to recognize the hand of Providence in some results of personal interest, rather than the agency of his own sagacity, may often have opportunity to do so, in reminiscences of his own history.

In the summer following the spring of Dr. Pond's removal to the city, he formed the acquaintance of a young physician of fine education, who afterwards became a professor and a voluminous writer of celebrity. He had, for some days, been in medical attendance on a laborer, who, from a punctured wound in the foot, died of tetanus. The doctor obtained permission from some of the relations, to perform an autopsy, and requested Dr. Pond's presence. At the hour appointed, the physicians and an attendant repaired to the room of the deceased (the attic of a two-story house). The doctor, proceeding to the examination, made a crucial incision of the abdomen, and removed some of the viscera, I think the stomach, when a loud knock at the door interrupted and disconcerted the doctor. He went to the door, and holding it ajar, mildly expostulated with the intruder, who, in an obstreperous manner, demanded what he was doing. The doctor informed him that he was performing a necessary duty and would soon be done, and that no indignity or disrespect was intended or should be shown. At length, the irascible Hibernian was persuaded to withdraw.

The doctor returned to his post mortem examination, but scarcely had a half hour passed, before their ears were assailed by confused vociferations from the stairway, and immediately there emerged from the same a mixed mass of humanity, male and female, with a preponderance of the latter, armed with bludgeons, pokers and fire shovels.

If their imaginations had been excited to fury by the glowing representations of friends, what must have been their feelings from the ocular exhibition before them !

The lives of the doctors, for a while, were in imminent peril. The doctor who had been the attending physician, lost no time in making his way toward the door and stairway, exculpating himself with adroitness.

They next fell upon the assistant who was an Irishman, and therefore too well acquainted with his danger to remain a moment longer than necessity compelled. He wriggled his way toward the door and down the flight of stairs with all convenient expedition. Dr. Pond was now the only remaining victim of vengeance. It had been circulated in the crowd that he was not the principal offender, that at the worst he was but "*particeps criminis*." However this might modify, it would by no means avert personal violence; but an unexpected incident afforded him a much needed protection. A woman, whose child the doctor had recently attended through a dangerous illness, came forward in the crowd, and exclaimed, "He is a good doctor, and ye shall not harm a hair of his head." Notwithstanding her fiendlike surroundings, the woman appeared to the doctor like a guardian angel.

Often has Dr. Pond in his lonely thoughts reverted to this scene of danger, and always with gratitude to the brave and friendly woman who protected him in this time of peril. The doctor did not embrace this opportunity to form new acquaintances in this amiable group, but with all convenient expedition, left these dear friends to finish up their business in their own way. Making his way to the sidewalk he was astonished to witness the immense mob which filled the street many rods each way from the house. The city watch, then the appellation for police, formed a line in front of the house, and another in front of the physicians who made the examination. The reader may be at a loss to perceive what should be a cause adequate to stir up such a mob. In answer it may be stated, that the prejudice prevailing even the enlightened class fifty years ago, was vastly different from the liberal and scientific views which now prevail. Then, among the lower class of catholic Irish, a *post mortem* examination was considered an offence little less than a heinous crime. Hence the outrage of sentiment among them.

The increase of the mob became fearful, and its dimensions almost beyond precedent. In addition to the police, the mayor called out a military force of cavalry and infantry. Bishop Du Bois, the Roman catholic prelate, issued a pastoral, imperatively enjoining upon people of his denomination to deport themselves peaceably, disperse and resort to their homes.

The tumult gradually subsided without the perpetration of an open outrage, the poor, persecuted doctor, however, dared not occupy his own bed for many successive nights.

By report the house was haunted for years, to the serious loss of the proprietor in rent.

After three days, in the lull of the storm, an immense procession attended the funeral. By an absurd arrangement, the viscera of the deceased were carried in front of the procession, as a rebuke to the offending doctors. Thus, at length, subsided one of the most remarkable popular agitations of the day.

A period ensued, which, with leisure and opportunity, was embraced to extend the doctor's professional acquaintance, and improve it to advantage. He united with a literary club of limited membership, holding weekly communications for the relation, discussion and treatment of cases in practice. The meetings were held in alternation at the dwellings of the members. It is believed that these meetings were of signal mutual benefit in practical knowledge, to the members of the entire club.

At irregular periods of long distance (never oftener than three months) the club indulged in a supper given by a member, at which discussions took a wider range. Any literary subject was legitimate, provided it were not immoral. Occasionally, a paper on some professional subject was read, and then subjected to criticism and discussion. Also, each member, in rotation, assumed the editorial duty of producing one number of a medical magazine, which consisted of a single sheet of foolscap, in manuscript, issued monthly. This sheet afforded both instruction and amusement, and was always expected with interest. It was ordinarily made up, in part by contributions from the members. The editor's duty consisted chiefly in securing the completeness of the sheet.

At one meeting of the club, for which a repast was provided by a distinguished member, Dr. Pond was expected to present some poetical effusion, of which task he acquitted himself as follows:

EXCELLENCES OF THE ONION. (*Bombastic.*)

Ye piping Nine, ye song-inspiring train,
Ye dwellers fair in old Parnassus, deign
Your potent influence, inspire my soul,
That I your lofty numbers may control :
Or, as in nitrous oxyd, steep my brain,
That I your thrumming lyre, in lofty strain,
With bold, adventurous hand may brush, on theme
Which ne'er was subject of a poet's dream ;
On theme, tho' grand, no poet ever sung ;
The *Onion's* beauties rare, that urge my song.

In days of yore, when erst the Hebrew race
 In land of Nilus fix'd their dwelling-place ;
 Ere Moeris or Sesostris fill'd the throne,
 The Onion's gustful qualities were known.
 Emancipated from old Egypt's land,
 And scap'd oppression from the tyrant's hand,
 How long'd the chosen tribes again to bear
 The yoke of bondage, and affliction's care ;
 How long'd, their lives in servitude t'employ,
 So they their fragrant Onions might enjoy.
 This od'rous root from embyro minute,
 Its proud cerulean germ does upward shoot ;
 The crescent trunk no petals vain supply
 With gaudy umbrage ; no, it scorns to vie
 With sage or crocus, poppy, dill or fennel,
 Or any plant that grows in plain or dell.
 With native beauty, the majestic cone
 Canspicious shines in grandeur all its own.
 Full on its summit, with superior grace
 And broad rotundity sedate, the environs place
 A crown assumes, not such as monarchs wear,
 Beset with shining gems, and diamonds rare,
 Oft setting heavy on the wearer's head,
 Inducing frenzy and a restless bed ;
 Nor like the olive, bay or oaken crown
 Which orators and warriors of renown
 And poets fam'd, and sage civilians wear,
 Bestow'd for wisdom and for talents rare ;
 But chaste, unostentatious and demure,
 And stor'd with seed prolific, here secure.
 The foliated, smooth and bulbous base,
 As if it scorned its lowly native place,
 Heaves out its swelling sides of sheeny red,
 So that it scarcely makes the earth its bed.
 O, noble root ! how fit it is the fair, ¹
 Should for thy growth bestow their willing care ;
 Should weed thee, hoe thee, and with dext'rous toil,
 With their soft hands extract thee from the soil.
 Now fit for use, from epidermis freed,
 Or from th' external folds, if there be need,
 And smother'd, fried, or from the boiling pot,
 Plac'd on the gen'rous board, all smoking hot,
 Can aught — ye Nine — of culinary fare,
 However zested, with this root compare ?
 Can aught to equal tone or pleasant height
 Th' olfactory or lingual nerves excite ?
 Say not that odors from the citron grove

¹ In Wethersfield, on the Connecticut, large quantities of this vegetable were formerly cultivated by young ladies, probably in greater amount than in all the state beside.

That ripe on oriental Zephyrs move,
Or flavor of the orange, grape or pine
That ripen in a tropic sun, are fine ;
Say naught is fine, when in a parallel
The onion's sav'ry qualities we tell.
Fair was the subject, and the artist fair ¹
Who trac'd with magic skill thy beauties rare ;
Who, to preserve the mem'ry of thy name,
Gave symmetry and grace and living fame,
And, with a spell, few vers'd in painting know,
Bade semblance in perpetual verdure grow.

In the year preceding the visitation of the cholera, in the summer of 1832, the professional business of Dr. Pond had increased to a degree that required a horse and carriage to enable him to perform it. As the fell destroyer appeared in the city the latter part of June, the citizens were filled with consternation.

A physician, for the first time to meeting a patient with a dark, anxious, pinched countenance ; damp, cold, corrugated skin, raucus voice, and other forbidding appearances, might well be filled with apprehension.

Like this ; in most cases, however, lighter and milder, being easily controlled, was the experience of Dr. Pond for many consecutive weeks.

If prompt and suitable attention was given to the first aberration from a state of ordinary health, especially in case of a diarrhœa, with or without pain in the abdomen, the graver disease of which it was a precursor was ordinarily averted. In some cases, however, these premonitory symptoms were so very brief, that the physician did not see his patient before commencing or confirmed collapse had been ushered in.

The recollections of a series of weeks of Dr. Pond's experience during that fearful period of his life, are among a few painful impressions on the memory that will never be obliterated while life continues. During the prevalence of that epidemic, the medical calls on Dr. Pond were very numerous, especially in the night. It may be stated that from the 4th of July to the 24th of the following August, no night passed in which there was not at least one call for medical advice. It may be imagined that the amount of sleep must have been small in proportion to the demands of nature. Added to

¹ After the recitation of this ode, a resolution was passed to present the doctor with a painting of his subject. The artist selected was a lady.

the deprivation of sleep was the solicitude inseparable from the care of a disease novel and fearful in its character. As the malady progressed, its developments, in addition to what have been already enumerated, were profuse alvine evacuation of an appearance like rice water, followed by great prostration, cramp of the bowels and of the upper and lower limbs. Ordinarily there was great scantiness or entire suppression of the secretion of the kidneys. The pulse was nearly always small and weak. The intellect was clear, the thirst tormenting, and if freely indulged almost certainly followed by copious vomiting. When patients were seen under such circumstances, the result was ominous.

A case in point may be detailed. The doctor was urgently requested to visit a poor Irish laborer who lived in a low, damp cellar dark and comfortless. No appendage appeared in the apartment except a woman and three or four children, and as many rickety chairs. The poor man was on a low bed in a dark corner of the room tossing, sighing and vomiting. Mike was in a deep relapse of cholera.

At this time there was in the office of Dr. Pond a young gentleman, son of Col. Barber of Connecticut, pursuing the study of medicine. He took an interest in the case of poor Mike, and gave his personal assistance to relieve him if possible from his collapse. Appliances of medicine internally, and of heat to the surface, were used after persevering patience followed by some signs of reaction; the alvine evacuations became less frequent and less copious, the eyes began to emerge from their deep retreat in the sockets, and to assume their natural position, the blue and cadaverous appearance to give place to a natural expression, and the action of the heart to fill the artery at the wrist. In short, the patient began to assume the appearance of a *man*, which was by no means the case two short hours before. A calm sleep now supervened and operated like a cord. He soon recovered and returned to his ordinary labor.

A few weeks subsequent, he stopped the doctor's horse on the street, and said he had five dollars of which he urged the doctor's acceptance, stating that when he got more he would give it to him. The doctor informed him that in *his* case he had made no charge. His family at that time needed it more than he (the doctor) did, and that when he became fully able, he might pay. Mike showed his gratitude and kindness of heart by commending the doctor's skill and procuring his professional employment by his friends.

The doctor's student, after his graduation, removed to Milwaukee

Wisconsin, where he settled and was almost immediately elected a member of the legislature of the state, and speaker of the house, over which he presided with great dignity.

Let it be noticed, that amidst the consternation and delirium of fear which everywhere prevailed during this season of cholera, the familiar notes of the hand-organ could be heard in the streets, and we are inclined to believe that its influence may have been even salutary, tending to divert attention from the morbid and depressing influence of terror on the mind.

Shortly following Mike's case came a multitude of others that urgently demanded the professional service of Dr. Pond, and amidst this hurry, and his greatest need of help, he was deprived of the valuable assistance of his intelligent student. His relatives in Connecticut, under the influence of the all-pervading fear of contagion, imposed an imperative demand for his return home. Single-handed, therefore, the doctor was henceforth compelled to discharge his duty.

Among many interesting cases that came under the professional care of Dr. Pond, was one of an intellectual young gentleman of lofty aspirations for the future in life; his attack was violent and far advanced in collapse. On the doctor's second visit, he found that the entire family, filled with terror, had left the poor young man to take care of himself and die alone. The doctor administered his medicines and spent what time was in his power to bestow, in nursing him. At his third visit, which was not long after the second, the doctor found him still alone, but the struggle had ended; the young man now lay before him an inert mass. He, who but recently was so buoyant and cheerful, so full of hope for the future, had now closed his eyes on time and all its interests. The doctor adjusted the body of the young man properly on the bed, covered it with a linen sheet, and left the room with feelings of sadness.

Closely following the solitary death of this young man, was the case of a widow woman, whom the physician in attendance wished Dr. Pond to see with him, in consultation. The relatives of the patient had all deserted the house; the patient being in a state of advanced collapse, it was the united opinion of the physicians that there could be but one result, and that, not long delayed. A remarkable feature in the history of this case was, that as death overtook her in her solitary condition, her head was turned quite on one side. The body remained in this position two days, as could be plainly seen through a window in the apartment.

Although painful spasms, excessive thirst, irrepressible vomiting and profuse dejections, might at the same time harass and weary the patient, yet in all this trouble the mental functions were clear and unembarrassed, although there was often a strange manifestation of apathy in the result.

The abatement of this terrible scourge on our city afforded an opportunity, not unlike the passing over of a tornado, to appreciate in some measure the desolation it had left behind.

Of the various benevolent societies of which Dr. Pond was a member, may be mentioned the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of which he was one of the committee for drafting the constitution, as well as chairman of a Ward Advisory committee for a series of years. This is a society, of its kind, the most benevolent in the city.

For many years he was an acting trustee of the New York Public School Society, a trustee, and member of the finance committee of the Atlantic Savings Bank, and a member and physician of the New England Society. He was also a member and first president of the New York Medical Association, and one of the founders and fellow and for twenty-nine consecutive years, treasurer of the New York Academy of Medicine. For the faithful discharge of Dr. Pond's official duties, the Academy, upon his resignation of the treasurer'ship, passed a series of commendatory resolutions, which were published in the medical journals of the city, and a copy beautifully engrossed and framed presented to the doctor.

It may be stated with more distinctness, that the children of Capt. Elijah Pond by his first marriage were, Tryphena, born at Franklin in 1762, died in childhood; Lewis, born at Franklin in 1764, died at Whiting, Vt., in 1831; Olive, born at Franklin in 1771, married Simeon Keith, removed to Vermont, had two daughters, died in 1830; Esther, born at Franklin in 1773, married Aaron Harrington, removed to Vermont, had five sons and seven daughters; Lewis, son of Lewis and grandson of Capt. Elijah Pond, born at Whiting, Vermont, in 1808, removed to New Bedford, Mass., where he resided many years; he has recently removed to live with his son, Dr. Fred Lewis Pond, at Aurora, Ill. The latter is the proprietor and physician of a large and successful hospital establishment at Aurora.

Benjamin F. Pond, only son of Dr. James O. Pond, was one of a company formed in New York of about ten young men, that went to California for mining purposes, at the commencement of the gold excitement.

The party commenced operations in the mountains under many discouragements. Soon there commenced a disintegration in their company which continued until it gradually dwindled to two individuals, one of whom was Benj. F. Pond. These two continued to prosecute the object for which the company was formed until they obtained from those rugged mountains gold amounting in value to several thousand dollars each; at length they ceased to delve the earth for gold. From the mountains Mr. Pond made his way to Sacramento city and other inhabited towns and entered into various kinds of business, with various phases of success.

In San Francisco, he formed the acquaintance of a young gentleman by the name of Henry Wetherbee with whom he entered into mercantile and shipping business. They owned a line of ships that traded between San Francisco and Australia. Of one of these ships, the *Julia Ann*, Mr. Pond was the commander. On her return passage from Sydney (Australia) to San Francisco, when twenty-seven days at sea, in mid ocean, in a dark night, the ship, under full sail, ran upon a sunken coral reef, incorrectly laid down, on the chart. The ship and cargo were a total wreck, and five out of fifty-six on board, were lost. The returning light of the morning, revealed their standing to be a submerged coral reef, with land in the low distance, about ten miles away. They had but a single boat remaining and it was seriously damaged. How to transport this large number of individuals to terra firma, with the only means in their possession, became a problem of interesting solution. Their necessity was imperative. In addition to their boat, which would hold but a small number, they constructed a raft of materials from the ship and by diligence and perseverance, succeeded in transporting all safely to the shores of a desolate island or group of islands, where they remained eight weeks and from which they were rescued in a providential manner. An interesting narrative of the wreck and various incidents connected with it, was written by her commander, Capt. B. F. Pond. Notwithstanding the heavy loss on the ship and cargo, beyond what was covered by insurance, Capt. Pond was fortunate in being able to return to his parental home with so large a sum as between twenty and thirty thousand dollars.

After deliberate investigation, he became a partner in a cotton manufactory, Bloomvale, Dutchess county, and on the death of his partner, a few years subsequent, sole proprietor of the business.

While in Bloomvale, he married Miss Carrie, daughter of Mr. Henry Frost of Poughkeepsie.

A favorable opportunity at length presenting, he sold his property in Bloomvale and has become an active proprietor in a stock company, denominated the "Pond Manufacturing Company," Tenafly, New Jersey; which has become a lucrative enterprise. The children of Capt. and Mrs. Pond are two daughters and a son and they have been afflicted by the loss of a son and daughter.

Harriet Lemira, only daughter of Dr. Jas. O. Pond, was born in Connecticut and removed to New York city, with her parents in childhood. Her education therefore, which was liberal, was almost wholly received in the city. She married her third cousin Samuel Metcalf Pond, son of Hon. Samuel Metcalf Pond of Maine. He was industrious and persevering in business, until he fell a victim to that ruthless disease, the consumption of the lungs, which annually consigns so large a portion of our race to the land of silence. He died April, 1875, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Capt. Elijah Pond, some account of whose children, and other descendants, has been given in this sketch, was a man whose domestic proclivities and retiring disposition did not incline him to seek the notoriety which is so common a trait in town and hamlet in our land. His kindhearted, simple disposition prepared him to expect and receive more happiness in the bosom of his large family, than from all other sources. Mr. Pond did not make open profession of experimental religion, yet such were the influence of religious training and the Puritan atmosphere from which he emigrated, that the truths of Christianity were indelibly impressed upon his mind. He imbibed them as principles, by which, to some good extent, his course in life was guided. Hence may be seen why he inculcated upon the minds of his family, lessons from the shorter catechism, and the habit of attending public worship on the Sabbath, and why, also, he enjoined the commitment to memory, by his children, of the Decalogue by Moses.

Mr. Pond, according to town records of Wrentham (now Franklin) was born 1738, but from domestic records 1740. He died at Torrington, June, 1831.

His trust for salvation was in the atoning righteousness of crucified Saviour, appropriated by faith, as we firmly believe.

Mr. Pond's physical formation and development were excellent, such as with temperance and regular habits (and these he invariably observed) to secure good health and longevity.

His thorax was capacious, his shoulders broad, his height over five feet and ten inches, his countenance florid and clear.

REV. NATHANIEL ROBERTS,

Was born in 1704, in Simsbury, and was graduated at Yale college in 1732; and it is most probable that he studied theology with Rev. Jonathan Marsh of Windsor. He was ordained October 21, 1741, pastor of the Torrington church, having preached here, probably, nearly a year previous to being installed, and it is very likely he was the first and only candidate the new church had, as quite a number of the settlers were from his part of ancient Windsor. It is said also that Moses Loomis married his sister or near relative. He married Margaret, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Marsh of Windsor, and purchased and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Alonzo Whiting about half a mile north of the site of the first church, the house of worship where Mr. Roberts preached as long as he lived. By this marriage he was brother-in-law to Rev. Mr. Marsh of New Hartford and Rev. Mr. Heaton of Goshen. His wife Margaret died Oct. 1, 1747, and he married Esther, probably, daughter of Aaron Loomis, Nov. 7, 1748. Her father was one of the first settlers of the town on the farm next north of Mr. Roberts, now owned by Mr. Willard H. Barber. The Rev. Mr. Marsh of Windsor died Sept. 8, 1747; his daughter Mrs. Roberts died Oct. 1, same year, and her mother died Dec. 8, of the same year; which seems a little remarkable. When the church was organized, and Mr. Roberts ordained it consisted of seventeen persons, but others soon united and it gradually increased in membership and importance until some years after his decease, and was a church of considerable importance and strength at his death. There were no revivals under his ministry, and in 1741 and 2, when there was considerable religious awakening throughout New England, this society was too small to be affected by it.

Mr. Roberts was an eccentric man, characterized in the general by sincerity, honesty, and uprightness, and a little humor peculiar to himself. He was not an intellectual preacher, nor a great scholar, but sought by more practical lessons to guide the people in the way of shunning evil and doing some good. His religious life and teaching consisted more in avoiding and escaping evil, or as he would put it, "the devil," than in doing positive good, and this was the type of religion in that age, and was of great value so far as it went; a revival

of this kind at the present age would be hailed with joy. He believed in harmony with his age, in a personal devil, who went about not always as a roaring lion; and a burning hell, and the wrath of a holy God, and hence to avoid the last and keep out of the power of the two former he gave his counsels as a minister.

His preaching so much against the devil and his works was observed by the young who made some sport about it. On one Sabbath Joel Loomis, a young man sitting in the gallery at the side, and near the pulpit, scratched with a pin every time Priest Roberts said devil in his sermon, and reported the number of times, as being very large. This fact reached Mr. Roberts's ears before the next Sabbath and he guarded himself accordingly while preaching the next sermons, and as he closed, he turned and looking direct at the young man who was sitting in the same seat as the Sabbath before and said; "There young man, I have preached two sermons to-day and have not mentioned the name of your father once."

His motto was, "have nothing to do with the works of the devil," which would be advantageous to many besides ministers if we followed. On a certain spring Mr. Roberts had tapped his maple trees, but the weather proved unfavorable for several days until Sabbath morning when it became warm and very pleasant and the sap filled nearly all the troughs beyond all ordinary days. On Monday morning Mr. Roberts was seen going from tree to tree turning the sap out on the ground, with great vigor and decision, when the neighbor inquired; "Parson Roberts, what are you doing? why do you throw away your sap so? Ah! said he, "I'll have nothing to do with the works of the devil; nothing but sap, sap all day Sunday. I'll have nothing to do with the works of the devil," and on he went pouring out the sap, supposing that the devil made the sap run abundantly on the Sabbath for the purpose of tempting him, and he was so wary of his snares that he purposed not to be caught in the trap even though it was a sugar one.

It may be proper in this connection to relate an occurrence that took place in connection with the Torrington church, which illustrates the doctrines and opinions held on the subject of the human personality of the devil, and his real appearance on earth. A man by the name of Culver, while engaged in the field for Caleb Lyman, was addressed by a stranger, a colored man who came along the road with the inquiry, if he was satisfied with his employer and the wages he was then receiving? To which he replied that he was quite well

pleased but that if he could do better he should be glad to do it. Upon this the stranger promised to obtain work for him with much better wages, if Culver would write his name in a book which the stranger carried ; and advised him as he had no ink to prick his arm with a pin and write his name with the blood. This Culver did, and the stranger fixed a day, at a future time, when he would call for him and take him to his new work, and urged it upon his mind to be sure and be ready at the day specified. The stranger then went on his way, and Culver after reflecting on the subject became much exercised as to the transaction ; left his work and followed the man to find if possible where he went to, and if others had been engaged as himself for work. After diligent search for several days, and nothing could be heard of the man, neither as to where he came from nor whither he went, Culver gave the report that he had sold himself to the devil and on a certain day he must be ready to go with him without fail.

The church became interested in the matter ; much talk was had on the subject ; a day of fasting and prayer was appointed to be held on the day that was set for Mr. Culver's departure with the stranger, and at the appointed time the church assembled with the unfortunate man who seemed to think his last day of happiness had come. Mr. Culver was placed in the gallery of the church and a very strong man at the head of the stairs, armed with a heavy club, and another man of equal ability and armor at the foot of the stairs, to defend the innocent and beat off the devil, if he should come according to agreement.¹ The fast was held, and when the sun had set, and therefore the day gone, the two strong men accompanied Mr. Culver to his home and left him safe and delivered from the devil. From that day to this Torrington people have neither heard nor seen anything of Culver. No one ever knew what became of him. This story is well authenticated by the oldest people in such number as to preclude any doubt, and it was published in a Litchfield paper about forty years since, when there were many living witnesses to the occurrence.

This personality of the devil, with ability to appear in all forms and shapes and for any and all purposes under the sun, to do that which

¹ Jacob Strong is said to have been one of the men who stood at the stairs. He died in 1776, and therefore the occurrence took place in Mr. Roberts's pastorate and in the old church.

was both good and bad, was most fully received in the early history of the colonies, as is attested by many court records still preserved in the Connecticut State Library ; a considerable number of which are by far too immodest to be written in a book.

There was a very dry season during Mr. Roberts's pastorate and a day of fasting was appointed and the people were to assemble at the church to pray for rain. At the appointed time minister Roberts took his over coat on his arm and started for the church. Some one asked him why he took his overcoat. "I tell you I shall fetch her!" "I tell you I shall fetch'er," and before he reached home it did rain heavily.

On a Sabbath Parson Roberts was returning from church, and when about half way from home he came upon three large bears which climbed a tree by the side of the road. He hastened home, obtained his gun ; returned and shot two of them, the other escaping into the woods.

After the parson was married, there came an alarm of the coming of the Indians, and his wife being a slight woman with poor health he took her on his back and carried her to the fort, a distance of over a mile, with ease and safety.

Parson Roberts was quite a farmer, but his peculiarities were seen as well on the farm as in the pulpit. He had one lot of about three acres that he devoted year after year to the raising of geese ; keeping large numbers of them most of the time, and the lot held its name the goose lot, until a few years since, when tobacco took the place of the geese.

In his later days Mr. Roberts had a spell for doing some important work and quietly said to some one, "don't invite grandpa Hill he'll eat mor'n he'll arn." Mr. Hills (Benoni) heard of it and went but took his dinner, and at the close of the work, he said, "well Mr. Roberts I didn't eat more than I earned."

He had one daughter, and Doctor Bellamy's son came to see her having on his father's boots. When Mr. Roberts met him he said "who be you," and he replied, "I am Doctor Bellamy's son." "Ah," said Mr. Roberts, "I thought I knew the boots."

It is said that he had a troublesome case of discipline in his church and the man was generally believed to be guilty, but after repeated trials the testimony was insufficient to convict him, and at the closing prayer he made this remarkable reference of the case to the higher tribunal. "We believe O Lord, this man is verily guilt

but we fail to detect his wickedness. If, as we fear, he is guilty, we pray thou wilt bring him to repentance, or permit him to sin more, that we may be able to deal with him according to his deserts."

In the scenes introductory to the American Revolution, he was a conspicuous patriot, and was very much dissatisfied with the premier of Great Britain. In one of his public prayers, he is reported to have offered this prayer: "Great God, we pray thee remove that Lord North from office, by death or otherwise." He did not, however, live to see the great triumph of his country, for his ministry and life were terminated in 1776.

REV. WARREN H. ROBERTS,

Was the son of Pelatiah and Sarah Roberts, born in the town of Torrington, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1826. At an early age he manifested a strong desire to obtain a thorough education and prepare for a professional life, but being entirely dependent on his own unaided effort, was not able to enter upon this course at so early an age as he desired.

He prepared for college at the Wesleyan academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1856. Was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, at the time of graduation.

Was ordained to the priesthood by the same bishop in 1857. Was made a Bachelor in Divinity by Kenyon college.

The ministry of Mr. Roberts embraces a period of a little over twenty years, most of which has been spent in the principal cities of Illinois and Indiana. For a short time he was rector of one of the churches in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.

More than five hundred persons have been brought into the church through his ministry. He has held many prominent and responsible offices in the church, having represented the diocese of Illinois three times, and the diocese of Indiana once in the Triennial conventions of the Episcopal church in the United States. He is now a member and president of the standing committee of the church in the diocese of Indiana, and rector of St. John's church in the city of La Fayette in the same diocese.

He married Irene Sophia, daughter of Ralzamon Loomis of Charlestown, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1853. She has been a great help to him in his ministry, being a woman preëminently fitted for the position of the wife of a clergyman.

NELSON ROBERTS,

Son of Henry and Chloe (Bunn) Roberts, was born Sept. 22, 1814, and worked on his father's farm in Torrington until twenty years of age. He then taught a district school one term and then attended the seminary at Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y., three terms. On returning to Torrington he taught school in the north district, where he had resided all his life. Proving himself a good disciplinarian, of quality sometimes needed, he continued to teach with success the school nine consecutive winter terms. The school then numbered from sixty to eighty scholars, and many of them grown to manhood. Of his remembrance of this school Mr. Roberts says: "Since then my fellow citizens have shown their confidence in me by appointing me to positions of trust, but this is not as satisfying to me as to know that many of those boys who attended school at the old school house in 'Green Woods street' have made successful and honorable men. In 1841, he married Charlotte daughter of Ralzalomo Lomis of Charlestown, Ohio, but formerly of Torrington. He continued as a farmer until 1849, when he engaged in the grocery and dry goods trade at Burrville and remained there fourteen years. During the war, he was engaged two years in the milk condensing business in Penn. At the close of the war he returned to Conn. residing about one year in Wolcottville and three in Winsted, and in 1870, he removed to Vineland, N. J., and has been engaged mostly in raising fruits for the New York market.

In 1846, he was elected representative to the legislature from Torrington, and was reelected in 1847 and in 1855. In 1866, he was elected state senator for the 15th senatorial district.

Soon after going to Vineland, in 1871, he was elected a member of the county board of "Chosen Freeholders" a board having charge of much county business, and has been elected to this office every year since.

In 1872, he was made chairman of the township committee (Selectmen) and has been reelected to that office every year since.

While in Burrville his first wife died in 1858, and in 1859, he married her sister Chloe A. Loomis, a graduate of the Granville Episcopal Female Seminary, of Ohio.

Mr. Roberts has two sons, children by his first wife, who reside in Winsted. Harvey L., was chosen representative from that town to the legislature in 1871, and in 1873, was elected state senator for the 15th district.

JESSE B. ROSE,

Son of Bela and Mary (Brockett) Rose, was born in the town of Wolcott, Ct., on Pike's hill, afterward more familiarly known as Rose hill, Jan. 10, 1821 ; the place being one of those so numerous in the state from which a most interesting and charming view is had in every direction. The grandfather of Mr. Rose was from Branford, Ct., and his ancestors from Massachusetts, where they were among the early settlers and influential people. Mr. Rose's father was a farmer of moderate means, all obtained by his own exertions in unremitting toil ; and in this toil the young Jesse B., had shared to a large extent before he reached the age of sixteen years, at which age his advantages for education in the public schools closed.

At this time upon the direction of his father he went to Waterbury and engaged in the employ of Mark Leavenworth, in work about the home and what time could be spared he worked in Mr. Leavenworth's button shop. To indicate how small an occurrence changes the life path of an individual, whether for weal or woe, unknown, it is proper to relate why Mr. Rose did not continue in the button shop. It was in the hard times of 1837, and Mr. Leavenworth was in straitened relations as to his business, and in arranging some money matters which were troublesome, he sent Jesse to Litchfield with horse and carriage, directing on his return to drive the horse to the shop where he (Mr. Leavenworth) could use him. The journey was performed ; the horse driven to the post at the shop and tied according to orders, and Jesse went in and having delivered his message stood waiting for further orders while Mr. Leavenworth examined the papers brought to him. In a little time Mr. Leavenworth said : " What did you drive the horse here for ? " " Because you directed me to. " " I told you to leave him at the house, its a lie, " said Mr. Leavenworth. Quietly Mr. Rose replied, " Mr. Leavenworth, you told me to drive the horse down here so that you could use him, " and then retired from the room, but did not go to Mr. Leavenworth's house to do the work that evening as had been his custom on other days. Mr. Leavenworth sent his men after Mr. Rose in various directions but he was not to be found. The next day he went home, and before night seeing Mr. Leavenworth's carriage coming he fled to the woods where he remained until evening and then returned home. His mother said, " where have you been, we have been looking for you all round. Mr. Leavenworth's

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man has been to prevail with you to return." He said "I'll never work where they say I tell a lie." The next day his father said rather sternly, "Jesse, if you will not work for Mr. Leavenworth, you must find some other place; whereupon Jesse B. tied all his goods in a pocket handkerchief and leaving home, never to return as a resident, directed his steps to Bristol which was about five miles distant. What he should do, what kind of employment he might find, or where he might find lodgings even for a night, he knew not, but the world was before him, he loved, and felt ambitious to work and secure his own living and therefore was neither discouraged nor gloomy although he felt lonely in the world. At Bristol he applied at the woolen mill, and engaged himself as an apprentice until he should become twenty-one years of age.

Immediately after he became twenty-one, he was employed in the woolen mill at Naugatuck as foreman of the carding room, where he remained nearly two years, and was afterwards employed in Terryville, Bristol and Plymouth Hollow, in the same department. He came to Wolcottville under the employ of W. R. Slade, in the Union Manufacturing company, and after working here about six months the mill was consumed by fire, but was soon rebuilt. He occupied the position of foreman of the carding room until 1850 when he became a stock owner, and superintendent of the manufacturing work, on the mill. In 1873, he was chosen president of the company, still having supervision of the work. He was elected representative to the legislature in 1877. He has now been in Wolcottville nearly thirty years, and is one of the principal stock owners of the woolen mill, and it is doubtful if all his goods could be tied up in a pocket handkerchief as when he first went to Bristol. So much for steady persevering industry.

FREDERICK J. SEYMOUR,

Son of Samuel and Lucy (Taylor) Seymour, was born Oct. 14, 1821 in Wolcottville, where he still resides, and where he has been intimately connected with manufacturing enterprises which have given to Wolcottville some of its impulses to prosperity. He has been interested thirty years in the manufacture and production of metals and metal goods, as a specialty connected with the production of brass and german silver wares. He was engaged with the Waterbury brass company, continuously from the year 1847 to 1862, and during the later years of that time held the position as superintendent.

Early in 1862, under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 volunteers, he gave up this position for the purpose of raising a company of men for the service in the fourteenth regiment, C. V. ; was elected first lieutenant, and in August of the same year the regiment to which his company belonged was ordered to the front as part of the Morris brigade of French's division of Sumner's corps, of the army of the Potomac, and participated in nearly all the engagements of that eventful year. He was promoted to be captain of Company G, of the same regiment for good conduct at the battle of Antietam, his commission bearing date of the anniversary of that celebrated battle. In December of 1862, and after the battle of Fredericksburg, he was attacked by typhus fever, which after partial recovery, was followed by fever and ague, and was recommended for discharge by the medical director of the division to which his regiment belonged, and on the 24th of December, was honorably discharged for disability.

After returning home, and after recovering his health to a considerable extent he began to look about for some business enterprise in which to engage, and although he had a standing invitation to return to the Waterbury company, yet he concluded to enter upon some enterprise for himself, or where he should have a more special interest. Hence in the spring of 1863, he became the pioneer of certain manufacturing enterprises in Wolcottville, which have been followed by great advantage and prosperity to the place as well as to individuals. At that time Wolcottville was in a state of almost unbroken sleep, if not approaching decay, property of every description being at its lowest mark. Almost every manufacturing enterprise in and around the village had closed, and several had closed in bankruptcy ; the woolen mill and brass mill held on, but the latter held by doing almost nothing.

The Wadhams manufacturing property was purchased in April by Mr. Seymour, and the Seymour Manufacturing Company organized, and the manufacture of upholstery, hardware, and other metal goods of a similar character was commenced. In 1866, this company was consolidated with the company then known as the Turner and Clark Company, and later and during the same year consolidated with and absorbed the Judd Manufacturing Company of New Haven, and the name of the company became the Turner, Seymour and Judd Company, and this again in 1873 was changed to the Turner and Seymour Company.

It was during Mr. Seymour's investigations of the manufacturing interests in Wolcottville, and in consequence of them that the attention of Mr. L. W. Coe was turned to, and his purchase of the brass mill property finally made ; the consequences of which, because of the success of that enterprise, have been very advantageous to the community.

Mr. Seymour has been actively engaged in business during a notable period in the history of the development of manufacturing enterprises in this country and has made many improvements in metals and appliances for working metals; among the most notable is the improved machine for spinning metals; nearly all sheet metal shell work used in this country for chandeliers and lamps being made upon these machines, nearly forty being now in use. He has secured many patents on improvements, some of them having been used with success, others superseded by later inventions; and of the study of these improvements there seems to be no end.

REV. HENRY MARTYN SHERMAN,

Son of Charles H. and Lydia (Crowfoot) Sherman of Bridgeport was born June 26, 1838. He prepared for college at West Port academy, a classical school of South Port, Ct. He then took a theological course of study at the Berkeley Divinity school at Middletown, Ct., and was ordained deacon in the Episcopal church, May 25, 1864, and priest March 8, 1865. His first charge was in Colchester, Conn., where he organized a parish and built a church. After laboring there six years he became rector of Trinity church at Tariffville where he remained also six years and built a church. He became rector of Trinity church in Wolcottville September 1, 1876 and is successfully and energetically prosecuting the work for which he was ordained.

ELISHA SMITH, ESQ.,

Was born in Farmington, Ct., August 14, 1751, and came to Torrington when about twenty-one years of age. He married Lucy, daughter of Aaron Loomis Jr., Nov. 25, 1773, and made his home with his father-in-law; his wife, probably, inheriting most of the homestead; the house standing on the east side of the road. He afterwards built, on the west side of the road, the house still standing, it being the present town house. It was a commodious, and ample farmer's house, and still proclaims somewhat the dignity it possessed when its builder and first occupant resided in it.

Probably no man has enjoyed higher honors and had them continued longer to him, in this town, than Elisha Smith Esquire. He was elected representative the first time in 1786, and the last time in 1812, one year before his decease, and he was continued in that honor a large proportion of the intervening years, twenty-six in number.

It is said that when his name was left off the ticket in 1813, tears expressed the sadness of his heart at the inevitable decline of his su-

of honor and association, which so long had been at its noon, with so clear a sky.

He was town clerk eighteen years, to the time of his decease. He was justice of the peace about the same number of years as town clerk, and served in many other positions of public trust, during the last thirty-seven years of his life, beginning particularly in the revolutionary war.

During the time of the laying out and constructing of the turnpikes through the territory, the town was in litigation with the turnpike companies, and against other road projects, and Elisha Smith was the chosen agent of the town in nearly if not quite all those cases, showing that in such matters no man was regarded as well qualified as he to defend, and secure the rights of the town. This was a great compliment to his knowledge of legal matters as well as the command he had of the confidence of the people. Nor was it because squire Smith was so conservative that he was chosen as the fit agent to keep the town from spending a dollar towards improvements, that he was thus selected, for he is said to have been one of the most enterprising and spirited men of his day, and this is corroborated by the style and appearance of his own dwelling and farm.

Taken as a whole he was one of the most intelligent, reliable, and serviceable men the town ever had, and in return it did well in bestowing upon him its confidence and honor to a greater length of time than any other citizen in the territory.

His useful and honored life closed January 9th, 1813, at the age of sixty-two years.

His widow, Lucy (Loomis) Smith survived him thirty-four years, dying in 1847, at the house of her son-in-law in Wolcottville, General Abernethy, aged ninety-one years. She was a remarkable woman ; noble in character, benevolent in her disposition, possessing a great memory, even to the close of life, and an agreeable personal appearance. General Abernethy called her his *Dictionary* for if he failed to remember, or wanted to know of things in the past history of the town or country, he went to her, and with such unfailing success as to merit the appropriated name. She was the youngest of those four daughters of Aaron Loomis Jr., who married so remarkably well ; their husbands all being honored with public office, and possessed reliable, distinguished characters, and whose names were Caleb Lyman, Wait Beach, Rial Brace and Elisha Smith. And of these daughters it may properly be said there was not "a black sheep in that flock," neither as to character, nor as to "luck" in marriage.

CHARLES B. SMITH,

Son of Nathaniel and Harriet (Winchell) Smith, was born in 1810 ; and educated, and trained in his father's store to be a merchant. He possessed well balanced and noble qualities of mind, and a fine personal appearance. He also possessed musical talent and during many years, as a young man, presided at the organ in the old Torrington meeting house and a few years in the new house, and thereby greatly

aided the Rev. Mr. Goodman in the Sabbath services of the house of the Lord. About 1840, to '42, Mr. Smith came to Wolcottville and engaged in mercantile business for himself, in the old store on the south side of the bridge; now the Coe furniture building, where he continued in business.

He also devoted much attention to raising of sheep on his farm in the edge of New Hartford, and also considerable attention to cattle. He or his father purchased of a Winsted farmer one of the first or the first Devonshire cow that was brought to this part of the country; and this cow, after remaining on the farm a few years was purchased by John Brown (the hero of Harper's Ferry) and taken to western or northern New York, to improve the stock of that region. After the death of Mr. Smith's father, he also continued that farm for the purpose of raising sheep and cattle. (Capt. John Brown purchased many sheep and cattle) of Mr. Smith. On the post in the barn now standing in the rear of Mr. Nathaniel Smith's brick house, now owned by Stanley Griswold, is the following record made by Capt. Brown of the sheep he bought probably at one time; 35 rams, 104, 50 ewes, 128; 80 ewes (probably of another sort) 158; the whole amounting to \$385. On another post there is another column of figures amounting to 762, but whether these mean animals or dollars is not shown; in either case the sum was considerable; and reveals somewhat the extent of farming done by Mr. Smith.

He was also employed as agent to buy wool in the United States for a manufacturing company in Rhode Island. This business took him from home some two or three months in a year, and thereby he became familiar with the wool growing business throughout this country and Europe. Hence he imported sheep from Europe, and was constantly improving the quality and quantity of wool on his own farm, and selling sheep to wool growers in many parts of the country, specially the southern and western states.

In consequence of this, John Brown, while engaged in the wool business, was accustomed to call on Mr. Smith, once, twice and sometimes thrice in a year to buy wool and sheep for the west and other markets. These visits are well remembered by Mrs. Smith, who says the old captain was a marvelous "persevering man, always on the go, never still, never idle. He would be up at four o'clock in the morning or earlier, and off to the lot to examine sheep he was out all day in rain or fair weather; never stopping for anything, scarcely his meals, and frequently not even those." Three or four hours of such seemed sufficient for him, and he was ready for a marvelous amount of "go and come" or nervous endurance.

Charles B. Smith was a man of good business ability, of unusual enterprise as a farmer, and of noble and honorable character.

He died March 31, 1861, leaving a widow and three daughters, but one of the daughters is still living.

JEREMIAH SPENCER

Was born in Bolton, Ct., Feb. 5, 1770, and died in Torrington Oct. 22, 1863, and was consequently 93 years 8 months and 17 days old. In the winter of 1775 and 6, his father removed to Wyoming, taking with him six of his eight children, Jeremiah among the rest, the

being but one younger than he. In the summer after their removal the father died of small pox.

On the 3d of July 1778, occurred the terrible battle and massacre of Wyoming, in which the two eldest sons were killed, leaving the widow with four children, who left the house at midnight, when the alarm reached them, hastened to the river, and, with many others, made the best possible speed for Harrisburg, where the eldest daughter was taken sick, by which they were delayed about two weeks, after which they started on foot for their old home in Bolton, crossing the Delaware at Easton, the Hudson at Newburg, and on the fifth of September reached the Connecticut at Higley's ferry, having been over five weeks on the journey, the whole of which Jeremiah performed without hat, coat, or shoes.

Mr. Spencer was in his ninth year when they were driven from Wyoming, and though not in the battle, nor a witness of it, he was old enough to retain a vivid recollection of the trying scenes through which he passed, and during the more than sixty years which he spent in Torrington, he loved to repeat to interested listeners the tale of his sufferings on that long and dismal journey, though his lot was pleasant compared with that of the people who came directly through the wilderness, or "shades of death," as it was emphatically called for many years.

He joined the church in Torrington on the fourth day of July 1858, just eighty years from the day he left Wyoming. He was kind and affectionate in his family, pleasant and affable in his intercourse with the world, upright in his dealings; in short an humble, sincere Christian, and an honest man.

DR. BELA ST. JOHN,

Was born in Wilton, Fairfield county, Conn., May 19, 1827. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Norwalk, Ct., are traced back to William the Conqueror. As a family they have been noted for their firmness to their convictions of what was right, even though the right was with the minority. It is said of the doctor's father that when criticised at a church meeting because he alone advocated and voted for some measure, he replied, if I am wrong I ought to be alone, if right I am not ashamed to be alone.

The doctor early manifested a pleasure in taking care of the sick and relieving human suffering, but from circumstances over which he had no control, he was, in 1851, compelled to relinquish the study

of medicine and enter upon the practice of dentistry, with the late Doctor H. V. Porter. In 1857, in Danbury, Ct., he made the first set of teeth on a rubber plate ever made in Fairfield county, and in 1860, he made the first set made in Litchfield county. He has lately secured a patent for a new plate and tooth, said by all dentists to be the best thing yet invented, and for which patent he is offered a liberal price.

In 1856, he entered the office of the late Dr. William E. Bucklin in Danbury and began the study of homeopathic medicine, and afterwards attended lectures at the New York Homeopathic Medical college. When he came to Wolcottville homeopathy was a new word, and only a thing to be laughed at, there being only two persons in the village who used strictly homeopathic medicines. So much prejudice existed in the community that during the first year or two persons on different occasions refused to go for the doctor when requested to do so by their sick neighbors. Others said, if he came into their yards or houses they would kick him out, and various expressions of the kind; all indicating only the opposition to that system of practice. It was a frequent occurrence for persons to go to the sick and inform them and their friends of the dangerous course they were pursuing in trusting to a homeopathic physician, and in one case the doctor was dismissed by a neighbor without the knowledge of the patient or his family.

But quietly and devotedly the doctor has pursued his profession until he has a large proportion of the practice throughout the region, and the general sentiment in regard to this system of practice is greatly changed from that of ten years ago.

REV. JACOB HURD STRONG,

Was born December 26, 1828, in the town of Haddam, Ct., in the ecclesiastical society of Middle Haddam, and was the son of Dea Anson and Clarissa (Hurd) Strong. His paternal grandfather was David Strong of East Hampton, Ct., and his maternal grandfather was Jacob Hurd of Middle Haddam.

In his sixteenth year he was received to the communion of the Congregational church of his native place, and at seventeen, he commenced his preparatory course, fitting for college at Brainard academy in his native town. He commenced this course having the purpose of becoming a minister of the gospel, and completed this preparation at Monson academy, Mass., in the summer of 1851, and in the

autumn following entered the Freshman class in Williams college. Here he was graduated in 1854. In the following autumn he became connected with the Theological Institute of Connecticut, then located at East Windsor hill, where he was graduated in July 1857.

Mr. Strong was licensed to preach the gospel by the Franklin association at West Hawley, Mass., May 14, 1856, a little more than a year before completing his theological course. In September, following his graduation at the seminary, he was invited to preach at New Preston, in the village society, where he was ordained pastor December 23, 1857. Soon after, an unusual religious interest prevailed in the community, and as the result twenty-seven were received to the church on profession during the year, of all ages from fourteen to fifty.

He continued pastor of this church until May 1862, when this relation was dissolved by the consociation. In August following he received an invitation to preach at Oxford, where he was installed February 11, 1863, where he continued until 1865 ; it being during the war of the rebellion. He preached his first sermon in Torrington November 12, 1865, where he was not installed but continued as acting pastor until 1869. During his labors here, on the week of fourth of July, Rev. J. D. Potter held meetings with him and his church five days, and considerable religious interest followed ; and as the result, twelve united with the church. Mr. Strong succeeded in raising by subscription two thousand dollars, to replace that amount, which had been used of the permanent fund of the society.

As the result of mutual advice, the incipient steps were taken, during his labors here, for removing the church edifice to Torrington hollow, where it is now located. On the last week in September, 1869, Mr. Strong left his parish accompanied by his wife and youngest child, to go to California, not knowing but that he might return, and resume his labors. During the next six months he resided in Oakland, Cal., and preached as he had opportunity in different places. In March the next, was invited to preach in Soquel, Santa Cruz Co., located on Monterey bay. Here he was installed over the Congregational church, August 7, 1870, where he remained until the first of July, 1875. Having resigned this relation, he removed to Santa Cruz, a distance of three miles where he conducted a classical school until the next spring. In April 1876, he went to Ferndale, Humboldt county, and organized in that place a Congregational church and society, and engaged in earnest labor in a rapidly increasing community. The health of his wife has very much improved, and he thinks it a kindly divine Providence that guided him and his family to that climate, and the good work which he is enjoying in that land far away from the home of his early days.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,

Son of Ebenezer Taylor of Litchfield, came to Torrington a short time before his marriage in 1775. His father-in-law Noah Wilson gave him and his wife five acres of land near the river, on the west

side, a little distance above the old saw mill ; the site now occupied by an old barn, at the foot of Allyn, and corner of High streets. Mr. Taylor was an active, energetic, successful farmer and business man, and made himself well known throughout the town, as such, in regard to all public matters. He identified himself with the Torrington church about the time of the building of the second meeting house ; was elected to office in the military company after the Revolution. He purchased a share in the Wilson's mill, and engaged more specially in the lumber business and clearing the pine swamp, and probably had an interest in the first and second carding machines on the river. He and his wife owned considerable land in the pine swamp at the time of his decease, some of which was partially cleared in the neighborhood of the bridge on Main street, and he had made some preparations for building a tavern on the site of the Allen House, and most likely had made preparations for building the house occupied by his son-in-law Rockwell about 1805 or 6.

When the Torrington turnpike was surveyed in 1800, he was, probably, the most thorough, and capable business man in the vicinity of what is now Wolcottville, and for this reason was sought for and employed by the turnpike company to build that road. It was while engaged on this road, blasting rocks that he was killed by a blast, which closed his energetic and useful life. Great energy and perseverance seem to have characterized his father's family. Two of his brothers and one sister went to Wyoming before the Revolution, and one, Benjamin, enlisted in that war. The original certificate of dismissal of Benjamin Taylor from that service, signed by George Washington is in the possession of Charles F. Brooker of Wolcottville, and reads as follows :

“ By his excellency, George Washington, Esq., general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States of America : These are to certify that the bearer hereof Benjamin Taylor, soldier in the second Continental regiment, having faithfully served the United States from June, 1777, to June 1783, and being enlisted for the war only, is, hereby discharged from the American army. Given at head quarters, the 9th of June, 1783.

GO. WASHINGTON.

By his excellency's command ; J. Trumbull, Jun., Sy. registered in the books of the regiment, G. Curtiss, adjutant.

The above B. Taylor has been honored with the badge of merit, for six years faithful service.
H. SWIFT COLO.”

That was a sad day for the community around the old pine swamp when Joseph Taylor was killed. The mantle of business fell on Ann Wilson Taylor, and she was equal to the work which became

a necessity. Enterprising, energetic and of a business turn of mind, she took the work where Mr. Taylor left it; bought the John Brooker tavern and kept it as such, several years, then she and her son Uri, resumed the work her husband had commenced, and built a tavern, the first that stood on the site of the present Allen House, and made it their permanent home.

MRS. ANN TAYLOR,

Daughter of Noah Wilson, was born in 1751, and married Joseph Taylor in 1775, and was a woman of very decided intellectual ability, and moral character. She inherited from her father, that steady, straight forward, persevering character, that so definitely marked his whole life, and having been trained in the puritanic ideas of religion she continued in them to her latest day. The keeping of the Sabbath was a law never to be broken by her, and some of her grandchildren can tell of her requirements of them in this direction. Her memory was very tenacious and correct as she often demonstrated by acting as a concordance to the Bible, as she could direct where to find almost any passage in that book, and she could tell, it is said, most of the public occurrences that had transpired in the town from its first settlement, remembering what she had heard as well as what she had seen. She related many times to her daughter who is still living, in the possession of very excellent memory, also, when the Methodist ministers first began to preach at her brother's house, Abijah Wilson's, about 1787 or 8, and when the Baptists began still earlier to preach in the pine grove below Wolcottville, coming from Litchfield for this purpose.

Her brother William died very suddenly and she suspicioned that he had been taking mercury, as the cause of some peculiarity in his illness in the last twenty-four hours. Upon this she obtained the doctor's prescription, which being in characters she could not read, and then rode to Litchfield where she found a druggist that read it, and her suspicions were fully verified. He did not know that he was taking such medicine, and accidentally, or thoughtlessly, sat in a carriage while making a call a little time on a very damp day, and took cold in consequence, and his tongue swelled greatly, and he lived only about twenty-four hours after it.

Her husband had bought a yoke of oxen about a year before he died, and she knew that but a short time before his decease he went to pay the note. Some few months after his death the note was pre-

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CAPT. URI TAYLOR.

sented, without even any endorsement on it, and she refused to pay it, giving as a reason that there must be something wrong about it. In those days it was necessary to have witnesses to a note to make it legal, and upon examining this note carefully she judged that one witness's name had been cut off, upon which suspicion she made inquiry as to who signed the note, and after some weeks ascertained that the name of one witness was cut off; and this was probably done in order to cut off the indorsement. She then employed a lawyer who advised her to let the note come into court. The holder of the note surmised what the plan was and that the witness could be found whose name was cut off, and he abandoned the case and left the country. Such was the business ability and persevering energy of this woman.

When therefore her husband was departed the responsibility of the care of a considerable property, and business enterprises fell to her effort, and she was equal to the work placed before her. She did not stand in amazement repeating the forlorn expression, "What can a woman do under such circumstances?" but took the work where her husband left it, and went through with it for a number of years and then her son Uri became the leader, being qualified by the practical education received both by father and mother, and thus the name of honor and benevolences is theirs and will be for generations to come.

As to the disastrous consequences to physical life and moral character, of so much effort of mind and physical endurance the only answer necessary to be given is that she lived to be nearly eighty-seven years of age, possessed a quiet, contented spirit, and clear and valuable intellectual powers to the last. She died in 1838.

CAPT. URI TAYLOR,

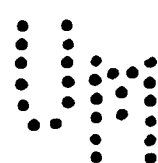
Son of Joseph and Ann (Wilson) Taylor, was born July 22, 1786 and was sixteen years of age when his father was killed by accident. His only brother was two years younger than himself, and hence much care and responsibility fell upon him, as to his mother's family and the business enterprises his father was engaged in at the time of his decease. Under the direction of his mother the plans of his father were carried forward with decided energy and success, and when he became of age, he moved forward in the same line of progress and improvement for the village and the town. From 1812 to 1830 there was probably no man that did as much directly for the improve-

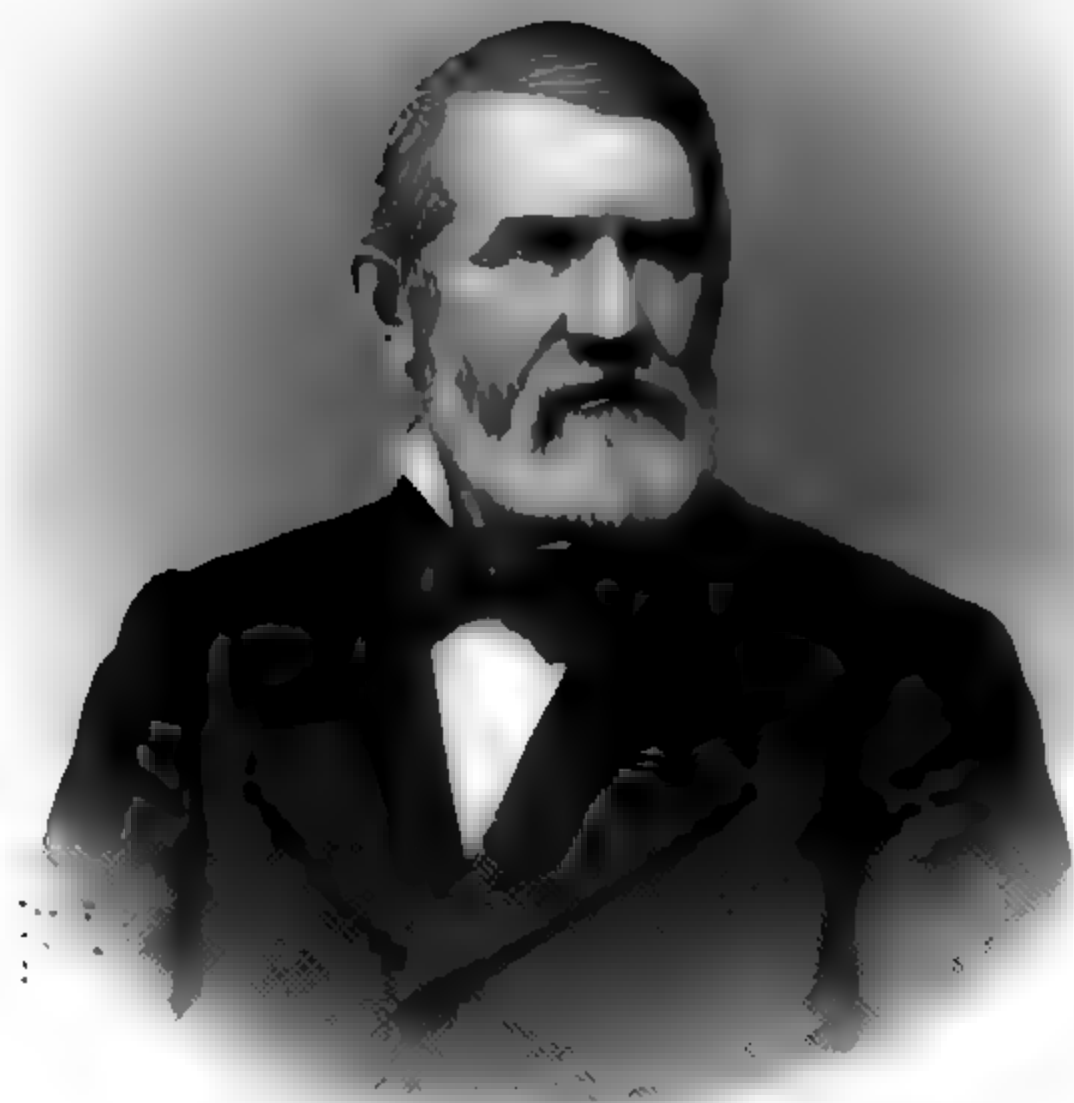
ment of the village as he, both as to work and cheerful good will, and also the use or giving of money. He was one of the first officers, if not the first one, of the village school district, and it is most probable that the first school house was built mostly at his expense, about 1814. He built several dwelling houses and sold them as purchasers came into the place, and also put up buildings at the requirement of others. About 1819, he with his mother erected the hotel called, the Taylor House ; now the Allen House ; and in it conducted the hotel many years. His mother and he had kept the tavern at the John Brooker house south of the bridge from about 1806, until the erection of the new one, and therefore were not new hands at the business.

About 1827, perhaps earlier, he commenced the work which resulted in giving to Wolcottville its first church edifice and parsonage. For these he furnished the ground ; assumed the responsibility of building ; accepting such contributions of material and labor as the friends of the enterprise were able to furnish ; then completed the buildings and after a short time, during which a legal society was organized, turned over the property to the society with the one reservation of a seat for his descendants, during a certain length of time, two or three generations. The society is still fulfilling its part of the agreement.

Mr. Taylor was known far and near in consequence of his public position as hotel keeper, and was regarded with much favor by the general public. In 1841 and 2, he was a representative to the legislature, and was honored at other times by elections to offices in the town, of responsibility and honor, and was regarded as a benevolent, kindly disposed, but energetic business man.

In politics he was a federalist and whig, until about 1852, when he became a democrat, and in the anti slavery times he was free and earnest in his denunciations of the abolitionists, whom he opposed with a hearty relish ; nor did it please him in the least that the church he with so much cordial good feeling had built was some times used by those who would speak against slavery. He had, it is said, several talks with John Brown, in which the excitement ran high. Brown was the cooler of the two and more than a match as to argument, but Taylor was very decided, and very emphatic in his fears as to the consequences such agitation would bring upon the country, and the last talk he had with Brown, when driven to extremity he exclaimed, " why Brown if you go on in this way you will end your days on the





E Turner



gallows," and so it was, and in so dying his name has become honored as a hero, beyond that of almost any other American citizen.

By this remark it is clear that Captain Taylor was not slow to discern and understand the mind of the American public, and that his conservative principles had their foundation in conscientiousness and fear of consequences, rather than in the want of a benevolent disposition, but John Brown knew no such caution or fear, for with him only one question merited consideration; what was *right* must be done even if one should hang for it.

Captain Uri Taylor did much for his own village and town, was much respected, and is still kindly remembered by the community generally.

ELISHA TURNER,

Was born at New London, Ct., Jan. 20, 1822, and received common school education and attended the academies of Suffield and Colchester.

Received his business education in a dry good store at New London and went into business for himself before he was twenty-one years of age, and had considerable interest in the whale fishing some years. In consequence of poor health he sold his business at New London and removed to Waterbury in the spring of 1846, and conducted the dry goods trade two years, when with others, in 1848, he started the hook and eye business under the name of the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, in which he was the president and financial manager and continued as such to the removal of the company to Wolcottville in 1864, and the formation of the new company called Turner and Clark Manufacturing Company, which is now the Turner and Seymour Company.

Mr. Turner has represented the town in the legislature and has always been prominent in all public enterprises and responsibilities of high moral character, and is a most reliable and substantial citizen.

MAJOR ISAIAH TUTTLE,

Was born in North Haven, May 23, 1752, and came to Torrington about 1772, on the west side of the town, where he married Ruth, daughter of Capt. Amos Wilson. After the birth of three children he removed to Torrington Society, northeast corner, when it was a wilderness, and built a house, and commenced clearing the land. It is said that before removing his family to this part of the town

spent some time here, preparing for his family, and that he was obliged to keep fires at night to keep the wolves at a distance, as they were inclined to be troublesome.

Previous to burning the brush on the land, he set an orchard, which he bent to the ground and covered with earth to prevent the fire from burning them. The orchard is still in a bearing condition.

Major Tuttle was a hard working man and acquired quite a landed property ; owning lands in the towns of Torrington, Winchester, New Hartford and Barkhamsted. He erected the first house in that corner of the town, now owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Mrs. O. L. Hopkins. In 1803, he built a large two story house, opposite the original one, which with a portion of the land of the old homestead, was inherited by his son Leverette Tuttle, and in turn was inherited by his grandson John L. Tuttle, who now owns and occupies the homestead.

Major Tuttle was noted for his wit and hospitality ; many of his sayings are quoted still by the old people.

From the *Winchester Annals*, the following is illustrative. "A hardy race were these South street pioneers, from Still river bridge to Major Isaiah Tuttle's, who sifted their corn meal for hasty pudding, 'through a ladder.'" The major remarked that by working barefooted in the stubble fields, their heels became so hard and flinty that if they happened to tread on the feet of their cattle it would make them bellow.

"Apropos of the major ; the horse-tamer, who could ride any thing but chain-lightning ; was with his boys felling timber on the top of the ridge of mountains. They felled a tall tree, so that one-third of its length extended over a precipice of some twenty or thirty feet. The major ordered his eldest son to go out on the trunk and cut away the top. Uriel went out and after striking a few blows came back with a swimming head. Daniel was sent out to finish the job, but soon came back equally dizzy. After blazing away in his characteristic manner at his boys for their want of pluck the major took his axe and went out himself, and chopped away, until the top of the tree unexpectedly yielded. He was standing with a foot on each side of the chopping, and as the one on the top section yielded he lost his presence of mind, and instead of grasping the main body of the tree, threw his arms around the falling section and went down with it. The boys, hastening around the precipice, came to the landing place of the top of the tree, and found the major bruised and wounded, but on his feet, wiping away with green leaves the blood that was flowing into his eyes and mouth from a wound in his forehead. 'Father, said one of the boys, you have had a terrible fall.' 'Yes! yes!' said the major, 'a terrible fall! Adam's fall was nothing to this!'"

Major Tuttle had a ten year old bull in the lot with other cattle,

which he ordered his son and hired man to drive out of the lot, and put him elsewhere. They went and after chasing him around in the field for a long time gave it up and reported to the major that they could not get him out. He said he was very sorry he had a son and hired man who could not get a bull out of a lot ; he would try what he could do with the *critter*. He took with him a dish of salt, and on his way cut two large clubs. When he reached the lot, having let down the bars on his way, he gave the cows some salt, the bull seeking his share as well, and watching his opportunity the major with a single leap, sprang to the back of his bullship, which in fright started for dear life on a run, making a hideous bellowing as he sped across the lot ; while the major, with a club in each hand, tanned his bulls hide vigorously, and by hitting him on the side of the head as was proper, guided him across the field under full sail and out into the highway.

This somewhat indicates the spirit and energy of the major, and also of his descendants. They were prompt, energetic, spirited, courageous, and the end is not yet.

GENERAL URIEL TUTTLE,

Son of Isaiah and Ruth (Wilson) Tuttle, was born in Torrington in 1774, and spent his life at the north end of Tarringford street, as an energetic, industrious, successful farmer. He was a man of large influence, not only in the town, but throughout the county, and considerably so through the northern portion of the state.

The following extract from a letter written on the death of General Tuttle, by his neighbor, Dea. Thomas A. Miller, to the *Republican*, is a proper tribute to the character of this good and great man.

“Of the numerous virtues, and enlarged philanthropy of General Tuttle those only who were intimately acquainted with him can form a just appreciation. His eye was quick to perceive, his heart to feel, and his hand to relieve the wants of his fellow men. He was ready to enlist in any effort for the amelioration of suffering humanity. Possessed of an indomitable energy of character, he would surmount and overcome the most formidable obstacles.

He was one of the first to enlist in the temperance reform, and threw his influence into that cause at a time when nothing was gained but obloquy and reproach. He ever remained firm and undaunted in this cause, until his death. For only a few hours before he was stricken down by the hand of death, he was engaged in devising plans for the advancement of this reform.

His efforts and untiring zeal in the cause of emancipation are too well known to the public in this state to need a delineation. Those who stood with him in the time which tried men's souls know as no others can the value of his counsels and self-denying labors. For many years and until his death he was

president of the Litchfield County Anti-Slavery Society, and at the time of his death, the president of the State Anti-Slavery Society.

His house was literally a place of refuge for the panting fugitive, and his purse and team were often employed to help him forward to a place of safety. No man watched with more interest the advance of this cause, in this and other lands, or longed more ardently for its ultimate success. But his work is done. That voice so often raised in behalf of suffering humanity is hushed in death; that heart which was wont to beat quick for the down trodden and crushed bondman has beat its last; those hands which were prompt to relieve the wants of the distressed, are palsied in death.

While we sympathize with the afflicted family, and while we deplore our loss, and the loss which every philanthropic cause has sustained, let us who survive be incited to do with our might what our hands find to do."

REV. HERMAN L. VAILL,

Was born in Litchfield, Dec. 7, 1794; united with the Congregational church there in May, 1816; was disabled by ill health from a collegiate course; began the study of divinity under Rev. Joseph Harvey, D.D., of Goshen, in 1821; was licensed by the Litchfield South Association, Oct. 15, 1822; was ordained pastor at Millington, April 6, 1825, and dismissed April 1, 1828; was pastor at East Lyme eight years, and came to Torrington and was settled pastor two years, being dismissed Sept. 29, 1839. He was afterwards settled at Seneca Falls, N. Y., three years. He was obliged thereafter to decline several invitations to settle, because of enfeebled health, and returned to Litchfield county in 1848, and preached at Milton two years, after which he preached only occasionally until his decease. His widow resides in Litchfield.

GEORGE D. WADHAMS,

Son of Seth Wadhams of Goshen, was born in Cornwall in 1800, and became clerk for R. C. Abernethy at Torrington green, some time during his minority and came to Wolcottville, about 1825, and entered the store with John Hungerford as partner, where Workman and Weeks now are, where he continued many years in the mercantile business. In 1836, this store was united with the woolen mill and Messrs. Hungerford and Wadhams became partners of the mill company, and the former giving his time to the work of manufacturing, the latter gave his time to the store, and other enterprises of business but did not long continue with the woolen mill company. Mr. Wadhams was an enterprising, energetic business man and citizen, and his plans and methods of business would have brought him better

remuneration if they could have been executed fifty years later or in a large city, for all his work was thorough and honorable but much of it on too large a scale for the limited returns he could realize in so small a community. He built the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, and after residing in it some years sold it to Israel Coe, and afterwards built the dwelling, now the residence of Ransom Holly. By his directions and counsels a stock company was organized and the first button shop of the place built; which was afterwards, the papier machie shop, in which business he was still stock owner. He was engaged in several other manufacturing companies, as stock owner and officer; in all of which he seems to have been, and is so spoken of by many, an honorable, upright, generous hearted man. Mr. Wadhams also built the granite block an ornament to the village, in which is the Wadhams Hall, and inasmuch as the community are enjoying and will be for many years the benefits of that hall at the expense of Mr. Wadhams it would be a matter of decided exhibition of want of gratitude if that hall should be called anything but WADHAMS HALL.

MRS. CAROLINE H. HAYDEN WAINWRIGHT,

Daughter of Cicero and Sophia (Squires) Hayden, married Rev. Jonathan A. Wainwright, M.D., of Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 8, 1858. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Horatio Potter, in Trinity church, New York city, June 27, 1858, and became assistant of the rector of the Church of the Transfiguration in that city; resigned that position, Sept. 8, 1858, and took temporary charge of St. John's church near Fort Caswell, N. C.; served at that military post one year, when he became rector of St. John's church, Wilmington, N. C.; where he was ordained priest on Ascension day, May 17, 1860, held that position until Nov., 1861. From that time until Sept. 1862, he had no settled charge, but officiated on Sundays at Milton and Bantam in Litchfield. He was elected chaplain of the 19th Regt. Conn. Vols., or 2d Conn. Heavy Artillery, and resigned that office, March, 1, 1863. He became rector of St. John's church, Salisbury, Conn., March 27, 1863, which position he resigned in 1871. He is now president of St. Paul's college in Palmyra, Mo.

LAUREN WETMORE,

Son of Ebenezer L. and Elizabeth (Miller) Wetmore, married Fanny C. Austin in 1827. He has been an active, energetic bus-

ness man, and an enterprising, progressive citizen, encouraging every moral, philanthropic, and elevating enterprise. He joined the first temperance society organized in Litchfield county, when he was about twenty-three years of age, and is still forcibly and heartily proclaiming total abstinence and no license principles through the village paper, the *Wolcottville Register*.¹

He united with the church and worked in it with success and acceptability to the people. Joined the abolitionists about 1837, and worked in this cause amid difficulties and at considerable cost. As the conflict increased and the cause of human freedom seemed more and more imperilled, he lost confidence in the church, believing it to be a pro-slavery organization, and left it, very much to the regret of many of his friends, but doubtless very much to his own comfort of moral rectitude. He has resided in his native town all his life except eighteen years spent in mercantile business in the city of New York, and is in full vigor of intellect and his natural strength but little abated though now in his seventy-fifth year. He remembers well the eclipse of the sun in June, 1806, though he could not at that time comprehend the fearful apprehensions of the good fathers concerning such events. Of the district school when he attended it, he says.

“It was small in summer and large in winter ; sixty or more, in the latter case, of boys and girls, many of them sixteen and eighteen years of age, only a few of whom formed a grammar class and remained after school hours to receive instruction, as it was judged that the regular hours of the school should not be dissipated by the intrusion of the almost needless study of grammar. Morse’s descriptive geography, with a very stinted allowance of maps, met with more general reception than grammar and a few more applied themselves to this branch of learning. Daboll’s arithmetic was the only mathematical series known in the school. In reading, the American Preceptor and Columbian Orator comprised the series unless some of the smaller readers were given the New Testament as the intermediate between the spelling book and the Preceptor. Dilworth’s and afterwards Webster’s spelling books were the standards, but few persons having heard of or seen any others. Of the fine arts, writing was the chief, drawing being a punishable offence, as it was never indulged in except for mischief. To excel in writing was an honor not easily won, and in this I remember Gerry Grant as the most distinguished. Of all those who used to crowd into the old school house only one or two are left, the others are gone beyond the shadows, whither all must soon follow.”

Besides giving adherence to all moral reforms, Mr. Wetmore is a strong, active supporter of educational interests, and has devoted much time and money, and is doing the same still, in behalf of the high school of Wolcottville. For

¹ See Register Dec. 1875.

this institution he gave the lot on which it is located, and is continually exerting his influence for an efficient, thorough and advantageous system of public instruction.

CAPT. NOAH WILSON,

Son of Dea. John Wilson, of Windsor, was born in 1715, and married in Windsor, Ann, daughter of William Cook, one of the original proprietors of Torrington lands. Noah received from his father about fifty acres of land and his wife about as much more from her father, from the first division and probably more afterwards. Noah and his wife joined the Torrington church in the spring of 1742, about two years after Deacon John Cook, and was probably the first settler between deacon Cook's and the pine timber, now Wolcottville. His brother Amos probably lived with him ten or more years before marriage. Amos bought the mill privileges, but soon after Noah took one-fourth of the property, Amos retaining the same amount and others the rest. Noah seems to have attended more to his family and farm work, and buying land, and his sons bought land, almost everywhere in the town but specially in Mast swamp, and his daughter Ann bought land and sold land in various parts of Mast swamp, with her husband, Joseph Taylor.

Noah Wilson was not a speculator in lands; he bought to keep and it would not have hurt his feelings much if he had owned half the town. Not that he would wish others driven away, but he liked land, and liked to clear it, and see it improved, and let Amos do the work of the merchant.

He was probably the first military captain in the town, but resigned and his brother Amos was elected to fill his place before the Revolution.

Noah Wilson was a true blue puritan in principles and character, steady on the same track; so much so that it almost takes one's breath to think of it. True to the pilgrims' idea of the Bible, that any one in the town knew just what principles he held in religion and what he would do when those principles should be put to the test as well as he himself knew. He was so sedate, so regular in all his doings, so strict in religious principles, that the youngsters called him "His Majesty."

Under such circumstances, it may easily be seen how afflictive it was to him when his son Abijah became a Methodist, and one of the first Methodists in the state, probably about 1776 or 7. But the devoted Christian life of Abijah and his noted good wife, somewhat

modified the old gentlemen's opinions of the Methodists, and their doctrines.

He closed his earthly career March 9th, 1796, aged 81 years. Such is an outline of the life of one of many of the early settlers and the strict followers of the doctrines of the Bible as taught and received by the New England people during the first century and a half after its settlement. Whatever notions may be entertained as to the errors of interpretation given to Bible statements in those days, or any errors of practical life, there is certainly great pleasure arising from the consideration of such fidelity, integrity, and nobleness of character as was produced in those times. In this respect the present age does not surpass that of a hundred years ago.

AMOS WILSON,

Son of Dea. John and Mary Marshall Wilson, was born in Windsor in 1726, and came to Torrington a young man and united with the Torrington church in 1752, worked here ten or more years before his marriage to Zerviah, daughter of William Grant, in 1762. He settled on a farm given him by his father, one mile west of the then pine swamp, where he resided until his death. He was a man of great industry, and could "turn his hand" to almost any kind of work or business enterprises of that day, as is evident from his account book still preserved.

Before his marriage he and his elder brother Noah entered into the enterprise of building the saw mill, known ever after as Wilson's mill, and wherein he and his brother did a great amount of hard, heavy work, both night and day during many years. How many days and years of cold and wet and heat, they endured, about that saw mill and in the woods "getting out logs," and afterwards in the grist mill also, cannot now be numbered nor imagined, but they were very many and the endurances very great. And thus the land was cleared for a beautiful village and for generations who might follow. The work was hard, unceasing, and brought small remuneration.

Amos Wilson kept articles for sale as a merchant, probably, in his dwelling house, such as tea, sugar, indigo, silks, buttons, cloths and such things as were not raised in the town as well as the native productions of the soil.

He was a man of considerable influence in the ecclesiastical society and in the church, at the time the second meeting house was built. He furnished material for that house nearly two years before it was opened for service, and

did much to secure its final completion. All through the church difficulties sustained the side that finally built the new house and maintained steady public worship. He was thorough and straightforward in religious as well as business life. When Mindwell Grant did not live with her husband, and the church people were much exercised about it, Amos Wilson did not try to satisfy himself with a great amount of talk, but preferred charges against her, and believed in doing something, and he made the church do something, and thereby the matter was peaceably settled. When Dea. Abel Hinsdale became a member of the Masonic order, Amos Wilson stopped going to church, and refused fellowship with such a deacon, and a church that would keep such an one, but when the deacon on oath before a justice of the peace declared that there was nothing in the Masonic oath, that was contrary to the character of a true Christian, so far as he could judge, Mr. Wilson was satisfied, and that matter ended peacefully, and in edification to all.

The following is the only paper of the kind given during the Revolution, that has been found :

"JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq., Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the English colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America.

To Amos Wilson, Greeting :

You being by the General Assembly of this Colony, appointed to be captain of a company now ordered to be raised in this colony, and to join the continental army, reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage and good conduct, I do, by virtue of the laws of this colony, me thereunto enabled, appoint and empower you, the said Amos Wilson, to be captain of said company ; you are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of captain in leading, ordering and exercising said company in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, in the service aforesaid, and to keep them in good order and discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their captain, and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the commander-in-chief of said colony, the time being, or other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, ordained and established by the continental congress, pursuant to the trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my hand, and the public seal of said colony, at Hartford, the 20 day of June, anno domini, 1776.

JON'TH TRUMBULL.

By his honor's command,
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'y.

DEA. JOHN WHITING,

Son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Parmelee) Whiting, was born at Wallingford, now Meriden, Nov. 23, 1726, and came to Torrington about 1750. His house stood across the road west of the first meeting house in the southwestern part of the town. He was descended from one of the most noted men who came among the number called Pilgrim Fathers to America, the Rev. Samuel Whiting of Boston.

Lincolnshire, England, and later of Lynn, Mass. His father was the third deacon of the first church in Meriden.

Dea. Whiting was a man of great energy, steadiness of purpose, and of great faithfulness to the Christian church, as is clearly shown by the fragmentary records still preserved. He was elected in 1764, the third deacon of the first church in the town, and continued in that office until his death, fifty-six years. In the time of the great division and trouble in the first church he continued to support the church and gave all his effort to keep the meetings at their regular times; and then aided in building the second church and sustaining the meetings until the whole matter was amicably settled under Mr. Gillett as pastor.

He was the treasurer of the town several years after the decease of Dea. Cook, and was treasurer of the society, and for a number of years attended to the securing of preaching and paying for it, when it seemed almost every year, that the church would be closed.

The deacon was a man of much work and very careful in keeping accounts, and very precise as to every farthing, for or against himself, being as particular to pay every penny as to be paid.

He kept an account with his sons and daughters, the same as though they were strangers, so as to make the final settlement equitable between them. On January 10, 1771, he says: "Then delivered to my daughter Mary, the wife of Levi Thrall, in movables and household furniture at money price, sum total, £49, 19s. 11d., 1s., i. e., it lacked only three farthings of fifty pounds, yet he did not say fifty pounds. When he gave his daughter Rebecca her portion six years after Mary received hers, he says the goods were valued as when Mary had her things; the high prices of 1778, made no difference in his estimation of goods delivered to his children. This principle of equity he seems to have carried out in all his dealings.

He had a slave girl Tilly who worked for his daughter Sarah, some months, and he charged Sarah two shillings a week for this help, but afterward credited Sarah with all the work she had done for her father, and the balance was largely in Sarah's favor.

He was a man of rigid character, yet that character had high and noble qualities.

Daniel Grant, one of the wealthiest and finest men as a citizen in the town, wanted to marry his daughter, but the deacon would not give his consent; his reason announced was, "he did not like the blood." He may have prided himself a little on "blood" for there

was no blood in Torrington that went in a more direct line back through the kings of England and France to William the conqueror than that of the Whitings.

Dea. Whiting died Feb. 21, 1820, in his 94th year.

DR. SAMUEL WOODWARD,^{*}

Was born in Watertown, Conn., Nov. 8, 1750, and was one of the nine children of Israel and Abigail Woodward, the average of whose ages was eighty-five years. His father was a farmer and educated his children to some useful vocation and enterprise, and Samuel was apprenticed to an elder brother, to the trade of a shoemaker and tanner, until he should be twenty-one years of age; for in those days it was thought to be no disparagement to a young man's character to be energetically engaged in some employment that would render a good and independent living. When his term of service had expired, the employment being distasteful to his mind, he being studiously inclined, he abandoned it and entered upon a course of study during the summer and teaching school winters, to fit himself for entering college with a view of becoming a clergyman, agreeably to the wishes of his pious mother. He entered Yale college in 1776, and made honorable proficiency in his studies. When the British troops attacked New Haven, and the college was transferred to Glastonbury, the excitement and distraction became very great, in consequence of which, and in consideration of advanced age, he entirely relinquished his collegiate course. From that time he gave his mind to the study of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Hastings, of Washington Conn.; and subsequently of Dr. Daniel Sheldon, of Litchfield, where he completed his studies.

Doctor Woodward commenced the practice of medicine in Torrington, in 1779, where he continued twelve years, and then removed to his native place. After remaining in Watertown two years he returned to his original field of practice which soon became extensive, arduous and lucrative. He married Polly Griswold, of Torrington, Feb. 10, 1782, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased.

Doctor Woodward was possessed of a fine physique, vigorous constitution, and great powers of endurance; so much so that he scarce

^{*} Contributed by E. D. Hudson, M.D., of New York city, in memoriam.

knew a day's illness, until a few years before his decease. He had a well organized and developed brain ; strong intellect, quick perceptions, good sense, sound judgment, independent thought and expression. His moral faculties were equally worthy and philanthropic for his day. To temperance, industry, intellectual and moral culture, and practical religion, he rendered homage and in public and private schools, and the academy of Torrington, which have sent forth so many teachers, missionaries, clergymen, lawyers and physicians, the influence of his character was always a quickening power. He drew more young men unto him to learn the healing art, than any other physician in Litchfield county having had over forty students of this kind. He was a self educated man and physician, always seeking for the light of science in the arts. On the lid of an electric machine which he gave me as a token of his regard for my attention to his chronic ailments, a copy of prophecy was pasted ; viz: " Men shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." He was a well read physician and surgeon for his day ; when the advantages for scientific acquirements were very limited, and much of success in the practice of medicine was attained only by critical and attentive observation and experience ; in consequence of which, as it was well known, much of the practice of medicine, with the less critical and unthinking minds, was pretty much a routine. As a characteristic of Doctor Woodward's independence of mind power of analysis, and natural resources for special occasions, it may be mentioned, that, at the time when malignant typhoid pneumonia, known as spotted fever, prevailed as an epidemic most fearfully and fatally in Torrington and various parts of New England, and which for a time baffled the most skillful physicians, Dr. Woodward quickly perceived the strange, low and virulent type of the disease and immediately abandoned the routine treatment of pneumonia, and all depleting remedies, and resorted to stimulants, and vigorous supporting remedial agencies, with such signal success as gave to him deservedly an extended reputation.¹ In a later period of his practice, he was called to visit a patient in an adjoining town, in consultation with a young and worthy physician, who had enjoyed distinguished privi-

¹ A woman now living says that Dr. Woodward told in her father's house how he learned to treat this disease. A young girl was attacked with the disease ; the mother was much frightened and sent for the doctor, but perceiving the girl was cold in her extremities she began to give her brandy, and make hemlock tea, in the effort to get her into a perspiration. When the doctor came the patient was doing so well that he said, " that learned me how to treat spotted fever."— *Ed.*

leges of education, and graduated at one of the modern medical colleges. After consultation Dr. Woodward prescribed so peculiarly, as to greatly surprise the young doctor, who asked for his authority for such a prescription. The reply was graphic and summary: "the authority of Samuel Woodward." Such decision and self reliance characterized the man as to inspire his patients and every class of men, to repose unlimited confidence in him. On one occasion, of a bad case of compound fracture of the leg, an eminent surgeon of a neighboring town was sent for; mean time Doctor Woodward, called for the immediate exigency of the case was greatly indignant that any one should suppose him incompetent for the case, and at once assumed the responsibility and put up the limb with such successful results as was highly creditable to his skill as surgeon.

To all the physical and civil interests and aspects of the town, he was ever attentive, and contributed his judgment and leading influence. At a time when almost the entire interval of alluvial deposit, of Torrington and Winchester high hills from Wolcottville to Winsted, along the banks of Still river, was an everglade, a fenney, dense bush and miry bog, dangerous for man or beast to enter. Newton Rossiter, then an enterprising and extensive tanner, currier and shoemaker, being located at what is now Burrville; and having to transport hides and leather from, and to New Haven, over abrupt and toilsome hills, projected a road through this morass, along the river, from Winsted to Wolcottville, for his own, and the public benefit. The project was deemed impracticable and utopian, by the inhabitants of the town who regarded the lands wholly unreclaimable. The opposition, headed by Dr. Woodward, raged intensely. In town meeting where it was voted down, he heatedly declared it a "foolhardy idea, and that if it were built, no living creature could travel it save snakes, polecats, woodchucks and foxes." The project was forced and executed by private enterprise; was useful and appreciated. Since then the Naugatuck railroad has been built in that valley, and "men ride to and fro" upon it; the signal of the steam whistle reverberates over Torrington hills; the telegraph wires communicate knowledge. If father Mills, and Dr. Woodward, could awake from their sleep, and see, hear and understand these wonderful changes, they would exclaim as Mr. Mills was wont to do: "I am astonished! I am amazed! I am confounded! I am speechless!"

To whatever cause Dr. Woodward allied himself, he became a power. His native strength of organization, and acquired abilities shone forth conspicuously with great effect. He was ingenuously and nobly above all intrigue. "In politics, he was a democratic republican ; ever zealous of rulers, and an unflinching advocate of the rights of the people." He was one of the exceptional few of Litchfield county, to adopt the principles of what was designated as the "Jeffersonian democracy" immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain, for which he was ever a strong and persistent advocate. In thus doing, and in the face of his numerous patrons and friends, who were unflinching federalists, of the Cromwellian stamp, he exhibited great fearlessness, and an independent mind and character, with distinguished ability. He was equally vigorous, concise and graphic in his writings for the press, as in his speeches. Many respected him through fear, for he was no ordinary opponent to confront.

Dr. Woodward was for his day a great man ; a physician beloved, and a philanthropist. Although he was regarded with much doubt by the federal and orthodox Calvinists, and with whisperings of *infidelity*, yet he was a man who feared God, and loved his fellow men. And when in unmeasurable usefulness, and at an advanced age, because of chronic physical disease, he was compelled to retire from the practice of medicine, and eventually to yield up his life, the people mourned for him as a father to the whole community, and could not be comforted, "because he was not ;" and after forty years, his place is vacant, as a house without inhabitant, as a desert without the healing fountain, as a land without its Washington.

He deceased on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1835, aged eighty-four years and two months. He was attended as his physician and surgeon by the writer of this sketch, during the later days of his life ; and who was the subject of Dr. W's, surgery for a fractured leg, while a youth ; and who had intimate opportunities to know him and his character, and who most cheerfully avails himself of this opportunity to make this small contribution to the honor of the physician, surgeon and friend of his youth, and one of the great, the noble, and true MEN.

MARY WOODWARD,

The only daughter of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward, was born September 20, 1783. She was possessed of many of the

strong mental and physical characteristics of her father and had excellent intellectual capacity ; was amiable in disposition and manner and studious in her habits, and having received a good education moved in the best society, being in no wise the least of that remarkable household. Many noble families there have been in the town of Torrington, but of all of them, few equaled the one where the young lady was the joy and pride of brothers ; the comfort of parents and possessing sterling good sense, great wisdom of thought and power of discrimination, a symetrical and dignified personal appearance she commanded great respect and consideration and was as perfect a lady, as her elder brother was a gentleman, and no way inferior in native talents. She remained unmarried until considerably advanced in years, when she married John Gillet, an intelligent, stable and highly respected bachelor, and farmer, with whom she had always been acquainted, he having been reared in her immediate neighborhood.

SAMUEL B. WOODWARD, M.D.,¹

Was born June 11, 1787, and was the eldest son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward of Torrington, and inherited the physical and mental powers of his father ; if anything different, was an improvement in elegance of stature and demeanor. Under the limited facilities for obtaining an education in his own community his father instructed him principally, and prepared him for the medical profession. He studied medicine, with other young men in the office of his father, three or four years, when he was licensed to practice medicine, thereafter assisted his father for a time in order to acquire some knowledge of clinical medicine.

In the year 1808, he settled in Wethersfield, Hartford county and soon became popular as a man, and a physician, and gained an extensive and lucrative practice. He had the honor of the degree of doctor of medicine, conferred by the State Medical Society, before the present medical department of Yale college was instituted.

Dr. Woodward's physical conformation, stalwart frame, physiognomy, dignity of carriage, great urbanity of manners, and benevolence, were very imposing, and prepossessing, and secured for him popular favor, while his studious, thoughtful and analytical qualities of mind, inspired general and unqualified respect and confidence in him as a beloved physician. He was by nature a noble gentleman.

¹ Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson, of New York, 1875.

He early associated with the choicest, most talented, and scientific physicians of the valley of the Connecticut, and of the state ; and became an honored cotemporary with them in their scientific pursuits and practice of medicine.

With such men as Eli Todd, Mason F. Cogswell, Thomas Miner, William Tully, and Eli Ives, he was in moral, philanthropic and medical *rapproch*, though many of them were greatly his seniors in years. It was their custom to hold stated monthly meetings of what was denominated as the *Hopkins' Medical Society*, every member becoming such, by a unanimous ballot ; to read essays, discuss the character, types, and causes of any prevailing or local disease ; also the properties, powers and availability of various remedial agencies. Pharmacy received a good share of their attention, which by their analytical studies and personal experiments was scientifically advanced ; the improvement, in the present practice of medicine reflects their wisdom and philanthropy. Dr. Todd had an immediate and special concern for the insane ; and made nervous and brain affections the subject of weighty consideration, and untiring research. In that important study and humane desire, Dr. Woodward contributed his warmest sympathy and mental efforts. They introduced the subject to the State Medical Society, and urged the practical advantage and necessity of a public institution for the special study and treatment of insanity.

Their appeals were cordially accepted and adopted, and both were appointed on a committee to devise the ways and means to accomplish the worthy object. The Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford, and its immeasurable good and scientific results, testify to the wisdom and beneficent works of these men.

In 1832, Dr. Woodward left Wethersfield, abandoned his general practice of medicine, accepted the honorable appointment of superintendent and physician-in-chief, of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Asylum, at Worcester ; wherein he devoted his great talents exclusively to the treatment and well being of the insane. His annual reports of the cases in that institution, his medical and moral treatment of its inmates were very creditable to his head and heart, and were valuable auxiliaries to medical science.

He also manifested great interest, and exercised commendable zeal and influence on behalf of inebriates and idiots, for their treatment, and evolution by legitimate means ; and to establish an asylum for the one class of unfortunates, and a school for the other.

As a testimonial of the regard which was entertained for his professional and moral worth, the "old Bay state" has deposited a marble bust of the man in the lunatic asylum. In 1846, he retired from professional duties, because of impaired health, and made his residence at Northampton, where he deceased in 1850, aged sixty-three years.

In religion, Dr. Woodward was a Christian democrat; a philanthropist of a most worthy pattern; not regardless of sectarianism, yet respectful to all *lived faiths*, manifested in love to God and good will to men. His life being almost exclusively devoted to science and philanthropy, gave him very little time to bestow upon politics and parties. Yet on one or two occasions he was elected to the state senate, when as usual he magnified his office for the public good.

Such in brief was the character and life of Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, one of the sons of the town of Torrington; a son in whom all other of her sons may justly feel a pride.

DR. ELIJAH WOODWARD, M.D.,¹

Was born April 25, 1789, and was the second son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward. He inherited a constitutional tendency to lung affection, from some source, which disease made sad havoc for many of the members of Dr. Woodward's family. He was possessed of a fine intellect, and was an accomplished young man; a student with his father, in medicine, and was very promising. He received a license to practice medicine, and assisted his father to some extent, though his health was precarious and threatening.

In 1817, when he was twenty-eight years of age, he was violently attacked with hæmoptysis, and tubercular ulceration of his lungs, which proved fatal. It was a sorrowful event to his father, and family, and his numerous, sympathising friends in Torrington.

GRISWOLD WOODWARD,¹

Was born in Torrington, February 3, 1791, and was the son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward.

He received a good English education, and being inclined to agricultural pursuits, was allowed to devote himself to the farm and

¹ Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson of New York, 1875.

the farming interests of the family home. He became a good and reputable farmer of the town. During the winter seasons he frequently taught school, and always manifested much interest in the promotion of education, both in the common school and the academy, for which latter Torrington became quite noted.

He was much respected, and was elected to various ecclesiastical, civil, military, and political positions which he filled with honor. At the commencement of the temperance reform he was one of the foremost advocates ; making public addresses ; attending meetings in different parts of the county, and was the first man in his community to abandon the practice of furnishing liquors during harvest time, paying his men additional wages in the place of the cost of the liquor, showing that it was not a matter of money but of beneficence to humanity. His name is mentioned with much respect throughout the town.

RUFUS WOODWARD, A.M.,¹

Was born in Torrington July 16, 1793, and was the son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward.

He gave early promise of more than ordinary intellect, and of becoming the ornament to the paternal household. His father, with great appreciation and pride of so bright a son, gave to his education greater attention and effort than to any of the other sons, and secured to him a collegiate education at Yale, where he was graduated in 1816 with the principal honors of that institution. He was appointed tutor in the college in 1818, which position he filled with great credit until 1822, when on account of his failing health he was compelled to resign.

He was an apt scholar, of rare attainments and great moral worth ; and was on the way to distinguished preferment, when the insidious foe of his house indicated that he was a marked victim. For the purpose of regaining his health and escaping if possible the fell destroyer, and progressing in his literary pursuits, he made a voyage across the Atlantic, spent a season of travel in Europe, England and Scotland. He there became prostrated and died among strangers ; though not without numerous sympathizing friends, in Edinburgh ; in the autumn of 1823, in the thirtieth year of his age ; “when the genius of Columbia sped over the ocean wave, to meet, and weep with Scotia’s bard in McFingal’s cave.” His remains were respect-

¹ Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson of New York, 1875.

fully deposited in the cemetery of the protestant kirk of Edinburgh, where rests the dust of John Knox, and where a marble slab commemorates the short but brilliant life granted to him.

In St. Cuthbert's church yard in Edinburgh on a tablet set in the wall close by DeQuincy's grave is the following inscription. "In memory of RUFUS WOODWARD, born at Torrington, Connecticut, 16th of July, 1793; graduated at Yale college 1816; visited Europe to pursue his studies and restore his health, 1823. Died at Edinburgh 24th Nov. 1823. His friends here who cheered his last hours and committed his remains to this grave knew and recognized him as the amiable American stranger."¹

The early fall of this man was a great loss to the world. Society, literature, science, philanthropy, and the good of men suffered greatly when he departed this life. There was great sorrow and heaviness of heart in the old home on Torrington hill when it was known that the son Rufus, would return no more to that sacred hearthstone.

The several essays and reviews which he contributed to the *Christian Spectator*, together with his other literary productions, characterize his intellectual powers as those of critical philosophical analysis, vivid, entertaining and instructive description, and great love of literary research. He was of the college class of 1816; of which William C. Fowler, LL.D., was one, and of whom he published a sketch in the *Christian Spectator*.

DR. HENRY WOODWARD²

Was born in Torrington May 26, 1795, and was the son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward.

When a youth he exhibited unusual mental abilities and personal qualities. At sixteen years of age he was induced to enter a store to assist in trade, which soon proved irksome and repulsive to his mind. He left the store and commenced the study of medicine under his father's instruction; and after a time continued the same under his brother, Dr. S. B. Woodward of Wethersfield, until he received his degree of doctor of medicine at Yale college. He afterward entered into a co-partnership of medical practice with his brother during a limited period, when he removed to Middletown, as a successor to Dr. William Tully, who was about to leave that city.

¹ Hartford *Daily Courant*, Oct. 11, 1872.

² Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson, New York, 1875.

He became highly respected as a physician and citizen, and soon acquired an extensive practice and considerable celebrity. He was very highly esteemed by the noted of the profession, and early received the honorary degree of doctor of medicine by the State Medical Society. He possessed and exercised that frankness of speech and firmness of character which characterized his father, which, with his active benevolence and philanthropy, rendered him a very useful member of society. He was a member, vestryman and warden of the Episcopal church.

He was cut down in early life, in his growing usefulness by disease of the lungs and rapid phthisis, that insidious foe to others of his father's family, in 1832, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

DR. CHARLES WOODWARD¹

Was born in Torrington, August 16, 1798, and was the son of Dr. Samuel and Polly (Griswold) Woodward. He received most of his education by the instruction of his father and at the Torrington academy; and afterward studied medicine with his brother, Dr. S. B. Woodward. He then received his degree of doctor of medicine from the medical department of Yale college. In 1822, in his twenty-fourth year, after having spent some time with his father in practice, he went to Windsor, Ct., and settled. There he encountered the opposition of physicians, much his seniors in age and practice, who had been trained in the practice of the *expectantia* system, quite inefficient for the successful treatment of the type of most of the acute diseases incident to that malarious region.

His discriminating sense, studious habits, great fortitude, attentiveness and sympathy won for him a good business, a commanding ascendancy over his competitors and respect of his professional brethren, with whom he maintained an honorable standing. He was an earnest, active member of the Hopkins Medical Society, for the advancement of medical science, and an honored fellow of the state Medical Society.

Dr. Woodward remained in Windsor ten years when he removed to Middletown to fill the place made vacant by the death of his brother Henry, to whose practice he succeeded with great credit.

Dr. Charles Woodward, probably, inherited more of the temperament and prominent traits of character of his father than any other

¹ Manuscript of Dr. E. D. Hudson, of New York, 1875.

member of the family. He possessed great decision of character, self reliance and adherence. His religious views and practice were similar to his father's; and in politics he was an active and prominent member of the democratic party. He was for several years in succession, alternately a member of the state legislature and senate. He continued in the practice of medicine until nearly the time of his decease in 1872, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

LUTHER H. WOOD, M.D.,

Son of A. F. Wood, druggist of New Haven, was graduated in the Sheffield Scientific school at Yale college, in 1867, and in the medical school of the same institution in 1869. He settled in Wolcottville in the autumn of 1872, having previously practiced in Monroe and Southington, and has devoted himself entirely to his profession in which he has had much success.

GEORGE WOLCOTT,

Son of Guy and Abigail Wolcott, was born in Torrington, July 26, 1826, and was one of a family of twelve children. At the age of sixteen, he removed with his father's family, to Tallmadge, Summit county, O., in 1822. His father died the next August, leaving him in care of the farm, assisted only by his youngest brother, where he continued until the spring of 1828. Desiring to engage in business for himself he went to Wadsworth, O., where he purchased on credit, one hundred acres of wild land at four dollars per acre, and commenced clearing it himself. He married Aug. 6, 1828, Margaret Hine, of Tallmadge, O., who was born in North Milford, now Orange, Ct. The second day after marriage he took his wife to his new home, beginning married life in a log house with only one room and a chamber. The same autumn he took a contract to furnish plank for a large bridge, sawing the lumber himself by night, and the mill was used by others during the day time, and for this work received fifteen dollars, the first money realized after engaging in business for himself.

In 1832, he bought half of a saw mill and engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, which enterprise proved successful. In 1836, he sold his possessions at Wadsworth, and made arrangements for finding a home and facilities for water power farther west. Leaving home in March, 1837, he went into Indiana and established his enterprise near the southern line of Johnson township, La Grange

county, on the middle branch of the Elkhart river. Here he put up a log house and laid the floors, leaving the rest to be completed by the neighbors, while he went after his family. This is the place now called Wolcottville, Indiana. Returning with his family he reached his new home September 28, in the fore part of the day, the weather being cold and rainy, and found his house in the same unfinished condition, without doors, windows and fire-place, as when he left it. He left Mrs. Wolcott and her five children at the nearest neighbor's, Mr. Taylor's, while he and the three hired men, whom he brought with him, gathered stones to build a temporary chimney back, so that fire could be built for the night. This being accomplished blankets were substituted for windows and doors; beds put up to accommodate eleven persons, and the family were settled in their western home. By a few days' work the house was made comfortable and Mr. Wolcott proceeded to business "by clearing a piece of land for a mill dam and pond and constructed a race half a mile long. In 1838, he built a saw mill, appropriating a part of it for a temporary grist mill, putting one run of stone for custom work. In 1839, he built a store and a frame barn, and put a few goods into the store.

In 1845 he built a large grist mill with three run of stone, bringing the machinery from Ann Arbor, Michigan, on wagons with horses and oxen, a distance of one hundred and sixty-five miles, and occupying from ten days to three weeks in the journey. He ground the first grist November 9th, which made it a day to be celebrated. This same year he built another saw mill. In 1847 he built a new store, putting into it a full stock of goods, and thereby was conducting seven different branches of business; milling, sawing, coopering, blacksmithing, mercantile, ashery and farming.

Having succeeded thus far he turned his attention to another enterprise. Being anxious to give his children a better education than could be obtained in the district schools he sent to Governor Slade, president of the National Educational Society that met at Hartford, Conn., to send a teacher as governess in his family. The governor sent from one of his classes Miss Susan Griggs, of Westfield, Vermont, a lady of culture and true Christian refinement. She taught one year in the family, during which time he had received frequent requests to grant other children to receive the benefit of her instruction. The next year he put up a building suitable for such a purpose, and school commenced November 23d, and the institution

took the name of Wolcottville Young Ladies Seminary. Afterwards young men were admitted. Soon after this he built a boarding house with rooms for students to board themselves and also to be boarded in the institution, and rooms for a steward and matron.

All the money used by Mr. Wolcott in these enterprises were from his own resources. He also gave largely for the support of the gospel, and was in the true sense of the word the poor man's friend.

He died March 31, 1857, aged fifty-one years, leaving a wife and six children.



GENEALOGIES.

ABERNETHY, WILLIAM, was a native of Scotland, and came to Branford and thence to Wallingford. The name of his first wife was Sarah, that of his second Elizabeth. He was an active energetic man. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 15, 1673. | 5. Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1683, d. Mar. 1, 1723. |
| 2. William, b. Jan. 23, 1675. | 6. Daniel, b. Sept. 3, 1686. |
| 3. Sarah, b. Oct. 10, 1677. | 7. Susannah, b. July 18, 1689. |
| 4. Mary, b. Mar. 29, 1679. | |

2. **WILLIAM**, son of William of Wallingford, m. Mary ———, and lived in Wallingford. He d. Feb., 1728, and she d. Jan. 1, 1757. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. Mary, b. April 30, 1700. | ning May 12, 1727, a. 19. |
| 9. Jemima, b. Aug. 20, 1702. | 13. Caleb, b. Feb. 11, 1710, m. Lois Gaylord. |
| 10. Sarah, b. Dec. 15, 1704. | |
| 11. Ann, b. June 7, 1706. | 14. Susannah, b. April 28, 1712, m. Samuel Yale. |
| 12. John, b. Feb. 27, 1708, killed by lightning | |

13. **CALEB**, son of Wm. and Mary Abernethy, m. Lois Gaylord of Wallingford, Sept. 26, 1733. Children:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 15. William, b. July 1, 1734. | 18. Mary, b. Dec. 9, 1739. |
| 16. Mary, b. Nov. 23, 1736. | 19. Jared, b. Oct. 31, 1741. |
| 17. John, b. July 2, 1738. | |

15. **DR. WILLIAM**, son of Caleb and Lois (Gaylord) Abernethy, studied medicine and settled in Harwinton, as a physician and m. June 20, 1766, Honor, daughter of Abijah Catlin, the first of the name in Harwinton. Dr. Wm. Abernethy was a successful, much esteemed and honored physician in Harwinton, where he d. Nov. 26, 1802, aged 68 years. His widow Honor d. Sept. 14, 1811, aged 66. Children:

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| 20. Honor, b. Aug. 28, 1763, m. Daniel Catlin. | 26. Andrew, b. April 23, 1776, d. June 1, 1782. |
| 21. Lorain, b. Sept. 25, 1768, m. Abel Peck. | 27. Holdah, b. Feb. 21, 1778. |
| 22. Capt. Wm. Conant, b. May 25, 1770, m. | 28. Russell Catlin, b. Feb. 9, 1780, m. |
| 23. Lucretia, b. June 8, 1772, m. Timothy Clark. | 29. Andrew, b. June 28, 1782, m. |
| 24. Roswell, } b. June 20, } m. | 30. Sabrah, b. June 3, 1785, m. |
| 25. Roseter, } 1774, } d. young. | 31. Horace, b. June 14, 1787, d. Feb. 1, 1788. |

28. **GEN. RUSSELL**, son of Dr. William and Honor (Catlin) Abernethy was in Washington, Ct., some time before coming to Torrington. He d. Sept. 17, 1803, Orrel, daughter of Elisha Smith Esq., who was at that time one of the prominent officers of the town. Mr. Abernethy became one of the most prominent and highly respected men the town ever had. (*See biography*) His wife Orrel d. May 26, 1835. He d. Sept. 16, 1861, a. 81 years. Children:

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|---|---|
| 32. Elisha Smith, b. Oct. 24, 1805. | Wm. B. DeForest May 3, 1836, d. New Haven in 1877. |
| 33. Lucy S., b. Sept. 7, 1807, m. George D. Wadhams, Dec. 25, 1829, d. in Wolcottville. | 35. Charlotte Leaming, b. Oct. 2, 1820, m. George P. Cowles Sept. 18, 1844, resided in Ansonia. |
| 34. Mary Lucretia, b. Mar. 27, 1812, m. | |

32. **ELISHA SMITH**, son of Gen'l, m. Charlotte Hugins of New Haven. He entered Yale when 16 years of age and graduated, and studied law and became a lawyer, resided some years in Bridgeport where he died 1869. Children:

Helen, m. Oviatt, lives in Bridgeport.
Russell, d. in the West.

Agustus.
Charlotte, d. young.

AUGUSTUS, rec'd diploma M.D., at Yale 1864, is a physician in Bridgeport.

AGARD, JAMES, lived in Litchfield, probably not far from the Torrington line, as his children were baptized in Torrington, there being a settled minister at Litchfield during the time. Children:

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|--|--|
| 1. Abigail, b. , m. Joshua Parsons of Farmington, April 29 1762. | dau. who m. Chauncey Humphrey of Winchester. |
| 2. Salmon, b. Sept. 9, 1744. | 4. Chloe, b. Dec. 4, 1748. |
| 3. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 19, 1747, m. Benoni Hills of Torrington Oct. 28, 1773, had a | 5. Sarah, b. April 9, 1753, m. Friend Thrall, Nov. 23, 1774. |

2. **SALMON**, son of James, m. and lived in the southeasterly part of Newfield where he died, not far from 1800. It is said, the family removed west soon after the death of the father. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6. Salmon, b. ; removed west. | 9. Rhoda, b. |
| 7. James, b. | 10. Olive, b. And probably others. |
| 8. Benjamin, b. | |

BENJAMIN, son of Salmon, m. Rhoda daughter of Issachar Loomis of Torrington, April 7, 1796, lived in Torrington and Colebrook, and left there in 1816 with his brother-in-law, Joseph Loomis and removed to Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio. Going in the winter, and after some distance on their way, they took the wheels from their wagons and put them on sleds, with boxes on top with their goods, and traveled most of the way in that manner, on the snow, to Wadsworth. He bought a large tract of land in the northeast part of the town, and cleared a large farm. He was a very careful farmer, of great prudence and economy in saving everything, and keeping everything in order; always holding an abundant supply of grain for the next year, for fear the next year might not render a sufficient supply.

12. **ALVIN**, was the eldest son of Benjamin, b. in Torrington Jan. 14, 1797, d. July 29, 1837. He was an industrious farmer, of very diffident and retiring disposition, but little known even by his neighbors. He was a man of much reading, intelligence and observation. For many years he kept a complete meteorological record, on a plan of his own, noting the temperature at 6, 12, and 6 o'clock, the direction of the wind, and the fall of rain and snow. He married Lucy, daughter of Salmon Warner.

13. **AURELIUS** b. March 6, 1799, M.D., of Sandusky City.

14. **RHODA** b. July 23, 1802.

15. **ROMAN LOOMIS**, b. Dec. 3, 1804; b. in 1805; married a Miss Wright. He was a worthy citizen, and a member of the Congregational church. He died June 3, 1846. No descendants of the Agard family remain in Wadsworth.

BRADLEY R., son of Luman Agard of Litchfield, m. Mary A., daughter of Charles S. Church, Nov. 3, 1841; and is one of the prominent and reliable men of the town. He has been first selectman many years and has served the town in other offices with unusual acceptance. Children:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Arthur B., b. June 3, 1846. | ville. |
| 2. Susie Church, b. Oct. 16, 1852, m. Gideon H. Welch, a lawyer in Wolcott- | 3. Charlie G., b. June 29, 1863. |
| | 4. Ollie F., b. Dec. 10, 1867. |

ALLEN, HIRAM, came from Hebron to Torrington about 1825. He had been m. to a Miss Tinker, a relative of Col. George P. Bissell's mother. He taught school on the Guinea road, near Harwinton line. He m. a Barber and d. Apr. 3, 1826, a. 63. Child:

1. William, b. Dec. 26, 1790.

1. WILLIAM, son of Henry and — (Tinker) Allen, m. Hannah Johnson, Nov. 26, 1816, and lived in Hebron. His wife Hannah was born May 27, 1798, in New London. Children:

2. William, b. Jan. 20, 1818, was a physician and practiced medicine in Meriden, d. in 1850.

3. Edwin, b. Sept. 12, 1818, d. an infant.

4. Harriet N., b. July 16, 1821, d. when 18.

5. Nancy E., b. Jan. 27, 1823, m. C. M.

Burt in 1841; lived in New Britain, Ct.

6. Caroline A., b. May 27, 1826, m. Lemuel

Pennfield in New Britain.

7. Adaline L., b. Sept. 30, 1828, m. 1st Alfred L. Burt of New Britain; 2d Milo Shattuck of Manchester, Ct.

8. Hannah E., b. May 13, 1830, d. an infant.

9. Henry J., b. May 26, 1831, in Manchester, Ct.

9. HENRY J., son of William and Hannah (Johnson) Allen, m. Ellen Robinson of New Britain, Nov. 14, 1853, and came to Wolcottville in 1859, and bought of Charles F. Church the Allen House property, where he has kept a hotel ever since. Children:

10. Henry J., b. Feb. 20, 1855, in New Britain.

11. Nellie H., b. Dec. 14, 1857, in New

12. Hattie B., b. Oct. 5, 1867, in Wolcottville.

10. HENRY J. Jr., son of Henry J. and Ellen (Robinson) Allen, m. Mary Walling, Dec. 16, 1875; resides with his father. Child:

13. Emma Mary, b. Nov. 30, 1876.

ALLYN,¹ HON. MATTHEW, came from Braintree, Essex county, England, probably, with his sons, and settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; removed to Connecticut, 1635; may have lived a short time in Hartford, and afterwards settled in Windsor. He m. Margaret — in England. He d. Feb. 1, 1670. Children:

1. Hon. John, m. Hannah, dau. of Henry 2. Thomas.

Smith of Springfield and died at Hartford. 3. Mary, m. Benjamin Newberry of Windsor.

2. THOMAS, son of Matthew and Margaret Allyn, m. Oct. 21, 1658, Abigail, daughter of Rev. John Warham, first pastor at Windsor. He d. in Windsor, Feb. 14, 1695-6. She d. Children:

4. John, b. Aug. 17, 1659, d. Oct. 4, 1659.

5. Matthew, b. Jan. 5, 1660.

6. Thomas, b. Mar. 11, 1663, m. Martha

Wolcott, Jan. 6, 1686, descendants numerous.

COL. MATTHEW, son of Thomas and Abigail (Warham) Allyn, m. Jan. 5, 1686, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Henry Wolcott and granddaughter of Henry Wolcott the first of the name in Windsor. She inherited from her grandfather an estate situated in the parishes of Tolland and Ledyard Luran, in Somersetshire, and at Willington, called Long Forth, in England. The rents of these lands, held by her husband in her right, were disposed of by him in his will, 1740, to their three living sons, and the four sons of his son Thomas, deceased. His estate was £1,806. On his tombstone in Windsor is the following: The Hon. Col. Matthew Allyn, Esq., who was many years the council and judge

¹ There was from the first two spellings of this name but the *Allen* family was not related to the *Allyn* family. The *Allen* family came from Enfield and settled in East Windsor. The Henry Allyn family came with Mr. Warham's company, in 1636, to Windsor. Another Scotch family by the name Allyn came fifty or more years later.

of the superior court, for the colony of Connecticut, d. Feb. 17, A.D. 1758, in ye 98th year of his age. Mrs. Elizabeth Allyn, consort, d. June 4th, A.D. 1734, in ye 69th year of her age.

“ And here their bodies sleep in dust
Till the resurrection of the just.”

Children :

- 7. Matthew, b. Aug., 1687.
- 8. Peletiah, b. May 3, 1689.
- 9. Josiah, b. March 9, 1692.

- 10. Thomas, b. 1696.
- 11. Henry, b. Dec. 16, 1699.
- 12. Theophilus, b. Aug. 26, 1702.

10. CAPT. THOMAS, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Wolcott) Allyn, m. Elizabeth ———. Besides being a prominent military man he was one of the responsible and active men in the first society. He d. Dec. 11, 1738, a. 42. Children :

- 13. Thomas b. Nov. 7, 1725, m. Sarah Phelps.
- 14. Theophilus, b. Nov. 23, 1726, m. Triphena Wolcott.
- 15. Eunice, b. June 7, 1730, m. Epaphras Sheldon. April 30, 1752.
- 16. Jonathan, b. March 5, 1733.
- 17. Joseph, b. June 3, 1737.

17. JOSEPH, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Allyn, m. Elizabeth Filley, at Windsor, and removed to Torrington and settled on a farm nearly a mile west of Wolcottville, on which he lived until his death. This farm consisted, at his decease, of about two hundred acres of land.

His wife Elizabeth united with the Torrington church December 11, 1763. She d. July 15, 1810, aged 72 years. He d. April 14, 1831, aged 94 years. Children :

- 18. Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1762, never married, d. Nov. 23, 1843, a. 81.
- 19. Joseph, b. May 14, 1765.
- 20. Chauncey, b. Dec. 2, 1767, d. May 20, 1784, a. 17.
- 21. Jonah, b. May 23, 1770.
- 22. Henry, b. May 20, 1773.
- 23. Oliver, b. Dec. 15, 1775.
- 24. Hannah, b. Sept. 26, 1778, never married, d. Dec. 12, 1836, a. 58.
- 25. Gilbert, b. Oct. 11, 1780.

19. JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Filley) Allyn, m. 1st, Phebe Smith, March 28, 1793. She d. Sept. 21, 1798. He m. 2d Sabra Loomis, March 18, 1801. She d. Nov. 20, 1833, a. 56. He lived a little east of his father's homestead, and was an active, energetic farmer, until nearly the time of his decease. He d. October 12, 1841, a. 77 years.

21. JONAH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Filley) Allyn, m. Laura Root of Burlington, Ct., about 1826, and lived with his brother Gilbert some years, when he removed to and lived on Gilbert's farm on the Litchfield turnpike. Ch. :

- 26. Jonah, b. 1827, d. young.
- 27. Laura Caroline, b. 1831, d. young.

22. HENRY, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Filley) Allyn, m. Betsey Palmer of Windsor, July 26, 1798. He lived some years about a mile north of west from his father's home, on the north side of the road on the hill, where the remains of a chimney are to be seen ; the place having been long known as the "old chimney lot." He was a tall, broad shouldered, powerful man. He d. Nov. 25, 1843, a. 71 years. His widow Betsey, d. March 3, 1859, a. 84 years. Children :

- 28. Henry, b. July 17, 1799.
- 29. Julia, b. July 4, 1801, m. Lyman Beach of Litchfield, April 7, 1823, and removed to the town and county of Greene, N. Y.
- 30. Chauncey, b. July 7, 1802, d. Oct. 18, 1851, a. 49, not m. ; built the house across the road a little east of his father's home.
- 31. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 4, 1804, never m.
- 32. Leonard, b. Nov. 24, 1807, removed to the state of New York, where he married Laura Bowen.
- 33. Jonah, b. May 27, 1811, m. and removed to Missouri and afterwards to Texas.
- 34. Amorit, b. Aug. 23, 1812, m. Riley Cook and resides in Wolcottville.
- 35. Annis, b. Feb. 1, 1814, m. Geo. P. Roberts.

23. OLIVER, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Filley) Allyn, m. Lury Loomis May 7th, 1801, and settled on the Sarah Higley farm on the hill half a mile north of west from his father's homestead. Two of his deeds were dated, the one in 1799, the other January 30, 1800. His life came to a close while hunting the cows at evening during a thunder storm. Not returning home as expected, search was made for him late in the evening with lanterns but without success. In the morning he was found dead in the lot; supposed to have died of a fit or something of the kind. He d. Aug. 27, 1831, a. 56. His widow Lury d. April 2, 1843, a. 68 years. Children:

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|--|---|
| 36. Amelia, b. July 1, 1803, m. James Whiting, April 10, 1828. | 39. Phebe Smith, b. June 8, 1813, never m., she collected in part her family genealogy, going to Windsor and making diligent search; d. May 9, 1862, a. 49 years. |
| 37. Horatio Nelson, b. March 11, 1805. | |
| 38. Joseph, b. May 29, 1809. (<i>Town Rec.</i>) | |

25. GILBERT, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Filley) Allyn, m. Mrs. Phebe Chamberlin. He was an efficient and active man in behalf of the interests of the town and community for many years. He d. Nov. 18, 1850, a. 71.

28. HENRY JR., son of Henry and Betsey (Palmer) Allyn, m. Rheuza daughter of Giles Whiting, Feb. 17, 1824, lived in different parts of Torrington, and removed to Windsor, where he d. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 40. Giles. | 43. Henry. |
| 41. Chauncey. | 44. Charles. |
| 42. Sophia. | |

37. H. NELSON, son of Oliver and Lury (Loomis) Allyn, m. Speedy, daughter of L. Hamlin Birge June 7, 1832. She was born July 16, 1812. He resided on a farm half a mile west of Wolcottville, a beautiful and picturesque location as are nearly all the residences on the road running west from the village at a distance of two miles. A part of this farm he bought as an out lot or an unoccupied lot, and settled on it as the first resident. It was covered with bushes, briars and weeds wherever the rocks and stones left room for a weed to grow, but it has become, under the energetic hand of its owner, a productive and desirable homestead. It is to be doubted however, whether the success of this farm had been as great, but for the fact that there was as much energy in the house as on the farm. Children:

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| 45. Ellen Eliza, b. April 14, 1833, d. Feb. 27, 1844, a. 11 years. | B. Johnson of Cornwall, May 25, 1871, and has a son Sanford Allen b. March 25, 1876; Mr. Johnson is a lawyer and formerly editor at Litchfield, and a farmer. |
| 46. Alonzo Nelson, b. April 6, 1838, d. Aug. 30, 1839, a. one and a half years. | |
| 47. Edward, b. 1840, d. Feb. 19, 1844, a. 3 years. | 50. Sarah Elizabeth, b. March 25, 1876, a. 7 weeks. |
| 48. Mary Ellen, b. Sept. 24, 1844, d. Sept. 14, 1862, aged 19 years. | 51. Cornelia Delle, b. Aug. 27, 1850. |
| 49. Martha Eliza, b. Oct. 2, 1846, m. Solon | 52. Charles Edward, b. Jan. 1, 1852, Jan. 17, 1874, a. 22 years. |

38. JOSEPH, son of Oliver and Lury (Loomis) Allyn, m. Esther dau. Samuel Westlake, April 17, 1845; settled on the farm at the foot of the hill where he lived until his death, and where his widow and her sons still reside. He was a man of considerable public spirit and enterprise, taking special interest in the enlargement and beautifying the Torrington burying ground. During the last few years of his life poor health did not allow him to perform the work about the burying ground as he had purposed, and when he went the work stopped. When Mrs. Allyn was a girl and working by the week, she received one dollar and twenty-five cents a week which was the usual wages. Working hours ranged in the summer from half past four in the morning until bedtime.

in the evening, and the work was hard work. The wedding coat of Joseph, the first Allyn in the town, is still to be seen in the possession of this family, also a pair of revolutionary horse pistols, made by Medad Hills. Children :

53. Frederick A., b. Feb. 17, 1846.

55. J. Eugene, b. Aug. 28, 1859.

54. George A., b. Feb. 27, 1850.

APPLY, EZEKIEL, was a revolutionary soldier and settled at Holbrook's mills about 1800. He had children, Josiah, John, Ezekiel, David, Eunice, Charlotte, and Betsy; the last who m. Hiram Johnson, and lives in Goshen, East street with her son George. She had also Laura, and Caroline. The Apply families were well known many years through their grist mill and other enterprises of labor, as mechanics and farmers, but all are removed from the town.

ASHBORN, JAMES, m. Maria L. daughter of Luther Cook Feb. 14, 1859. He d. Dec. 7, 1876. Children :

1. Luther, b. Dec. 8, 1859, d. Jan. 20, 1876.
2. Charles, b. Mar. 12, 1861.

ASHLEY, HENRY, son of John Ashley, was b. in Sheffield, Mass., May 27, 1832, and enlisted in the army in October 1863, where he remained one year, and came to Wolcottville in the spring of 1864. He m. Mary L. dau. of Samuel S. Rider of Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 12, 1864. She was born Feb. 14, 1843. He is a carpenter, engaged in the shop with C. Hotchkiss and sons, and resides on Migeon avenue.

ATWATER, ASAPH, a native of Southington, m. Lucy Ann Dibble, May 27, 1772, both of Torrington at the time of marriage. Children rec. in Torrington :

1. Mehitible, b. March 4, 1773.
2. Thomas, b. March 7, 1774.
3. Mehitible, b. Sept. 11, 1775.
4. Asaph, b. Aug. 15, 1776.
5. Lucy, b. Jan. 28, 1778.
6. Benaroy, b. March 20, 1779.
7. Enos, b. Feb. 14, 1783.
8. A daughter, b. Aug. 4, 1785, not named, and probably died in infancy.

AUSTIN, AARON, with his wife and several sons came from Suffield, Ct., to Torrington about 1755 or 6, and some of them settled on West street. Some of his sons were probably married when they came here. Joshua, David, Daniel and Aaron are mentioned in the deeds as among the early settlers. These may not all have been sons of the first Aaron.

The wife of Aaron died Oct. 28, 1794, a. 73, Aaron d. Feb. 9, 1801, a. 84. The following are said to have been sons of the first Aaron :

1. Aaron.
2. Nathaniel.
3. Samuel.

There was another Samuel Austin who m. Ruth Gillett of Torrington, Nov. 14, 1765, and had the following children :

Mindwell, b. Aug. 25, 1766.
Sarah, b. Mar. 6, 1768.

Ruth, b. Feb. 12, 1769.
Clymena, b. Mar. 15, 1772.

1. AARON, son of Aaron, lived a short time in Torrington, removed to New Hartford, became judge of the court and an influential man. Children :

4. Euseba, b. Apr. 7, 1758; became a physician.
5. Eliphalet, b. June 8, 1760, m.
6. Roswell, b. Mar. 23, 1765, m. — Strong, removed to Ohio.

2. NATHANIEL, son of Aaron, m. 1st Anne Bidwell of Windsor Sept. 28, 1775, she d. May 7, 1793; 2d Margaret Mills, niece of Rev. Sam. J. Mills.

¶ He lived on Toringford West street, and d. Sept. 4, 1844, a. 92. His widow d. Oct. 8, 1851, a. 90. Children by 1st wife:

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|---|---|
| 6. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 20, 1781, m., removed west and d. at Ravenna, Ohio. | 9. Anne, b. Nov. 24, 1787, d. Feb. 1868, a. 81. |
| 8. Joab, b. Mar. 15, 1785, removed to O.; d. Nov. 10, 1839, a. 54. | 10. Abigail, b. Jan. 26, 1790. |
| | 11. Clarissa, b. Mar. 26, 1793. |

By 2d wife:

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|--|--|
| 12. Lewis, b.; removed to Austinburg, O.; d. Mar. 10, 1872, a. 77. | Wolcottville. |
| 13. Rebecca, b.; m. Ransom Coe of Charlestown, Ohio. | 15. Fanny, b. in 1802, m. in 1827 Lau Wetmore. |
| 14. Charlott, b.; m. John Hungerford of | 16. Esther, b.; m. Giles A. Gaylord. |

3. SAMUEL, son of Aaron, 1st, m. Mary Bissell of Torrington Oct. 1774; and after some years removed to Ohio. Children:

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|---|--------------------------------|
| 17. Polly, b. Apr. 8, 1776. | Gillett. |
| 18. Cyrenius, b. Mar. 5, 1779. | 20. Samuel, b. Sept. 15, 1783. |
| 19. Rachel, b. July 29, 1781, m. Horace | 21. Bissell. |

5. ELIPHALET, son of Aaron Austin of New Hartford, m. Sibyl Dudley Torrington; removed to Ohio, bought one-third of a township of land, and was called after his name Austinburg, he being the first settler in the town. He d. Jan. 28, 1838, a. 77. Children:

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|---|--|
| 22. Elizabeth, b. May 25, 1780, m.; removed west. | 23. Roswell, b. July 21, 1781; removed Austinburg with his father. |
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AUSTIN, THEODORE W., son of Nelson Austin, of Goshen, was b. Aug. 5, 1838. He m. first Esther S., daughter of Stephen Roberts of Goshen Sept. 27, 1854. She was b. Feb. 17, 1837, and d. Feb. 2, 1867. He m. second Lizzia A., daughter of Marcus Oviatt of Torrington, Oct. 16, 1861, and removed to Wolcottville in the spring of 1872, where he continued in the livery business until spring of 1873, when he removed to Plymouth, Ct. His wife Lizzia A., was b. May 8, 1841, and d. Nov. 4, 1876. Children:

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| 1. Wilbert N., b. June 23, 1859. | 3. Elmer Grant, b. Jan. 15, 1869. |
| 2. Emma L., b. Dec. 28, 1863. | |

BALDWIN, JUNIUS, son of Stephen and Hannah (Burgess) Baldwin, Goshen, was b. Sept. 15, 1807; d. of typhoid fever June 10, 1861, a. 53. He m. Julia A. P., daughter of Dennis Hallock, of Cairo, Greene Co., N. Y. Sept. 14, 1828. She was b. Sept. 19, 1805. He was a farmer and resided in North Goshen. Children:

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| 1. Eliza Hannah, b. Aug. 1, 1829, m. Daniel Kimberly. | 8, 1841. These three d. of scarlet fever. |
| 2. Lydia Lucedia, b. Sept. 29, 1832, d. June 23, 1841. | 5. Caroline Lucretia, b. Nov. 13, 1840, Sept. 12, 1861. |
| 3. Junius Dudley, b. Dec. 5, 1835, d. June 18, 1841. | 6. Junius Dudley, b. Dec. 26, 1843, d. Aug. 18, 1861. |
| 4. Stephen John, b. June 15, 1838, d. June | 7. James Burgess, b. Sept. 14, 1846, m. |

7. JAMES B., son of Junius and Hannah (Burgess) Baldwin, m. Martha E. daughter of George Merriman of Litchfield, May 6, 1868. Children:

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| 8. Charlie Hodges, b. June 25, 1870. | 9. Ralph Merriman, b. June 17, 1874. |
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BACON, JAMES, m. Hannah ———. Children recorded in Torrington:

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Hannah, b. June 6, 1762. | 4. Eldad, b. Dec. 17, 1768. |
| 2. Esther, b. April 2, 1764. | 5. Rachel, b. Aug. 1, 1772. |
| 3. Ann, b. June 5, 1766, d. next day. | 6. James, b. Sept. 23, 1775. |

BANCROFT, JOHN,¹ perhaps son of John, of Lynn, Mass., was at Windsor, in 1645; m. Hannah Dupper, Dec. 3, 1650, he d. Aug. 6, 1622. Ch:

1. John, b. Dec., 1651.
2. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 19, 1653.
3. Ephraim, b. June 15, 1656.
4. Hannah, b. April 6, 1659.
5. Sarah, b. Dec. 26, 1661.

3. EPHRAIM, son of John and Hannah (Dupper) Bancroft, m. Sarah Stiles, May 5, 1681; lived in Windsor. Children:

6. Ephraim, b. Feb. 8, 1682.
7. John, b. Feb. 8, 1685.
8. Sarah, b. Feb. 26, 1687.
9. John, b. Dec. 19, 1690.
10. Benjamin, b. May 10, 1694.
11. Daniel, b. July 16, 1700.
12. Thomas, b. Dec. 14, 1703.

6. EPHRAIM, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Stiles) Bancroft, m. Frances Phelps, March 17, 1715. Children:

13. Sarah, b. — 30, 1715.
14. Ephraim, b. Oct. 17, 1717, d. young.
15. Ephraim, b. Mar. 12, 1719.
16. Isaac, b. Aug. 17, 1720.
17. Hannah, b. July 23, 1723.
18. Eliza, b. July 13, 1725.
19. Ruth, b. ; d. Jan. 28, 1728.
20. Ruth, b. Sept. 7, 1729.

15. LIEUT. EPHRAIM, son of Ephraim and Frances (Stiles) Bancroft, m. Esther Gleason of Enfield Dec. 6, 1739. He settled in Torrington about 1759, on the lot which his father drew in the first division; the lot joining Ebenezer Lyman's on the north, his house standing on the east side of the road a few rods north of Gen. Epaphras Sheldon's. He kept a tavern during the Revolution and years afterwards. He was a man of quiet disposition; clear, discriminating judgment, and was very much esteemed and respected, and when he died, Esqr. Benjamin Whiting said "no man in this society can fill Lieut. Bancroft's shoes" (see chapter on Business Centres, Lyman Street, and War of Revolution). Mr. Bancroft's wife was a high-spirited woman; would not let her children play with other neighboring children. Children:

21. Tryphena, b. Aug. 10, 1740.
22. Alice, b. Mar. 4, 1742, d. 1750.
23. Esther, b. Dec. 23, 1744, m. Roswell Coe, April 22, 1766.
24. Ruth, b. Dec. 13, 1746, m. Barber, who was a tailor and removed to Burke, Vt.
25. Ephraim, b. Feb. 6, 1749, d. July 6, 1750.
26. Ephraim, b. Feb. 24, 1751, m.
27. Noadiah, b. Dec. 13, 1753, m.
28. Oliver b. July 22, 1757, m.

26. EPHRAIM, son of Lieut Ephraim and Esther (Gleason) Bancroft, m. Jemima, daughter of Moses Loomis Nov. 2, 1775, and settled on a farm, then new, east side of the road a little north of Esqr. Benjamin Whiting's, where he lived until his death. He was a man of genius in making farming implements, and in putting up buildings. He died by a fall from the scaffolding over the barn floor, in 1808 or 9. His widow died about 1834 or 5. Children:

29. Miles, b. July 27, 1776, d. April 5, 1795, by eating maple sugar.
30. Tryphena, b. Feb. 5, 1779, m. Wright of New Hartford, had one dau., Huldah; m. 2d. Seymour Bradley.
31. Jemima, b. May 30, 1781, m. David Grant, of Litchfield, removed to Chenango Co., N. Y., and became wealthy.
32. Huldah, b. Aug. 12, 1784, d. July 2, 1788.
33. Oliver, b. June 9, 1787; he first acquired a taste for literature, by reading books and papers in Owen Brown's shoe shop. He became a printer, learning his trade with Hudson & Goodwin at Hartford; was a great reader and had a great memory; was never married.
34. Moses, b. Aug. 27, 1789; lived on his father's homestead, where he died, not m.
35. Horace, b. Sept. 30, 1791, m.
36. Dr. Rueben, b. Aug. 3, 1794; became a physician, settled in Plymouth, Ct., a time, then removed to Chenango Co., N. Y., where he became a celebrated physician. Is deceased.

¹ Written sometimes Bancraft.—*Hist. Windsor.*

27. NOADIAH, son of Lieut. Ephraim and Esther (Gleason) Bancroft, m. Jerusha, dau. of Capt. Epaphras Loomis, Sept. 7, 1780. He lived on his father's homestead on the Lyman street; a farmer, and a man of energy and spirit. Children:

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|---|--|
| 37. Erastus, b. Oct. 27, 1782, d. young. | 41. Dr. Erastus, b. Oct. 31, 1790. |
| 38. Luman, b. Mar. 23, 1784; was a shoemaker; settled in Harwinton and d. about 1871. | 42. Chester, b. , m. Harriet, dau. of Richard Loomis, lived in the town a time then removed to Winchester. |
| 39. Noadiah, b. Apr. 12, 1786, became a lawyer and settled in Mass. | 43. Warren, b., lived and died in this town. |
| 40. Jerusha, b. May 19, 1788, m. Miles Wilcox, a blacksmith, and removed to Chenango Co., N. Y. | 44. Charlotte, b. , m. Miles Beach, lives in the town. |
| | 45. Clarissa, b. m. Seymour; d. April 25, 1875 (?) |

28. DR. OLIVER, son of Lieut. Ephraim and Esther (Gleason) Bancroft, was a revolutionary soldier and was in the battle of Monmouth, N. J. He became a physician, settled in Newtown, where he was a practicing physician many years, and where he died. Children:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 42. Lurandus. | 43. A daughter, never m. |
|---------------|--------------------------|

35. HORACE, son of Ephraim and Jemima (Loomis) Bancroft, m. Damar Thompson of Mansfield, Ct., and lived on the old homestead of his father. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 44. Helois, } twins d. young. | Beach, lived on the homestead a time then sold the home and bought a farm in Goshen, where he and his wife died. He was a peddler and a smart man. |
| 45. Helen, } | |
| 46. Mahlon, b. Sept., 1827, d. 1852. | |
| 47. Horace, b. Dec. 9, 1830, m. Elizabeth | |

41. DR. ERASTUS, son of Noadiah and Jerusha (Loomis) Bancroft, m. Amanda, dau. of Capt. Samuel Bradley; was a physician in Wolcottville over 50 years. (See *Biography*.) Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 48. Charles, b. | d. in 1876, and both were buried in our grave; leaving a son and a daughter. |
| 49. Caroline, b.; m. Nathan Phelps; they | |

BARBER, ELIZUR, son of Issachar Barber of Harwinton, was b. Sept. 1798; m. Polly Phelps Oct. 25, 1825. She was b. Aug. 7, 1799. He owned and lived some years on the farm now owned by Frederick Taylor below Wolcottville, then came to Wolcottville where he still resides. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Adaline E., b. Sept. 9, 1826, d. Dec. 9, 1828. | 4. Sarah E., b. Oct. 14, 1833, d. June 12, 1834. |
| 2. Adaline M., b. Nov. 9, 1828, m. Sanford H. Perkins, Sept. 11, 1851, who d. Dec. 9, 1874; had Frank B., b. Nov. 20, 1852, who m. Nellie Hartwell, May 20, 1874, lives in Springfield, Mass.; Edson A., b. Dec. 18, 1858; Alfred H., b. Sept. 17, 1860. | 5. Charles E., b. June 7, 1835, d. March 8, 1836. |
| 3. Elvin E., b. April 7, 1831, is a physician, practiced a time in Wolcottville then removed to Bethel, Ct., where he resides. He m. Julia A. Birge, Nov. 29, 1854; had Lizzie M., b. Nov. 21, 1860, Minnie B., b. July 4, 1864. | 6. Mary E., b. Nov. 13, 1837, m. Sidney G. Law, Oct. 27, 1859; had Adeline E., b. June 9, 1861, d. Aug. 6, 1861; Freddie H., b. July 13, 1862; Nellie M., b. April 4, 1865; Carrie, b. Aug. 1869; Laura Julia, b. Dec. 31, 1873. |
| | 7. Charles P., b. Feb. 20, 1840, d. Dec. 11, 1863. |
| | 8. Myron E., b. Oct. 21, 1843, m. Elizabeth Young, June 12, 1873; had Elizabeth Young, b. Oct. 10, 1875. |

BARBER, THOMAS, the first in New England, came to Windsor, with Mr. Francis Stiles's party in 1635. He was made freeman in 1645, and was soldier in the Pequot fight. He removed to Simsbury, where he contracted to build the first meeting house. He married Jane —, October 7, 1640. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. John, bap. July 24, 1642. | 4. Samuel, bap. Oct. 1, 1648. |
| 2. Thomas, bap. July 14, 1644. | 5. Mary, bap. Oct. 12, 1651, m. — H. |
| 3. Sarah, bap. July 19, 1646. | 6. Josiah, bap. Feb. 15, 1653. |

6. JOSIAH, son of Thomas and Jane Barber m. Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Loomis, Nov. 22, 1677, lived in the south part of Windsor, near the river. Children :

7. Abigail, b. March 12, 1678.

8. Josiah, b. 1685.

9. Nathaniel, b. Apr. 6, 1691.

10. Jonathan, b. June 4, 1694.

11. Aaron, b. July 20, 1697.

12. Rebecca, b. Apr. 11, 1698.

9. NATHANIEL, sen., son of Josiah and Abigail (Loomis) Barber, m. Mary Filley July 2, 1711. He was one of the original proprietors in Torrington, but never resided in this town, but remained in Windsor. Children :

13. Mary, b. Aug. 6, 1713.

14. Josiah, b. Mar. 6, 1714.

15. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 5, 1717.

16. Abigail, b. Dec. 11, 1720.

17. Azuba, b. Oct. 31, 1725.

15. CAPT. NATHANIEL, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Filley) Barber, m. Hepziba Loomis, Sept. 13, 1739. He removed to Torrington among the first settlers and lived in southwest part of the town, across the road from Mr. Charles S. Munger's present dwelling. (So said Uncle Luman Loomis.) This was the first family of the name in the town. He d. Mar. 8, 1788. His widow d. March 26, 1793. Children :

18. Hepziba, b. March 9, 1740, d. Jan. 2, 1760.

19. Nathaniel, bap. Aug. 29, 1742, d. Mar. 9, 1743.

20. Nathaniel, bap. Feb. 19, 1744, m.

21. Elijah, bap. May 11, 1746, m.

22. Timothy, bap. Nov. 6, 1748, m. and lived west of Luman Loomis's present dwelling.

23. Chloe, bap. April 7, 1751, m. Abner Loomis, as 2d wife.

24. Lois, bap. July 8, 1753.

25. Keziah, bap. Nov. 16, 1755, d. May 22, 1774.

26. Susa, bap. Feb. 19, 1758.

27. Eli, bap. Mar. 29, 1761.

28. Ziba, } bap. Aug. } Jemima m. Be-

29. Jemima, } 14, 1764. } noni Loomis.

20. NATHANIEL, 3d, son of Nathaniel and Hepzeba (Loomis) Barber, m. Mercy Spofford of Salisbury, March 17, 1769. He d. March 31, 1782, a. 37. Children :

30. Uri, b. June 1, 1769.

31. Levi, b. June 11, 1771.

32. Zimri, b. May 29, 1773.

33. Eli, b. Apr. 22, 1775.

21. ELIJAH, son of Nathaniel and Hepzeba (Loomis) Barber, m. Mary, daughter of Beriah Hills, July 10, 1766, and lived near Luman Loomis's late residence. He had a son Elijah James, who built the house, the late residence of Luman Loomis, which house is 96 or 7 years old. Child :

34. Luman (*Town Rec.*), b. Nov. 12, 1766.

BARBER, ABIJAH, son of Joseph and Zain Barber, was born July 15, 1767. Some of his brothers and sisters were Joseph, Elisha, Friend, Elihu, Roswell, Sina, Susannah, Jemima, Huldah, m. Henry L. Meade, post master at Bethlehem, N. Y. Most of these lived a time with their parents at Bethlehem, N. Y., where the father Joseph, d. about 1795, and the mother Zain, d. Feb. 1817. Abijah Barber came to Torrington, before he was twenty-one years of age, and m. Mary, daughter of Issachar Loomis, Feb. 16, 1797, and settled on the farm of his father-in-law. He was an industrious successful farmer, and d. May 5, 1832, a. 65. His widow d. Jan. 18, 1839, a. 70. Children :

1. Marvin, b. Aug. 6, 1796, m.

2. Millard, b. June 28, 1798, m.

3. Alzada, b. Sept. 22, 1801, not m. d. Jan.

28, 1877, a. 75.

4. Hiram, b. Oct. 31, 1804.

5. Sheldon, b. May 13, 1807.

1. DEA. MARVIN, son of Abijah and Mary (Loomis) Barber, m. first Rebecca Whiting; 2d, Elizabeth Whiting, Feb. 16, 1832. He was elected deacon

of the Torrington church in 1822; is well spoken of as such. He d. in 1840 a. 44; his widow m. Augustus Grant, Nov. 9, 1847. Children by his first wife 6. Marvin.

By his 2d wife :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 7. Charles M., b. May 22, 1833. | Eighmie, Jan. 19, 1872; lives in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. |
| 8. Milo F., b. Aug. 28, 1835, m. Sarah J. | |

2. MILLARD, son of Abijah and Mary (Loomis) Barber, m. in Pennsylvania removed to Illinois, where he d. April 5, 1874. Children :

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 9. Robert. | 11. Mary. |
| 10. Martha. | 12. One that d. about 14 years of age. |

4. CAPT. HIRAM, son of Abijah and Mary Loomis Barber, m. — He d. Feb. 26, 1877, a. 72.

5. SHELDON, son of Abijah and Mary (Loomis) Barber, m. Sally E. daughter of Willard Hodges, April 10, 1833, and settled on the old Aaron Loomis farm, owned for a time by Willard Hodges, where he lived until his death Jan. 15, 1877. He was a very hard working, successful farmer, owning many hundreds of acres of land at his death. His widow d. Nov. 5, 1869. Child :

13. Willard H., b. Oct. 1, 1835.

7. CHARLES M., son of Marvin and Elizabeth H. (Whiting) Barber, m. Emily M., daughter of Benjamin Price of Goshen, Nov. 24, 1859; lives on the homestead of the late Capt. Hiram Barber. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 14. Mary Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1864. | 16. Elizabeth Hyatt, b. Dec. 15, 1868, July 15, 1869. |
| 15. Lucretia Jane, b. March 17, 1866. | |

13. WILLARD H., son of Sheldon and Sally E. (Hodges) Barber, m. Jane E. daughter of Wait B. Wilson, Nov. 11, 1855, and lives on his father's homestead. Children :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 17. Aduna J., b. March 16, 1859. | 20. Carrie J., b. Feb. 28, 1864. |
| 18. Allan W., b. Aug. 18, 1861. | 21. Jennie C., b. May 28, 1865. |
| 19. Winfield, b. Feb. 16, 1863. | 22. Sheldon, b. March 12, 1867. |

4. ELIHU, son of Joseph and Zain Barber was born April 19, 1787, came to Torrington from Harwinton, m. 1st, Jemima North, April 19, 1787; was a man of great physical strength and endurance and a hard worker, acquired considerable property; built the house in Newfield where his son Orson now resides, and afterwards removed to West Hartford, where he d. Oct., 1833, a. 69. His wife Jemima d. Dec. 4, 1818; he m. 2d, Sally Goodwin, Litchfield.

He is said to have been drawing a load of rye from the field with a yoke of oxen, and going down a steep hill, the yoke dropped from one of the oxen whereupon he took up the yoke and carried it in the place of the ox, down the hill safely. In the time of the temperance movement, about 1830, Rev. M. Gould called on him and asked him to give his influence to the reform by signing the pledge. He replied that he could not sign the pledge but that he was trying to reform. He used to drink quite bad but had got down to a quart a day, and that was doing as well as he dared venture on the stage. Children :

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mary b. June 22, 1793, m. Oliver Loomis, Feb. 4, 1814. | Loomis. |
| 2. Elihu, b. Feb. 24, 1798, m. | 4. Elkanah, b. June 25, 1803, m. |
| 3. Jemima, b. April 16, 1800, m. Ephraim | 5. Orson, b. Nov. 6, 1805, m. |

2. ELIHU, son of Elihu and Jemima (North) Barber, m. 1st Sally Deming of Wethersfield ; 2d Mary Cartwright ; 3d Emily Clark of Avon ; lived in West Hartford ; d. Feb., 1857. Children by 2d wife :

6. Mary, d. young.

7. Elihu, d. young.

By 3d wife :

8. Roxanna, d. young.

10. Emily, m. Seth Griswold.

9. Lucy Ann, d. young.

4. ELKANAH, son of Elihu and Jemima (North) Barber, m. Cynthia Tubbs ; lived a short distance above Daytonville on the east branch ; m. 2d Electa Tubbs ; d. in 1865. Children by 1st wife :

11. Truman.

12. Nathan.

By 2d wife :

13. Maria.

14. John.

5. ORSON, son of Elihu and Jemima (North) Barber, m. 1st Roxy Ann Eggleston in 1829, who was b. May 16, 1811, d. June 29, 1840, a. 29. He m. 2d Martha Starks, Dec. 4, 1842, who was b. Aug. 9, 1823. He lives on his father's homestead near Newfield corners, on the old Capt. Eli Richards place. Children by 1st wife :

15. Elihu D., b. Aug. 28, 1831, d. May 27, 1839, a. 7 yrs.

16. Louisa R., b. May 15, 1840, m. Carlton C. Fyler, Aug. 15, 1861.

By 2d wife :

17. Francis M., b. April 29, 1854, m. John

W. Gamwell, Nov. 23, 1874.

BARBER, CHESTER, son of Simeon and Sarah (Peck) Barber, of Harwinton, m. Marilla, dau. of John Birge, Feb. 6, 1821 ; and purchased the Elihu Olmstead place, on Tarringford East street, east side (or in New Hartford) and settled on it in 1822, where he still resides. His wife Marilla, d. Jan. 7, 1862, aged 64. Children :

1. Chester H., b. Sept. 1, 1822, m.

3. Sarah M., b. Sept. 28, 1835, m. Christopher Colt, Oct. 27, 1860.

2. Willard O. b. Sept. 15, 1825, m.

1. CHESTER H., son of Chester and Marilla (Birge) Barber, m. Maria, dau. of Allen Blake of Winchester, May 1, 1844. She was b. Apr. 16, 1822. Mr. Barber lives on his father's homestead and is a successful farmer as well as his father before. Mrs. Barber's mother, Mrs. Mabel (Beach), Blake, resides with this family.

2. WILLARD O., son of Chester and Marilla (Birge) Barber, m. 1st Sarah, dau. of Allen Birge of Harwinton Oct. 16, 1850. She d. Mar. 12, 1853. He m. 2d. Mary E., dau. of Griswold Woodward, May 23, 1855. Children by 1st wife :

4. Sarah B., b. Mar. 7, 1855, m. Charles Waterman of Wolcottville.

5. Willard V., b. June 17, 1858.

6. Erwin W., b. Nov. 22, 1867.

BARBOUR, HENRY S, son of Henry and Noamy (Humphrey) Barbour, b., m. Pemala J., dau. of Jehu M. Batholomew, Sheffield, Mass., Nov. 25, 1851. After settlement at Wolcottville, he built and occupied the house now occupied by Dr. Hanchett, until he removed to Hartford where he still resides. (*See Biog.*) Children :

1. John H., b. May 28, 1853, he was fitted for college at Riverdale, N. Y., and was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford in 1873, and at Berkeley Divinity school in 1876, and was ordained deacon

in the Protestant E. church, and in the charge of Grace chapel, Hartford.

2. Edward W., b. May 2, 1857, d. May 28, 1861.

3. Lucy A., b. May 6, 1863.

BARNES, HARVEY, was b. in Cornwall, Feb. 18, 1838, and came to Torrington, in 1852, and engaged in the lock factory of James Wooding; afterwards worked for Lucius Leach several years, then some time for Henry Ostrum in Wolcottville; then engaged with the Union Hardware Company in 1864, at its beginning, and has continued with it to the present time. He m. Imogene I., daughter of Samuel Catlin of Harwinton; lives on Migeon avenue. Child:

1. Clara Eliza, b. July 2, 1876.

BATTELL, JOHN, came from France to America and settled at Dedham Mass., and d. Sept. 30, 1713, leaving a son John, b. in 1689, m. Abigail Draper Jan. 17, 1710, d. Sept. 14, 1729, leaving a son John who was b. Apr. 30, 1717, m. Mehitable Sherman, sister of the patriot Roger Sherman, signer of the declaration, and d. Nov. 18, 1800. Children:

1. William, b. Aug. 12, 1748, and others.

1. **WILLIAM**, son of John and Mehitable (Sherman) Battell, emigrated from Dedham to Milford, Conn., and m. Sarah Buckingham in 1753. He was in Woodbury some years, and came to Torrington, about 1784; bought land and built a store and entered into the work of a merchant. He m. second in 1807, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell, his cousin and daughter of the Rev. Josiah Sherman of Goshen, and Woburn, Mass., and sister of the Hon. Roger M. Sherman of Fairfield, Conn. Mrs. Battell d. Feb. 29, 1732 (*See Biography*), his second wife d. Oct. 25, 1829. Children:

1. William, b. March 25, 1773, was a merchant at Torrington, taking his father's store from 1808, about twenty years; was a man of considerable influence, and much respected in the town.
2. Joseph, b. July 21, 1774, at Milford, merchant in Norfolk. (*See Biography*.) He d. Nov. 30, 1841, leaving family.
3. Josiah B., b. March 1, 1776, m. Sarah Gillett, of Torrington, had three daughters deceased.
4. John B., b. July 21, 1779, at Woodbury, d. in Virginia, Nov. 7, 1819.
5. Sally, b. Mar. 29, 1781, at Woodbury, m. Rev. Abel McEwen, D.D., of New London.
6. Nancy, b. Feb. 20, 1783, at Woodbury, m. Rev. Harvey Loomis, of Bangor, Maine, had two sons.
7. Harriet, b. June 7, 1785, at Torrington, d. Feb. 24, 1822, unm.
8. Urana P., b. May 15, 1787, at Torrington, d. Jan. 23, 1814, unm.
9. Charles I., b. July 23, 1789, at Torrington, d. unm.
10. Charlotte, b. Feb. 19, 1796, m. Aust.

BEACH, DEA. WAIT, son of Edmund, son of Dea. John of Wallingford was b. in Goshen, Oct. 25, 1747. He came to Torrington and m. Huldah, daughter of Aaron Loomis, Jan. 9, 1767. He was an important man in the ecclesiastical society, and in the town; possessed very good judgment, was active on various town committees during the Revolution; was highly esteemed, and greatly missed when he departed this life. He was elected deacon in 1794, which office he held until his death in 1710, aged 64. Children:

1. Aaron L., b. Dec. 9, 1767.
2. Miles, b. Aug. 20, 1769, d. Aug. 25, 1769.
3. Nancy, b. Aug. 23, 1770.
4. Miles, b. March 17, 1773.
5. Huldah, b. Oct. 27, 1775.
6. Amanda, b. Aug. 24, 1778.
7. Unartia, b. June 13, 1781.
8. Wait, b. May 6, 1785, d. Feb. 22, 1799.
9. Malinda, b. June 28, 1787.

1. **DEA. AARON L.**, son of Dea. Wait Beach, m. Elizabeth Weeks lived in Salisbury, when he d. April, 1827. Children:

10. Aaron, b. Aug. 11, 1789, m. Salisbury, Vt.
11. Hannah A., b. Sept. 11, 1793; m. Dr. Samuel Shumway, d. Oct. 1859, at Essex, N. Y.
12. Flavel M., b. May 20, 1797, d. at Salisbury, Vt.
13. Uriel E., b. July 4, 1806, d. at Salisbury, Vt.
14. Wait E., b. lives at Keeseville, N. Y.

4. MILES, son of Dea. Wait, m. Huldah Grant of Litchfield. He d. Aug. 16, 1827. His widow removed to her daughter's at Bridgehampton, where she d. Children :

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| 16. Almeda, b. Oct. 24, 1795, m. William H. Whiting. | to Bridgehampton, N. Y. |
| 16. Lewis, b. March 14, 1797, d. young. | 18. Edmund. |
| 17. Hannah, m. Henry Judd, and removed | 19. Miles, b. March 16, 1800. |

10. AARON L., son of Dea. Aaron L. Beach, m. Dec. 29, 1810; had four children, b. at Charlotte, Vt. Children :

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|--|--|
| 20. Aaron L., b. Oct. 21, 1811, d. March 13, 1860, at Aurora, Ohio. | 22. Charles G., b. Aug. 13, 1815, resides in Wis. |
| 21. Adelia, b. Aug. 31, 1813, m. Dec. 13, 1859, resides at St. Albans, Vt. | 23. Samuel E., b. Dec. 14, 1817, resides in Williston, Vt. |

19. MILES, son of Miles, m. Charlotte, daughter of Noadiah Bancroft, April 26, 1824, who was b. Dec. 8, 1802. Children :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 24. Emeline, b. April 25, 1825, m. Harmon Loomis, and had Emma, b. July, 1855, and Wilbur, d. young. | 25. Loomis B., b. Dec. 3, 1827. |
| | 26. Mary, b. Mar. 8, 1827, d. in 1862, a. 32. |
| | 27. Jonathan, d. young. |

BEERS, AMOS S., was b. in Lewisboro, Westchester Co., N. Y., March 15, 1827; m. Susan Olmsted of New Canaan, Ct., Nov. 1848. She d. in March, 1860, in Waterbury, and he m. second, Rachel H. Thompson, of Hartford, in 1864, and in 1866, he made his residence in Winsted, Ct., where he still resides. He has been conductor on the Naugatuck rail road twenty-three years. Children by 1st wife.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Herbert S., b. in 1849. | 3. Edward J., b. in 1857. |
| 2. Willie H., b. in 1854. | |

By 2d wife :

4. Anna May, b. May 20, 1867.

BIRGE, DANIEL, came from Dorchester, Mass., with Mr. Warham, of whose church he was a member, and had a home lot in Windsor, Feb. 6, 1640. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Gaylord, Oct. 5, 1641. He d. 1851: his widow m. Thomas Hoskins of Windsor. Children :

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|--|---|
| 1. John, b. 1642, d. 1643. | fall of a tree. |
| 2. Daniel, b. Nov. 24, 1644. | 5. John, b. Jan. 14, 1649. |
| 3. Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1646, d. soon. | 6. Joseph, bap. Nov. 2, 1651, d. July 18, 1705. |
| 4. Jeremiah, b. May 6, 1648, killed by the | |

Joseph, one of the first of Litchfield, was probably of this family.

5. JOHN, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gaylord) Birge, m. Hannah Watson, Mar. 28, 1678. He d. Dec. 2, 1697; she d. July 24, 1690. Children :

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|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7. John, b. Feb. 4, 1679. | 9. Jeremiah, b. Sept. 22, 1682. |
| 8. Hannah, b. June 17, 1682. | 10. Mary, b. Sept. 9, 1688. |

9. JEREMIAH, son of John and Hannah (Watson) Birge, m. Mary Griswold Jan. 1, 1718. He d. in 1775. He was an original proprietor of Torrington but did not reside here. Children :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 11. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 23, 1718. | 15. Ann, b. Oct. 28, 1726. |
| 12. Mary, b. Aug. 23, 1721. | 16. Peletiah, b. Sept. 8, 1730. |
| 13. John, b. Apr. 25, 1723, m. and settled in Torrington. | 17. Hannah, b. Mar. 18, 1731. |
| 14. David, b. May 16, 1725, m. | 18. Mindwell, b. Mar. 24, 1733. |
| | 19. Lucy, b. Sept. 23, 1736. |

13. CAPT. JOHN, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Griswold) Birge, m. Mary Kellogg. He is said to have been the third settler in Torrington. His father gave him and his brother David each a farm, but not large ones. He is said

to have come to this town before his marriage, but this is not certain. He first built a log house in which he resided, half a mile south of Shubael Griswold's, or near the south end of Torringsford street. Children :

- 20. Mary, b. Oct. 31, 1752, m. Silas White.
- 21. John, b. Mar. 15, 1753.
- 22. Simeon, b. Dec. 26, 1756.
- 23. Isaac.
- 24. Roswell, went into the Rev. army, came home and died when seventeen.
- 25. Anna, m. Ellsworth.

14. DAVID, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Griswold) Birge, m. Elizabeth ———, and settled on Torringsford street a little south of his brother John's home. Children :

- 26. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 21, 1754, m. Eliphaz Bissell.
- 27. Daughter, m. Catlin of Harwinton, had a daughter Eunice.

21. JOHN, son of John and Mary (Kellogg) Birge, m. Lydia Hopkins of Canaan, Mar. 23, 1779 ; lived on south end of Torringsford street, where his descendants still reside. Children :

- 28. Polly, b. Feb. 22, 1781, m. Dea. Richard Bristol, lived in Harwinton.
- 29. Aranda, b. Sept. 1, 1782, m.
- 30. John, b. May 4, 1785, m. Betsey Loomis ; lived in Bristol, Ct., and had ; Juliette, Mary and Nathan.
- 31. Chester, b. July 23, 1788, m. Sally Garrish, removed to Hudson, Ohio.
- 32. Hopkins, not m. was in business in the southern states, returned as far as New Haven, where he d.
- 33. Marilla, b. ; m. Chester Barber, Feb. 6, 1821.

22. SIMEON, son of John and Mary (Kellogg) Birge, m. Experience Hamlin, October, 1783, and lived on his father's homestead. He d. June 8, 1854, a. 97. His wife d. March 16, 1844, a. 83. Children :

- 34. Hamlin, b. Aug. 25, 1784, m.
- 35. Experience, b. April 7, 1786, d. Feb. 26, 1803.
- 36. Ransley, b. Feb. 17, 1788, d. not m. in Ga.; was merchant.
- 37. Clarissa, b. April 28, 1780, m. Calvin Hammond ; rem. to West Port, in N. Y.
- 38. Betsey, b. Feb. 7, 1792, m. Anson Little, of New Hartford, removed to Ill.
- 39. Sally, b. Jan. 26, 1794, m. Gideon Hammond, of West Port, N. Y.
- 40. Roswell, b. Feb. 5, 1796, m.
- 41. Luther, b. Oct. 28, 1797, m. settled in Farmington, Ill.
- 42. William S., b. May 5, 1800, m.; lives in Texas.
- 43. Nathaniel, b. July 23, 1802, m.
- 44. Infant, b.; d.

29. ARANDA, son of John and Lydia (Hopkins) Birge, m. first Sally Barber, of Harwinton. April 12, 1810. She was b. Sept. 11, 1787 ; d. March 12, 1812. He m. second Laura Barber, July 20, 1814. She was b. August 16, 1793. She m. as her second husband Norman Griswold in 1821. Aranda Birge d. May 27, 1819; Mrs. Laura Griswold, d. May 13, 1840. Ch. :
45. George H., b. March 28, 1816.

34. HAMLIN, son of Simeon and Experience (Hamlin) Birge, m. Betsey Dutton. He resided in different parts of the town, and for a time near Hotchkiss mill on the west branch. Children :

- 46. Willard L., b. Jan. 7, 1808.
- 47. Caroline, b. Dec. 28, 1810.
- 48. Experience, b. July 16, 1812.

40. ROSWELL, son of Simeon and Experience (Hamlin) Birge, m. Amanda, daughter of Harvey Whiting, June 23, 1826, lives on his father's homestead on Torringsford street. Children :

- 49. James R., b. March 5, 1828.
- 50. Jane, b. Jan. 4, 1830, m. S. E. Calkins, in Athens, N. Y.
- 51. Candace E., b. March 3, 1832, m. Pennfield Burr, and removed to Ill.; d. June 7, 1854.
- 52. Edward B., b. Jan. 16, 1834, m.
- 53. Allstine M., b. Jan. 14, 1836, m.
- 54. Sherman, b. Oct. 4, 1838, d. July 5, 1839.
- 55. Wilber, b. June 17, 1840, m.

43. Nathaniel, son of Simeon and Experience (Hamlin) Birge, m. Olive Peck of Torrington, and lives on Torrington street, east side a little way north of his brother Roswell's. Children :

56. Jenette.

58. Martha.

57. Maryette.

45. GEORGE H., son of Aranda and Laura (Barber) Birge, m. Mar. 14, 1838, Sallie B., dau. of Norris B. Barber of Harwinton; lived on his father's farm, a little north of his grandfather. She was born July 26, 1816, d. Oct. 19, 1877. He d. Oct. 30, 1877. Children :

59. Laura E., b. Apr. 22, 1843, m. Theodore H. Reed, Mar. 29, 1864, d. Jan. 15, 1871; had Ellen E., b. Dec. 16, 1865;

Harvey B., b. Mar. 18, 1868; George H., b. Nov. 20, 1869.

60. Celia M., b. Aug. 4, 1849.

46. WILLARD L., son of Hamlin and Betsey Dutton, m. Nov. 9, 1833, Julia A. dau. of Bissell Merrill. She was b. Apr. 15, 1815. He resides on the Levi Thrall place; is a farmer and dealer in cattle. Children :

61. Willard H., b. Mar. 20, 1841; was killed by the bursting of a cannon at Wolcottville July 4, 1856.

East Hampton, Mass.

63. Luther M., b. Feb. 20, 1848, d. eleven months of age.

62. Carrie E., b. June 3, 1843, m. Henry F. Pomeroy, Dec. 1, 1870; resides in

64. Lida J., b. June 6, 1857.

52. EDWARD B., son of Roswell and Amanda (Whiting) Birge, m. Anna E. Miiler of New Hartford, Nov. 24, 1863; lives on the farm with the father. Children :

65. Merton E., b. Nov. 10, 1864.

66. James E., b. Sept. 5, 1866.

53. ALLSTINE, son of Roswell and Amanda (Whiting) Birge, m. Eliza M. Hewitt, Sept. 26, 1869; lives half mile south of his father's, east side of the street. Children :

67. Wilbur Hewitt, b. July 19, 1863, drowned with his sister in the brook Feb. 14, 1867, in each other's arms.

68. Lizzie Amanda, b. Oct. 8, 1864, drowned Feb. 14, 1867.

55. WILBUR, son of Roswell and Amanda (Whiting) Birge, m. Julia A., dau. of Isaac P. Waterman of Torrington April 1, 1870; lives in Wolcottville; clerk in Charles McNeil's drug store.

BIRNEY, ROBERT, the present owner and occupant of the farm known as the Demas Coe place situated within the limits of Wolcottville, was b. May 19, 1842, and spent his earlier years in the town of Southeast, Putnam county, N. Y. He came to New Hartford, Ct., in 1859, and united with the Baptist church there the same year. He was among the first who responded to the first call for troops to defend the national capital and was among the last to leave the service when the war was ended, having been mustered into the U. S. service May 7th, 1861, and his second discharge dating May 15, 1865.

He removed to Wolcottville in 1871, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He had an active part in consolidating the several school districts in the village and their reorganization as a graded school, serving as first district committee under the new order of things.

He m. Mary A. Henderson Nov. 28, 1859. She was b. in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 18, 1842. Her parents removed from Canada to New York city where they resided until 1856, when they removed to New Hartford where she united with the Baptist church in 1859. Children :

Nellie E., b. Dec. 6, 1861.

Mary J., b. Sept. 2, 1870.

Ina B., b. Sept. 2, 1866.

Grace H., b. Mar. 21, 1876.

Emma L., b. Dec. 10, 1867.

BISSELL, JOHN, who came to Windsor is the only one known to have come to this country. Tradition asserts that this John, with a brother Thomas, came from Somersetshire, England, to Plymouth, in 1628. The latter died at Plymouth or returned to England. The family is probably Huguenot descent, many of whom fled to England to escape the persecutions which followed the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day in 1572. John came to Windsor about 1640. He was the first settler on the east side of the Connecticut. He died Oct. 3, 1677, a. 86 years; his wife died May 21, 1641. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John, b. in England. | 4. Samuel. |
| 2. Thomas, b. in England. | 5. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 24, 1640. |
| 3. Mary, b. in England, m. Jacob Drake, Apr. 12, 1649. | 6. Joice, b; m. Samuel Pinney, Nov. 7, 1661. |

1. **JOHN, JR.**, son of John, married Izreel Mason, of Saybrook, June 17, 1658; she d. Mar. 29, 1665; of a second wife married in 1669, there is no reliable record. He d. in 1693. Children:

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 7. Mary, b. Feb. 22, 1659. | 12. Ezekiel, b. Apr. 30, 1673, d. near Albany Oct. 17, 1709. |
| 8. John, b. May 4, 1661. | 13. Ann, b. Apr. 28, 1675, m. Capt. Daniel White, of Windsor |
| 9. Daniel, b. Sept. 29, 1663. | 14. Jeremiah, b. June 22, 1677. |
| 10. Dorothy, b. Aug. 10, 1665. | |
| 11. Josiah, b. Oct. 10, 1670. | |

9. **DANIEL**, son of John and Izreel (Mason) Bissell, m. Margaret Dewey, Westfield, Oct. 27, 1692. He d. Dec. 9, 1738; she d. Nov. 27, 1711. Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 15. Daniel, b. Oct. 31, 1694. | 18. Ezekiel, b. Sept. 6, 1706. |
| 16. Margaret, b. Mar. 19, 1698. | 19. Ann, b. Jan. 6, 1709. |
| 17. Mary, b. Nov. 17, 1701, m. Nathaniel Gilbert, of Colchester. | |

11. **JOSIAH**, son of Jacob and Izreel (Mason) Bissell, married widow Miriam Hayden Dec. 10, 1703; she d. July 8, 1747, a. 66. Children:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 20. Josiah, b. Nov. 17, 1714. | 21. 1776, a. 63. |
| 21. Amelia, b. —, d. at Reading, Dec. 22, 1776, a. 63. | 22. Benjamin, b. —, 1719-20. |

18. **EZEKIEL**, son of Daniel and Margaret (Dewey) Bissell, m. Ruth, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion of Windham, Dec. 13, 1742; removed to Suffield and in 1757, to Torrington. He was a cooper and farmer, and purchased one hundred and forty acres of land at first, in 1757, and afterwards added it until he owned about five hundred acres upon which he settled his four sons: Hezekiah on the homestead; Ezekiel next north; Eliphaz next, and Ebenezer next; all the dwellings on the west side of Torrington street, nearly a mile north of the present meeting house. Children:

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 22. Ebenezer, b. Oct. 25, 1743, m. 1827, a. 77. | |
| 23. Eliphaz, b. Oct. 11, 1744, m. | 28. Margaret, b. June 14, 1754, m. — |
| 24. Ezekiel, b. March 14, 1746, m. | Hinman, and Capt. Elijah Gaylord. |
| 25. Margaret, b. Oct. 28, 1747, d. Dec. 3, 1747. | 29. Ann, b. Jan. 30, 1756. |
| 26. Ann, b. Sept. 3, 1748, d. Sept. 6, 1748. | 30. Hezekiah, b. Sept. 7, 1758, m. |
| 27. Ruth, b. April 17, 1750, d. Nov. 22, 23, 1819, a. 57. | 31. Keviah, b. Dec. 29, 1762, d. Sep. |

22. **EBENEZER**, son of Ezekiel and Ruth (Devotion) Bissell, m. Roberts; settled on a part of his father's farm on Torrington street. Children:

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|---|--|
| 32. Pericles, b.; d. a. 21 years. | Y., d. Sept. 1856, had Marcus, Byron and |
| 33. John, b.; a physician, settled in Onondaga Co., N. Y. | Frederick; all lived near Syracuse. |
| 34. Elisur, b.; m., settled in Syracuse, N. Y. | 35. Peletiah, b.; d. at Volney, N. Y.; had Lucius and Erasmus. |

23. ELIPHAZ, son of Ezekiel and Ruth (Devotion) Bissell, m. Elizabeth, daughter of David and Elizabeth Birge of Torrington. Children :

36. Eliphaz, b.; m. (See Biography).

37. Catlin, b.; lived in Torrington, and d. in 1817. 39. A daughter, b.

40. A daughter, b.

38. Hezekiah, b.; d. in Texas, in 1837

24. EZEKIEL, son of Ezekiel and Ruth (Devotion) Bissell, m. Lucretia Spencer, Dec. 9, 1779. He d. in Torrington, Oct. 1, 1834, a. 88 years. She d. in 1833. Children :

41. Ezekiel, b.

Canton, N. Y.

42. Theodocia, b. June 24, 1784, m. Wm. Smith, in Potsdam, N. Y.

45. Fitch, b. Aug. 19, 1791, d. at Zanesville, N. Y., July 26, 1849.

43. Apollos, b. Jan. 11, 1786, not m.; d. in Charlotte, Vt.

46. Cyrus, b. Dec. 9, 1793, d. at Hartford, Wis., June 3, 1857.

44. Samuel, b. Jan. 14, 1789, m. went to

47. Roderick, b. July 17, 1796, m.

30. HEZEKIAH, son of Ezekiel and Ruth (Devotion) Bissell, m. Margaret Mills, lived near his father's homestead, and d. Jan. 30, 1792. Children :

48. Luman, b.; d. young.

50. Henry, b.; lives at Austinburg, O.

49. Peter Mills, b.; m. removed to Austinburg, Ohio; had Platt, lives at Kent, Ct.

51. Lucretius, b.; m. dau. of Joseph Loomis and lived at Austinburg, O.

34. ELIZUR, son of Ebenezer and ——— Bissell, m. and settled in Syracuse, where he d. Sept., 1856. Children :

52. Marcus, b., lived near Syracuse.

54. Frederick, b., lived near Syracuse.

53. Byron, b., lived near Syracuse.

36. DR. ELIPHAZ, son of Eliphaz and Elizabeth (Birge) Bissell, m. Diantha Norton, Dec. 29, 1806. He d. in Conn. in 1829, (see Biog.) Children :

55. Samuel.

57. Charles.

56. Henry.

41. EZEKIEL, son of Ezekiel and Lucretia (Spencer) Bissell, m. and removed to Madrid, N. Y., where he d. in 1833.

58. Frederick, a lawyer at Dubuque, Iowa, had Rollin, Ralph of St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.

47. RODERICK, son of Ezekiel and Lucretia (Spencer) Bissell, m. Fanny, daughter of Elijah Gaylord, May 11, 1824; lived in the old homestead of his father and grandfather in Torrington. Was an active, influential man, with more than an ordinary spirit of enterprise and general information. He d. Feb. 10, 1875, a. 78 years. Children :

59. Gaylord, M. D., b. Feb. 1825, m. Emily Tallmadge Nov. 7, 1849; resides at Lovilia, Iowa, has a son Edwin R. (See Biog.)

nie Bell, b. Aug. 8, 1864; Anna E., b. Oct. 24, 1867, d. Feb. 14, 1875.

60. Charles R., b. May 18, 1831; m. Anna Henn, 1866, a physician in Colorado. (See Biog.)

62. John Edgar, b. Mar. 15, 1833, m. Leah Byerly Sept. 15, 1870, lives at Frederick, Iowa.

61. Mary Jane, b. Mar. 4, 1829, m. Merritt Bronson Nov. 1, 1855; had Edgar M., b. Aug. 9, 1862, d. Feb. 25, 1876; Fan-

63. Esther Ann, b. Apr. 19, 1835.

64. Virgil R., b. Dec. 80, 1841, m. Nettie Owens, lives in Lovilia, Iowa.

22. BENJAMIN, son of Josiah, and first cousin to Ezekiel, who settled in Torrington, m. Mary Strong and came to Torrington in 1745,¹ and was the second settler in Torrington. His house was on the east side of the street a little north of Shubael Griswold's house. Here Mr. Bissell kept tavern quite a number of years.

¹ So says the *Bissell Genealogy*.

He died Sept. 12, 1790, a. 71. His widow died Aug. 17, 1806, a. 86.
Children :

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|---|--|
| 65. Benjamin, b. at Torrington. | a. 75; not m. |
| 66. Mary, b. ———, m. Samuel Austin, Oct., 1778. | 69. Elisha. |
| 67. Oliver, b. ———, d. Oct. 18, 1828, a. 86. | 70. Lorrain, b. March 6, 1755, m. Ebenezer Miller, Dec. 6, 1802. |
| 68. Return, b. ———, d. Nov. 25, 1832, | 71. Martha, b. ———, m. Daniel Winchell. |
| | 72. Elijah. |

65. BENJAMIN, JR., son of Benjamin and Mary (Strong) Bissell, m. Silence Winchell, April 21, 1778; d. at Harwinton, June 1, 1829. Children :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 73. Porter, b. March, 22, 1779. | 75. Benjamin, b. Nov. 7, 1782. |
| 74. Almira, b. Sept. 22, 1780. | 76. Horace, b. Nov. 18, 1786. |

69. ELISHA, son of Benjamin and Mary (Strong) Bissell, m. Rhoda dau. of Ebenezer F. Bissell. He d. June 6, 1812, a. 58. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 77. Edwin, b. Aug. 1795. | 79. Rhoda, b. July 12, 1800. |
| 78. Esther, b. Sept. 27, 1797. | 80. Henry, b. Nov. 8. |

72. ELIJAH, son of Benjamin and Mary (Strong) Bissell, m. Rachel dau. of David Soper, Jan. 22, 1789. He died Feb. 23, 1825, a. 63. Children :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 81. Elijah, b. 28, 1791, d. in Ohio. | 86. Mary. |
| 82. Hannibal C., b. April 10, 1793, went to Ohio. | 87. George. |
| 83. Leonard, b. ———, went to Georgia. | 88. Rachel. |
| 84. Edward, b.; went to Detroit. | 89. Lucius. |
| 85. Nancy. | 90. George L. |

73. PORTER, son of Elijah and Rachel (Soper) Bissell, m. Mary Tucker. Children :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 91. George P., b. May 14, 1803, d. Aug. 30, 1804. | 98. Elizabeth, b. April 23, 1816, d. May 1, 1847. |
| 92. Ann W., b. Nov. 21, 1804. | 99. Mary E., b. June 17, 1818. |
| 93. George P., b. March 27, 1806. | 100. Lucy, b. June 25, 1820. |
| 94. Martin, b. Feb. 26, 1808. | 101. William, b. Feb. 7, 1822, d. Feb. 2, 1825. |
| 95. Lebeus P., b. Jan. 8, 1810; a merchant at Rockville, Ct. | 102. Catharine, b. Oct. 27, 1823, d. Oct. 31, 1849. |
| 96. John, b. Oct. 18, 1811. | |
| 97. Rosetta F., b. Nov. 27, 1813. | |

93. COL. GEORGE P., m.; lived on the Hezekiah Eno place, and he and his wife d. and were buried in the same grave in 1876.

BISSELL, BENJAMIN, m. Betsey daughter of Chester Brooker, Oct. 24, 1749. Children :

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|---|---|
| 1. Ellen G., b. Dec. 9, 1850, m. Dec. 25, 1871, Lewis Brague, has; Lewis, b. Dec. 25, 1872; Paul, b. June 25, 1874; d. March 10, 1875; Mabel, b. Jan. 22, 1876. | 4. Ruth M., b. Nov. 16, 1861. |
| 2. Mary J., b. Sept. 1, 1857. | 5. Andrew J., b. May 16, 1864. |
| 3. Jennie B., b. Nov. 17, 1859. | 6. Melissa P., b. April 15, 1866, d. March 6, 1874. |
| | 7. Grace A., b. Feb. 6, 1868. |
| | 8. Benjamin B., b. Sept. 17, 1871. |
| | 9. John C., b. March 2, 1873. |

BLAKE, JOSEPH, came to Torrington, about 1760, probably from Middletown, and was engaged in the carding mill across the river opposite the Wilson saw mill, and afterwards in the one that stood near the rock opposite the present woolen mill. He m. Aug. 27, 1767, Manara, dau. of Wm. Grant, who lived in Wolcottville. Children :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Seth, b. Dec. 7, 1767. | 4. Barsillai, b. Nov. 5, 1772. |
| 2. Jesse, b. July 2, 1769, d. May 22, 1773. | 5. Jesse, b. Dec. 14, 1776. |
| 3. Sarah, b. Nov. 22, 1770. | 6. Lorrain, b. Dec. 27, 1778. |

BARZILLAI, son of Joseph, m. Ruth Murry, Sept. 27, 1798. Children.

7. William, b. Sept. 25, 1799.

8. Ruby, b. Dec. 20, 1800.

ELIJAH, probably brother to Joseph, m. Sarah Hamlin, Nov. 27, 1779, then both of Middletown, Ct. He was a tanner at Griswold's corners, Torrington. Children :

1. Sally, b. Dec. 12, 1780, in Torrington, d. June 17, 1793.

5. Harry, b. June 29, 1788.

2. Polly, b. Sept. 15, 1782.

6. Ithiel, b. Aug. 1, 1790.

3. Elijah, b. June 26, 1784.

7. Allen, b. May 19, 1792.

4. Jonathan, b. Aug. 17, 1786.

8. Sally, b. Dec. 16, 1794.

9. Maria, b. Oct. 18, 1797.

BOSTWICK, DR. WILLIAM, and his wife Philomela, and family resided in the town about ten years. He built the house afterwards owned by and the residence of Dr. Elijah Lyman. Children recorded in Torrington :

1. Wm. Frederick, b. June 8, 1798.

3. Harmon B., b. Mar. 23, 1805.

2. Eliza Potter, b. Feb. 6, 1800.

BRACE, ARIAL, fourth son of Henry Brace Sen., miller and carpenter of West Hartford, baptized Aug. 7, 1748, came to Torrington previous to 1771. He received by his father's will, 1789, "twenty pounds hard money." He m. Deborah dau. of Aaron Loomis, Jr., of Torrington, and bought of Reuben Thrall, land of the first division, lot 126, 43 acres, deed dated 1771, and was the farm, probably where he lived many years, on Goshen turnpike, next house east of Mr. Willard Birge's present dwelling. He d. She d. Mar. 13, 1839, a. 87. Children :

1. Jared, b. Dec. 7, 1773, went to Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., d. July 13, 1818, a. 44.

Merriman of T., removed to Litchfield thence to Cheshire, Ct., where she d. Sept. 7, 1814

2. Willis, b. Aug. 31, 1779, d. in Torrington with lockjaw from a cut on his toe, Apr. 12, 1810.

6. Harlan, b. Aug. 1787, m.

3. Rial, b. July 8, 1781, went to Camden, N. Y., d. May 4, 1859, a. 80.

7. Rodney, b. May 1, 1790, m. Jerusha Eggleston of T., no children, d. Oct. 10, 1862, a. 72.

4. Truman, b. Aug. 11, 1783, d. in Ill., Jan. 18, 1855, a. 72.

8. Lucy, b. Mar. 12, 1793, m. Alanson Morris in 1812, and lived on the homestead.

5. Semantha, b. Dec. 10, 1784, m. Reuben

6. HARLAN, son of Rial and Deborah (Loomis) Brace m. Parlia Johnson of Harwinton. He was a cooper and lived in Torrington hollow. He d. Nov. 11, 1857, a. 70. Children :

1. Electa, m. Charles Hotchkiss.

4. Parlia Ann, m. Lewis Butler, of Harwinton.

2. Rhoda, m. David Evans.

5. Wallace, works at skate shop.

3. Lois, m. Charles Benham, of Naugatuck.

BRADLEY, CAPT SAMUEL, son of Nehemiah, of Litchfield, m. Chloe Rossiter, of Harwinton, and kept the hotel, now the American House, many years. Children :

1. Amanda, m. Dr. Erastus Bancroft.

4. Albert, m. a Miss Hunt, kept the Allen House a time, then the American House.

2. Clarissa, m. Salmon Hunt, removed to Bridgeport, where both died.

5. Caroline, d. in Wolcottville.

3. Emeline, m. Wm. Bissell, removed to Massachusetts, where both died.

6. Samuel.

BRADLEY, SEYMOUR, and Tryphena Grant North, both of Torrington, m. May 30, 1791. Children :

1. Ralph, b. June 17, 1791.

4. Laura, b. July 24, 1796.

2. Almeda, b. May 13, 1793.

5. Seymour, b. Mar. 15, 1798.

3. Elvira, b. Dec. 10, 1794.

BRADY, GEN. ALLEN G., son of James W., and Mary S. Brady of Middlesex county, Mass., was b. Feb. 13, 1822. He m. Lucinda, daughter of Daniel and Clarissa Chandler of Hartford, Conn., July 10, 1842. He was engaged a time in East Haddam, in a cotton mill and came to Wolcottville, 1845, to superintend the cotton mill, then just erected on the site of the old woolen mill, in which business he continued many years. He has now a dry goods store and shirt manufactory. (*See Biography.*) Children:

1. William Edgar, b. April 22, 1843.
2. Mary Jane, b. July 12, 1845, m. Henry E. Hotchkiss, Dec. 1, 1866.
3. Amanda Jane, b. July 11, 1847, d. Sept. 30, 1848.
4. James Wolfe, b. Jan. 13, 1851, d. Nov. 22, 1854.
5. Lucinda Estella, b. Oct. 24, 1862.

1. WILLIAM E., son of Allen G. and Lucinda (Chandler) Brady, m. Mary daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth A. Campbell of Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1868. He served as sergeant major in the late war and thereby became acquainted with this lady and persuaded her to come to his Wolcottville home. He is engaged with his father in the dry goods store on Main street, south of the bridge. Children:

6. Mary E., b. Jan. 23, 1871, in Wolcottville.
7. Lizzie M., b. Aug. 31, 1875, Fayetteville, N. C.

BROOKER, JOHN, is found in Guilford, Ct., in 1695, and his wife Mary. This is the first trace found of this family in this country. There was a George Brooker in Boston, in 1635, who removed to Virginia. It is probable that this John Brooker was in Boston, some little time before he came to Guilford, as he continued to transact business with leading men of that city, until his decease. He is said to have been of East Guilford, (now Madison) and his sons and children are recorded in Guilford, but the seventh is not. He bought land in Killingworth (now Clinton), in 1708; bounded easterly on Indian river near the town plot, with "dwelling house, barn, orchard and other privileges" to £100. He was a shipwright and followed this business apparently until his decease. In his will dated 1742, he provides that: "Whereas I have had former dealings with sundry merchants in Boston, viz: Simeon Stodard, John Eyre, Thomas Salvage, Sen., Thomas Salvage, Jr., Charles Chauncey, Francis Foxcroft, Edward Proctor and William Keen, accounts of my executors being made up with them, each of them shall have a share in what I leave in proportion as above said." The remainder of his property, after paying all claims, he divides to his four sons or their children, saying nothing about his two daughters nor his son Edward. The inventory of his property amounted to £472, 17. 11. He united with the old church in Killingworth (now Clinton) in 1711, and his wife Mary in 1714. He does not mention his wife in his will and hence she was probably not then living. Children:

1. John, b. July 9, 1695, m.
2. Orton, b. Jan. 2, 1698.
3. Mary, b. July 5, 1699, m. John Nettleton, Dec. 20, 1720.
4. Edward, b. Jan. 7, 1701.
5. Sarah, b. Jan. 1, 1703.
6. Abraham, b. March —, 1705.
7. Jacob, b.; mentioned in his father's will.

1. JOHN, son of John and Mary Brooker, m. Sarah Grinnell, April 2, 1717. He settled in Saybrook, Conn., where he died, suddenly, his will being dated Feb. 21, 1732. He seems to have been merchant or ship builder, from the unsettled accounts brought against the estate. His widow Sarah of Saybrook m. John Marvin Feb. 10, 1747, and lived in Lyme, Ct., until 1767, when they removed to Guilford or Surrey in New Hampshire. They had five children.

8. John, b. July 1, 1718; "eldest son" chose his uncle Abraham his guardian, Jan., 1784.
 9. Samuel, b. ———, "second son," chose his mother his guardian, June, 1784.
 10. Mary, b.; mentioned in her grandfather's will.

2. ORTON, son of Abraham and Mary Brooker, was in Killingworth, (Clinton), and sold land to his brother Abraham, Feb. 1, 1739; "twenty-six rods of land with mansion house standing thereon."

6. ABRAHAM, son of John and Mary Brooker, m. Mary ———; his m. being recorded in Killingworth, but he remained in Madison until 1735, when he settled in (now) Clinton, near his father, and is called "Merchant" in the deeds. He was taken ill suddenly and made his will, dated April 10, 1739, which was proved April 16, 1739. By his will he gave to each of his sons Isaac and Abraham, £100; and after providing for his widow, he gave the remainder to be distributed equally among his two sons and three daughters. His estate after paying debts amounted to £1,780 (*Probate Records of Guilford*); a good estate in those days for a young man to leave. his widow m. Matthew McCure, April 15, 1740; and they relinquished all property in favor of Abraham's children. Children mentioned in his will:

13. Isaac, b. Dec. 22, 1730.
 14. Mary.
 15. Sibyl.

16. Abraham, b. Aug. 17, 1736. (*Killingworth Records*.)

17. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 7, 1738.

7. JACOB, son of John and Mary Brooker, m. Judith ———. The birth of one child only is recorded in Killingworth. On a grave stone in Clinton, which must be his, is inscribed: "In memory of Jacob Brooker, who died April 28, 1844, a. 47 years. The memory of the just shall live." Close by his grave stone is another standing with only two words engraved thereon: "Judith Brooker." Child recorded.

18. Jacob, b. April 28, 1744; the date of his father's death; d. early.

13. ISAAC, son of Abraham, Jr., and Mary Brooker, m. Tamar ———; and lived in Killingworth (Clinton), on Chestnut hill. He deed land in Hartford county, to the amount of £550.) Children recorded in Killingworth:

19. Sarah, b. June 3, 1764, m. John Nettleton.
 20. Chloe, b. Feb. 29, 1767.

21. Tamar, b. July 15, 1769, m. Rufus Crane, of Killingworth.

16. ABRAHAM, son of Abraham and Mary Brooker, married Tamar Murry, of Guilford, Oct. 12, 1758. His father died when he was but three years of age, and his mother and five children, probably, remained in what is now Clinton, some years. Some of the land left by his grandfather on Chestnut hill, fell to him; which he sold in May 1759, when he was living in Branford. His marriage is recorded in Branford where he was probably living at the time. His wife died in Branford. He died in Wolcottville. Children:

22. John, b. Mar. 29, 1759, settled in Torrington.
 23. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1760.
 24. Tamar, m. Rufus Crane, who lived a time in Winchester; his daughter Betsey Eliza, b. Jan. 1, 1796, m. Bradley Catlin of Harwinton in 1818, and had one son Samuel, b. Oct. 9, 1820, who m. Mary M. Frost May 22, 1845. Their child

Imogene I., b. Apr. 2, 1848, m. Feb. 18, 1875, Harvey Barnes, of Wolcottville, and has dau. Clara Eliza, b. July 2, 1876.

25. Chloe, m. John Scoville.
 26. Sally, m. Asher Scoville.
 27. Samuel, b. 1774, settled in Torrington.
 28. Polly, m. ——— Roberts.
 29. Eliza, m. William Wilson.

22. JOHN, son of Abraham and Tamar (Murray) Brooker, came to Torrington when a young man and married Jerusha, daughter of Noah Wilcox Feb. 18, 1783. He first resided in a house across the river opposite the present Valley Park, and afterwards purchased some land and built on it the house still standing a little eastward of the iron foundery, where he resided a number of years. In 1803, he built the first house in Wolcottville, on the site of the present residence of Mr. L. W. Coe. He removed to Mount Washington, Mass. Children :

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| 30. Edee, b. Mar. 19, 1783, m. ——— Merryfield; went to Ohio. | 33. Riley, b. Mar. 28, 1791; lived in Mount Washington. |
| 31. Warren, b. Sept. 29, 1786, d. Sept. 1, 1787. | 34. Sally, b. 1793, m. ——— Noble, N. Y. |
| 32. Lucy, b. Sept. 25, 1789, m. ——— Ensign; went to Ohio. | 35. John, lived in town of Rye, N. Y. |

27. SAMUEL, son of Abraham and Tamar Murray, came to Torrington while a young man and m. Mary Cook of Harwinton. He purchased a farm then lying in Litchfield, a little south of Wolcottville, where he lived and died. His house stood near the site of Mr. Charles F. Church's present dwelling. He was a successful farmer. His wife Mary, d. in 1852. He d. in 1856, 82 years. Children :

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| 34. Warren, b. July 27, 1791, d. 1802. | 37. Mary, b. July 16, 1807, d. July 1812. |
| 35. Russell, b. Dec. 29, 1802, removed to Litchfield, Medina county, O., where he still resides. | 38. Chester, b. Sept. 26, 1810, m. |
| 36. Ursula, b. Oct. 17, 1804, m. Selah Root. | 39. Samuel, b. April 13, 1813, m. |
| | 40. Martin, b. April 5, 1816, m. |

38. CHESTER, son of Samuel and Mary (Cook) Brooker, m. first Huldah Smith, March, 1831, who d. April 30, 1845, a. 36; second Phebe A. Smith, June 16, 1846, who d. Nov. 11, 1859, a. 38; third Mehetable Griggs, Oct. 24, 1860, who d. April 11, 1876, a. 61. He is a farmer; lives in the east of Litchfield. Children by 1st wife.

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| 41. Betsey A., b. May 27, 1832, m. Benjamin Bissell. | Miller, Aug. 1, 1862, and d. June 1864, a. 24; no children. |
| 42. Andrew J., b. Sept. 1, 1840, m. Maria | |

By 2d wife :

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| 43. Marion M., b. April 17, 1847, m. Charles Whitney, Sept. 2, 1873, has Mary, b. Sept. 17, 1877. | 46. Charles S., b. May 19, 1853. |
| 44. Julia, b. Oct. 10, 1848. | 47. Adelaide U., b. Aug. 31, 1855, Frank McNeil, Aug. 31, 1876, had Addie, b. Sept. 5, 1877, d. Sept. 11, 1877. |
| 45. Frances L., b. Nov. 23, 1850. | 48. Annie T., b. July 2, 1858. |

39. SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Mary (Cook) Brooker, m. Julia M., dau. of Samuel Seymour, May 10, 1834; is a farmer, and resides on Litchfield street near the rail road.

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| 49. Maria, b. Apr. 23, 1835, d. Apr. 13, 1859. | H. Davol. |
| 50. Albert Frederick, b. Mar. 10, 1837, m. | 53. Frank Russell, b. Mar. 31, 1843. |
| 51. Helen Eliza, b. Oct. 10, 1839, m. Charles Pierpont. | 54. Alice Josephine, b. Dec. 25, 1847. |
| 52. Mary Jane, b. Sept. 1, 1841, m. William | 55. Arthur Seymour, b. Feb. 3, 1850. |
| | 56. Ella Taylor, b. Feb. 23, 1852, m. Charles Brown of Brooklyn, N. Y. |

40. MARTIN, son of Samuel and Mary (Cook) Brooker, m. Sarah M., dau. of Samuel Seymour May 3, 1838; was a farmer and resided on Litchfield street. He d. Feb. 24, 1874, aged 58 years. His widow d. April 3, 1877, aged 60 years. Children :

- 57 Eliza Sevmour, b. May 10, 1840, m. Joseph Travis.
 58 Emma Maria, b. Aug. 17, 1842, m. Stephen Oviatt, Nov. 21, 1860.
 59 Charles F., b. Mar. 4, 1847.

- 60 Edward Martin, b. Nov. 20, 1850, d. June 10, 1853.
 61 Mary Lura, b. Oct. 22, 1853.
 62 Sarah Maria, b. Aug. 9, 1856, d. Sept. 3, 1872, aged 16 years.

BROOKS, CHARLES, of Durham, m. Mehitable, eldest dau. of Joseph Norton.

JOSEPH, son of Charles and Mehitable (Norton) Brooks, was b. in Durham, about 1753; and m. Amanda, dau. of Cyprian Collins.

HARVEY, son of Joseph and Amanda (Collins) Brooks, was b. Oct. 26, 1779, and m. Polly Taylor, April 24, 1803. She was the dau. of John and Mary Taylor of Litchfield. This wife of John Taylor was the dau. of Capt. Isaac Pratt, of Goshen. Harvey Brooks d. Feb. 17, 1873, a. 93 years.

WATTS H., son of Harvey and Polly (Taylor) Brooks, was b. July 24, 1808, and m. Mary, dau. of John Wadhams, Jr., April 3, 1834. She d. Sept. 5, 1872. He resides on his father's homestead; the old Capt. Pratt place in South Goshen. Children:

1. John W., b. Jan. 19, 1836, m.
2. Isaac W., b. Nov. 8, 1838, resides in Wolcottville; is secretary and treasurer of the Wolcottville Savings Bank.
3. Mary E., b. April 30, 1842.
4. Amanda C., b. May 8, 1849.

1. JOHN W., son of Watts H., and Mary (Wadhams) Brooks, m. Marana L., dau. of Dea. Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Nov., 1860.

BROWN, OWEN, son of Capt. John and Hannah (Owen) Brown, m. 1st, Ruth, daughter of Gideon Mills, at Simsbury, Feb. 11, 1793, and made his residence a short time in Norfolk, Conn., where he had a tannery and shoe shop. He purchased a farm and dwelling house in Torrington and settled on it in the spring of 1799, and erected a tannery and shop; the place being now known as the "John Brown house." Here he resided over five years engaged in his trade; then removed to Hudson, Ohio, where, after some years his wife Ruth died, and he married Lucy (Drake) Hinsdale, widow of Harmon Hinsdale. He died about 1852 or 3, at the a. of 87 years. (*See Biog.*) Children recorded in Torrington:

1. Anna Ruth, b. July 5, 1798, in Norfolk.
2. John, b. May 9, 1800, in Torrington.
3. Salmon, b. Apr. 30, 1802, in Torrington.
4. Oliver Owen, b. Oct. 26, 1804, in Torrington.

2. CAPT. JOHN, son of Owen and Ruth (Mills) Brown, married 1st Diantha Lusk, June 21, 1820, at Hudson, O. She died Aug. 8, 1832. He m. 2d, Mary A. Day, at Meadville, Pa. (*See Biography.*) Children by 1st wife:

5. John, b. July 25, 1821, at Hudson, O., m. Wealthy C. Hotchkiss July 1847; lived in Ashtabula Co., O.
6. Jason, b. Jan. 19, 1823, at Hudson, O.; m. Ellen Sherboudy, July, 1847.
7. Owen, b. Nov. 4, 1824, Hudson, O.; he escaped from Harper's Ferry.
8. Frederick, b. Jan. 9, 1827, at Richmond, Pa.; d. Mar. 11, 1831.
9. Ruth, b. Feb. 18, 1829, m. Henry Thompson, Sept. 26, 1850.
10. Frederick, b. Dec. 21, 1830, at Richmond, Pa.; murdered at Oswattomie by Rev. Martin White, Aug. 10, 1856.
11. An infant son, b. Aug. 7, 1832; was buried with his mother three days after his birth.

By second wife:

12. Sarah, b. May 11, 1834, at Richmond, Pa., d. Sept. 23, 1843.
13. Watson, b. Oct. 7, 1835, at Franklin, O.; m. Isabella M. Thompson, Sept. 1856; wounded at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, while bearing a flag of truce; d. Oct. 19, 1859.

14. Salmon, b. Oct. 2, 1836, at Hudson, O.; m. Abbie C. Hinckley Oct. 15, 1856, lived at North Elba.
15. Charles, b. Nov. 3, 1837, at Hudson, O., d. Sept. 11, 1843.
16. Oliver, b. Mar. 9, 1839, at Franklin, O.; m. Martha E. Brewster, April 17, 1858; was killed at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 17, 1859.
17. Peter, b. Dec. 7, 1840, Hudson, O.; d. Sept. 22, 1843.
18. Austin, b. Sept. 14, 1842, Richfield, O. d. Sept. 27, 1843.
19. Anne, b. Dec. 23, 1843, Richfield.
20. Amelia, b. June 22, 1845, Akron, O. d. Oct. 30, 1846.
21. Sarah, b. Sept. 11, 1846, Akron, O.
22. Ellen, b. May 20, 1848, Springfield, Mass.; d. April 30, 1849.
23. Infant son, b. Apr. 26, 1852, Akron, O.; d. May, 17, a 21 days.
24. Ellen, b. Sept. 25, 1854, Akron, O.

BRONSON, LUTHER, son of Solomon of Winsted, was b. Feb. 7, 1821 m. Flora M. Grant, Nov. 3, 1842. Children:

1. Casimer H., b. Aug. 29, 1845; m. Augusta Palmer, Oct. 23, 1866; lives in Waterbury; has Clara Abel, b. Dec. 25, 1870.
2. Stella A., b. April 3, 1851.

BURR, BENJAMIN, was an early settler of Hartford, and was one of the original proprietors there in 1639. His wife's name was Anne, her maiden name not found. He died in Hartford March 31, 1681. His will was dated June 2, 1677, and in it he gave his son Samuel all his lands and buildings at Greenfield, in Windsor, and his son Thomas his house and land in Hartford. He also gave a small sum to each of his daughters Mary and Hannah. His inventory amounted to £234-12-6. His widow Anne and son Thomas were executors of his will. Anne his widow d. Aug. 31, 1683. Children:

1. Samuel, b. before his father came to Hartford.
2. Thomas, b. Jan. 26, 1645.
3. Mary, b.; m. Christopher Crowe of Windsor Jan. 15, 1656.
4. Hannah, b.; m. Hillyer of Windsor.

1. SAMUEL, son of Benjamin and Anne Burr, was made a freeman at Hartford in May, 1658. He m. Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baysey of Hartford. She d. before her husband and he d. Sept. 29, 1682, leaving an estate of £541-10-11., which was considered a large estate at that time, and was distributed to his children as follows; to Samuel then aged 19, £160; John aged 12, £101; Mary aged 9, £80; Elizabeth aged 7, £80; Jonathan aged 3, £100. Children:

5. Samuel, b. about 1663, m.
6. John, b. 1670, m.
7. Mary, b. 1673, m. Daniel Clark, 1693.
8. Elizabeth, b. 1675.
9. Jonathan, b. 1679, m. Abigail Hubbard and settled in Middletown.

6. JOHN, son of Samuel and Mary (Baysey) Burr, m. Sarah ——— and settled in Farmington. His children as given may not be in the order of the birth, but are taken from Farmington records. Children:

10. John, m.
11. Stephen.
12. Noadiah, m. Nov. 5, 1731, Hannah Gilbert.
13. Sarah, m. Joseph Gillett.
14. Nathaniel, settled in Farmington.
15. Eunice, m. Samuel Case of Simsbury.
16. Ebenezer, } b. July 9, 1712.
17. Thankful, } b. " " " m. Ephraim Brown, of Farmington.
18. Lucy, bap. March 21, 1714.
19. Gideon, b. Nov. 16, 1715, settled Goshen.
20. Mariam, m. Nathaniel Case.

10. JOHN, son of John and Sarah Burr, m. Mary, daughter of Caleb Root of Farmington, Nov. 15, 1722. Children:

21. Salmon, b. Sept. 25, 1723.
22. John, b. May 28, 1726, m.
23. Mary, b. June 14, 1729, d. in Torrington.
24. Ruth, b. Oct. 26, 1732.

22. JOHN, son of John and Mary (Root) Burr, m. Tabitha Loomis

Windsor, Dec. 17, 1747; purchased land in Torrington, east of Burrville, in 1752, and settled on it probably that spring; the place being known many years as the Burr hostelry or tavern and afterwards the Daniel Coe Hudson place. Here John Burr spent his life in clearing the forests and preparing the way for his children and the future generations. He was a man of importance taking an active part in the interest of the town and community in those early times when every body worked hard and had but little. Children:

25. John, b. July 19, 1750, in Farmington.

26. Reuben, b. Jan. 13, 1752.

27. Tabitha, b. June 23, 1754, d. Apr. 2, 1785.

29. Jehiel, b. Apr. 11, 1757, m. and lived in Winsted and had children: Erasmus, Rozel, Halsey, Dency.

29. Russell, b. Oct. 19, 1761, m. and had

children: Justice, George Russell, Timothy, William, Hiram, Lucina, Flora, Almira; all went to Ohio except Hiram, who went to Illinois.

30. Chloe, b. Sept. 27, 1764, m. Ira Fuller of Vermont, no children.

31. Tabitha, m. — Foot, had 2 children.

25. LIEUT. JOHN, son of John and Tabitha (Loomis) Burr, m. Joel Markham of Torrington Dec. 13, 1770; and sometime after 1781, removed west with his family. Children:

32. Theodore, b. Aug. 16, 1771, went west.

33. John, b. May 2, 1773, d. Aug. 26, 1775.

34. Joel, b. Aug. 7, 1775, d. Oct. 17, 1775.

35. John, b. Sept. 13, 1776, went west.

26. Arnold, b. Dec. 10, 1778, went west.

37. Horatio, b. Aug. 30, 1781, went west.

26. REUBEN, son of John and Tabitha (Loomis) Burr, m. 1st Mehitable Stanley of Torrington, July 2, 1772. She d. Sept. 29, 1793, and he m. 2d Martha Wilson Aug. 20, 1784. Children:

38. Reuben, b. Aug. 15, 1773, m. and went to Amsterdam N. Y.

39. Salmon, b. May 26, 1775, m. — Doolittle, settled in Winsted.

40. Mehitable, b. Nov. 22, 1777, m.; removed to Watertown, Ct., had children.

41. Allyn, b. Feb. 15, 1780, m., lived and d. in Winchester, had two children.

42. Chloe, b. May 15, 1786, m. Henry Roberts of Torrington.

43. Sally, b. Aug. 4, 1789, m. Asa Loomis.

44. Uriel, b. May 19, 1795, m.

45. Milo, b. Jan. 1, 1797, m.

46. Fanny, b. Dec. 4, 1798, not m., d. Mar. 1873.

47. Eliza, b. Jan. 16, 1801, m. 1st. — Humphrey, and lived near Dea. Roods; he d., and she m. 2d — Steele. Her son and wife and two children were murdered in Kansas by the Indians.

48. Harriett, b. Jan. 13, 1803, m. Lurandus Beach and lived in Lawrence, Mass.

44. URIEL, son of Reuben and Martha (Wilson) Burr, m. 1st Esther, dau. of Uri Curtiss, Dec. 13, 1820. She was born Sept. 13, 1797, and d. Dec. 10, 1831, and he m. 2d, widow Fanny Taylor, Aug. 14, 1861, and is living a little east of Burrville. Children:

49. Uri, b. Jan. 15, 1822.

50. Esther G., b. June 28, 1824, m. James Tallmadge, a wagon-maker of Burrville and Winsted, Apr. 22, 1845, had children; Henrietta, b. Aug. 15, 1847, Alice Olive, b. July 8, 1854.

51. Lucius, b. Dec. 9, 1826, m.

52. Harriett, b. Feb. 12, 1830, d. Dec. 10, 1831.

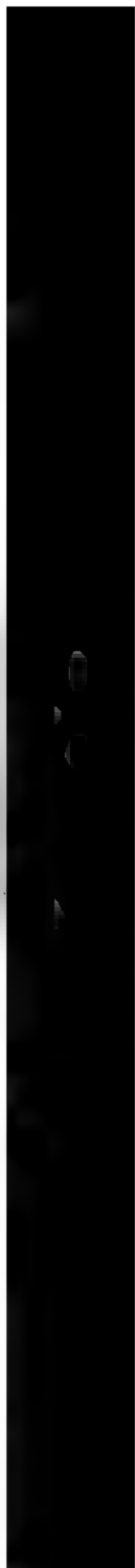
53. Mary E., b. Dec. 16, 1832, m. Andrew S. Baldwin of Harwinton, Jan. 24, 1857;

removed to Kansas, has children: Alice, Cora, Hattie, Fisher, Chester, Edith, Freddie, Infant.

54. Son, b. June 14, 1837, d.

55. Sarah A., b. Aug. 10, 1838, m. Charles O. Baldwin, of Harwinton, Jan. 1, 1859; lives near her father's and has children; Charles A., b. Sept. 11, 1860; Alfred, b. Jan. 27, 1864; Carrie L., b. July 25, 1867; John, b. Sept. 15, 1869; Burr, b. Sept. 30, 1872.

45. MILO, son of Reuben and Martha (Wilson) Burr, m. Mary Skinner of Winsted Mar. 1, 1825, and purchased timber lands where Burrville stands, and in 1827, built the house in which he resided and where his son, John M., now resides. He engaged in the lumber business, cutting the pine timber in



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Milo Burr.



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the vicinity, and reducing it to lumber ; owned several hundred acres of land had two and some of the time three saw mills in use in this business. The tannery which he bought of Newton Rossister, was run a time by Martin Webster and afterwards a Mr. Baker bought it, and continued it some years. Mr. Burr built a dam, making a reservoir on the mountain west of Burrville built several other buildings and was an enterprising, energetic, hard working man. He was a great anti-slavery man, working hand in hand with such men as Gen. Uriel Tuttle. He repeatedly said he obtained his education by going to school one day, and letting his brother go the next, while he remained at home.

Children :

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| 56. Mary Ann, b. May 25, 1827, d. Sept. 28, 1828. | 58. John Milo, b. Mar. 8, 1833, m. |
| 57. James Milo, b. Jan. 30, 1830, d. Feb. 26, 1832. | 59. Martha Ann, b. Nov. 25, 1836, d. Jan. 22, 1843. |

49. URI, son of Uriel and Esther (Curtiss) Burr, m. Sarah Mix, April 9, 1846 ; is a farmer and lives on the old Burr homestead east of Burrville. Children :

60. Hattie Emogene, b. April 7, 1854.

51. LUCIUS, son of Uriel and Esther (Curtiss) Burr, m. Sarah J. Woodruff, Sept. 4, 1851 ; and lives on the old Jabez Gillett place on Torrington street. Children :

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| 61. George A., b. Oct. 19, 1852, m. Mary A. Grant, Oct. 21, 1874, and had two children. | 62. Mary A. b. Sept. 26, 1856, m. Samuel A. Andrews Sep. 15, 1875. |
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58. JOHN M., son of Milo and Mary A. (Skinner) Burr, married Lavina A. daughter of Samuel Hurlbut of Winchester, April 23, 1855, and resides on his father's homestead, where he is making improvements, in harmony with his father's spirit of enterprise and work. Child :

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| 63. John Hurlbut, b. Sept. 17, 1860 ; is at school at Hartford. | 64. Olive P. Barden, b. Oct. 30, 1855, he resided in this family eight years. |
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BEACH, RICHARD,¹ an early settler of New Haven, signed the fundamental compact there in 1639, married about 1640, the widow of Andrew Hull. He removed to Stratford, and thence to New London, in about 1667. Children :

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| 1. Mary, b. June, 1642. | 3. Azariah, b. July, 1646. |
| 2. Benjamin, b. Oct., 1644. | 4. Mercy, bap. May 21, 1648. |

3. AZARIAH, son of Richard and widow (Hull) Beach, married ——— and settled in Killingworth. Children :

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| 5. Richard, b. Oct. 19, 1677. | 7. Benjamin, b. Jan. 14, 1682. |
| 6. Thomas, b. Oct. 5, 1679. | |

7. BENJAMIN, son of Azariah Beach of Killingworth, m. Dinah Birdsey of Stratford, and settled with his brother Richard in Durham, and d. previous to 1712. Children :

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| 13. Joseph, b. Oct. 24, 1710, settled in Torrington. | on the church records in Durham. He settled in Torrington. |
| 14. Abel, b. Feb. 9, 1712, being the first bap. | |

13. JOSEPH, son of Benjamin and Dinah (Birdsey) Beach and brother of Capt. Abel, m. Experience ———, and lived in Durham where three of his children were baptized. He removed to Torrington. Children :

¹ Manuscript of Gad Andrews, of Southington.

15. Mirriam, b. Dec. 5, 1734.
 16. Hannah, b. May 17, 1736.
 17. Phebe, b. Apr. 4, 1738.
 18. Benjamin, b. Mar. 25, 1740.
 19. Experience, b. in T., Sept. 10, 1744.

18. BENJAMIN, son of Joseph and Experience Beach, m. Abiah dau. of Aaron Loomis, Aug. 31, 1763.

23. Levi, b. Oct. 24, 1764, d. Oct. 19, 1768.
 24. Ezra, b. Oct. 26, 1766.
 25. Mirriam, b. Sept. 9, 1768, d. Nov. 12, 1768.
 26. Mirriam, b. Nov. 19, 1769.
 27. Levi, b. Feb. 6, 1772.

22. JOSEPH Jr., son of Joseph and Experience Beach, m. Edee, dau. of Dea. John Cook, Jan. 4, 1776. She d. April 29, 1776, and he m. 2d Jerusha Phelps, Aug. 19, 1779. Children:

28. Elah, b. Oct. 14, 1780.
 29. Ahira, b. Oct. 20, 1784.
 30. Horace, b. Mar. 3, 1786.

14. CAPTAIN ABEL, son of Benjamin and Dinah (Birdsey) Beach, bought land in Torrington, in 1737, and probably worked in the town with Jonathan Coe, and others during the summer of 1737. He m. Margaret Pickett, of Durham, April 5, 1738, and established his home in Torrington. Mr. Beach settled on the hill a little south of the site of the second meeting house. He began very early to keep a tavern which he continued until his death, and which was continued by his son John many years afterwards. During the Revolution he boarded British prisoners, and in many ways was a noted man in the town. His house was the resort of all business meetings of the Ecclesiastical Society for many years; the ministers stopping there when on change of pulpits, after 1786.

His captain's commission was given by William Pitkin, Esq., "captain general of His Majesty's colony of Connecticut," dated, Oct. 27, 1766. He therefore was nearly the first appointed to this office in this town; it being under the reign of "George the Third, king of Great Britain"

He died Oct. 3, 1796, a. 84. His widow Margaret, d. Aug. 30, 1803, a. 89. Children:

31. Benjamin, bap. Oct. 5, 1738 d; an infant.
 32. Abel, b. Dec. 18, 1740, m.
 33. Samuel, b. Dec. 2, 1742, m.
 34. Rebecca, b. May 23, 1745, m. Capt. Samuel Hurlbut, Dec. 1, 1768, removed to Winchester, and raised an important family for that town.
 35. Margaret, b. Sept. 3, 1747, m. Abijah Wilson, Oct. 5, 1767, removed to Winchester (see *Wilson*).
 36. John, b. May 2, 1750, m.
 37. James, b. Nov. 24, 1752.
 38. Noah, b. Sept. 13, 1755, m.
 39. Martha, b. June 3, 1759, m. — Burr.

32. ABEL, son of Capt. Abel and Margaret (Pickett) Beach, m. Esther Peck, of Plymouth, March 12, 1774, and lived in Torrington, a little north of the 2d meeting house on the Beriah Hill's place. His wife Esther, d. Dec. 12, 1815, a. 75 years. He d. in Nov., 1836, a. 96 years. Children:

40. Sarah, b. July 4, 1776, m. Pomeroy Leach, Sept. 24, 1797.
 41. Esther, b. Aug. 20, 1780, m. Ezra Weeks.

33. SAMUEL, son of Capt. Abel and Margaret (Pickett) Beach, m. Keziah and settled first on the place afterwards owned by Rev. A. Gillett, and next on the Abijah Wilson place, afterwards, the Geo. P. Robert's place. Children:

42. Keziah, b. Oct. 10, 1768, d. Feb. 8, 1776.
 43. Mindwell, b. Dec. 16, 1770.
 44. Rhoda, b. May 8, 1776.
 45. Keziah, b. Aug. 16, 1779.
 46. Samuel, b. Aug. 21, 1781.

36. JOHN, son of Capt. Abel and Margaret (Pickett) Beach, m. Mercy Bassett, June 9, 1774, "on the sea side" and lived in Winchester, until 1781 when he returned to Torrington, and lived on his father's homestead the remainder of his life. He d. April 1, 1824, a. 76. His widow Mercy, d. May 22, 1832, a. 76. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 47. Abel, b. Jan. 3, 1775, removed to Ohio. | 50. John, b. Feb. 26, 1783, d. May 7, 1811. |
| 48. Mary, b. Aug. 19, 1778. | 51. Adah, b. March 12, 1787, m. Asah Loomis and removed to Black river country, N. Y., and acquired a good property. |
| 49. James, b. June 10, 1780, became a minister in Winchester. (See Biog.) | |

38. NOAH, son of Capt. Abel and Margaret (Pickett) Beach, m. Sarah Bradley, of Winchester, Feb. 19, 1778. He lived a little north of his brother Abel's home on the road that runs northeast of Wrightville. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 52. Mary, b. July 7, 1779, d. April 4, 1798. | 55. Susanna, b. Feb. 21, 1786, d. March 1786. |
| 53. Sarah, b. March 7, 1781. | 56. Anan. |
| 54. Julius, b. Oct. 27, 1783. | |

46. SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Keziah Beach, m. Content Hall, and lived on his father's homestead a little west of Wolcottville. Children:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 57. Lurandus, lives in Lawrence, Mass. | 61. Laura. |
| 58. Clarissa. | 62. Charlotte, d. young. |
| 59. Augustus. | 63. Jemima, d. young. |
| 60. Frederick. | 64. Catharine. |

47. ABEL,² son of John and Mercy (Bassett) Beach, m. Roxy Taylor, of Torrington, March 30, 1797, and removed to Wadsworth, Ohio, in 1823. It is said of him in the *Wadsworth Memorial*, that: "He was a man of great mirthfulness and wit." He was titling man for years in Torrington, giving better satisfaction, as he said, to the youngsters, than any other man, as he never attended church. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 56. Sylvia, of defective mind and lost in the woods in Ohio, in 1824, and was never found, though great search was made by hundreds of people. | 58. Orlando, b. Dec. 14, 1802, m. Julia Pardee, lived in Wadsworth, O. His second wife was Susan, daughter of Judge Philo Welton, a native of Waterbury, Ct. He is still living in Wadsworth. He has one dau. Eliza, who is married and has several children. |
| 57. George, b. in 1799, m. Mary Delaber, removed to Wadsworth in 1822, and was a farmer. He removed to Clinton, Iowa. | |

49. REV. JAMES, son of John and Mary (Bassett) Beach, m. Hannah Clarissa Baldwin, of Goshen, Oct. 28, 1806. She was born Mar. 10, 1784, only child of Isaac and Lucy (Lewis) Baldwin. He was settled pastor, and d. Winsted June 11, 1850. (See Biography.) She d. May 7, 1852. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 59. Lucy Baldwin, b. Aug. 20, 1807, m. Henry H. Hyde, and had children: James Beach, b. Nov. 14, 1831, d. a member of Yale college Jan. 8, 1850; Henry Baldwin, b. Feb. 15, 1834; Lucy B., b. Aug. 20, 1841; Mary, b. Sept. 4, 1839, d. Jan. 4, 1840. | E. Curtis of N. Y.; had Clinton J., Aug. 21, 1870; Mary, b. July 10, 1872; Helen C., b. Nov. 28, 1875; Harry, Oct. 24, 1876, d. Nov. 1, 1876. |
| 60. Hannah C., b. Mar. 20, 1809, d. Oct. 26, 1815. | 2. Augusta, b. Apr. 3, 1845, m. Oct. 1, 1871, Franklin A. Rising, of N. Y. had Franklin C., b. Jan. 18, 1873; Mary B., b. Dec. 6, 1875; 3. James B., b. Oct. 15, 1876, d. Nov. 13, 1849, 4. Anna B., b. Aug. 2, 1850, d. Mar. 2, 1852; 5. Ellen B., b. Aug. 16, 1855. |
| 61. Mary, b. Dec. 16, 1814, m. Caleb J. Camp; had children: 1. Mary M., b. Mar. 4, 1842, m. Oct. 23, 1866, Herman | |

¹ "Wadsworth Memorial," Ohio.

54. JULIUS, son of Noah and Sarah (Bradley) Beach, married Jerusha Weeks, of Litchfield, April, 1806. Children :

62. Eliza, b. Apr. 30, 1807.

CABLE, AMOS, was b. in Blanford, Mass., June 18, 1801, m. Diantha C. Jones, of Sharon, Ct. She was b. Nov. 25, 1801. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Lucinda, b. Sept. 25, 1823; lives at Great Barrington, at the Berkshire House. | 5. Frances, b. Aug. 20, 1851. |
| 2. Sherman, b. Sept. 13, 18—. | 6. Helen, b. Feb. 10, 1853, m. Lewis McCary and has Lottie, b. Oct. 16, 1874; Alice, b. Aug. 30, 1875. |
| 3. Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1836. | |
| 4. Lewis, b. Feb. 25, 18—. | |

CADY, JOSHUA, b. July 2, 1771, m. Lemantha Cadwell, Oct. 19, 1799, she was b. Sept. 30, 1780. Children recorded in Torrington :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Horatio Nelson, b. March 10, 1800. | 3. Alonzo, b. Sept. 8, 1804. |
| 2. Anna Brace, b. April 3, 1802. | |

CALHOUN, JOSEPH F., was born in 1819, in Cornwall, Ct.; came to Wolcottville in 1847, and engaged in the manufacture of brass kettles for the brass mill company; in 1851 engaged with the Wadhams Manufacturing Company, as secretary, and has continued in the manufacturing business in connection with various companies to the present time. He is now secretary of the Union Hardware Company. He has been justice of the peace twenty-three years; judge of probate since 1870, and a member of the legislature in 1858. He m. Clarissa A. Caswell, of Glastonbury, in 1848, and owns and occupies the Gen. Abernethy homestead in Wolcottville. Children :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah, b. Sept. 3, 1852; is a teacher in the high school. | 2. John, b. March 11, 1865. |
| | 3. Clara L., b. March 7, 1867. |

CARR, CLEMENT, of Torrington, m. Jedidah Pelton, of Chatham, May 18, 1785. Children recorded in Torrington :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Lemuel, b. Sept. 29, 1785. | 3. Florilla, b. July 25, 1792. |
| 2. Stillman, b. Jan 15, 1788, d. Jan., 1790. | |

CARR, ROBERT, m. Mary Preston, Dec. 29, 1785; both of Torrington. Children recorded in Torrington :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Polly, b. Dec. 10, 1786. | 3. Lois, b. Nov. 4, 1790. |
| 2. Ruth, b. March 1, 1788. | |

CARTER, ITHIEL, son of Jacob and Dorcas (Tyler) Carter, m. and removed from Wolcott to Warren, thence to Torrington. Children recorded in Torrington, Ct. :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Julius, b. July 5, 1786. | 4. Martha, b. Aug. 4, 1790. |
| 2. Lucius, b. Sept. 2, 1787. | 5. Lois, b. Feb., 1792. |
| 3. Ezra, b. April 1, 1789. | 6. Sarah, b. Aug. 18, 1793. |

CHILDS, TIMOTHY, m. Nancy, dau. of Seth Wadhams, of South Goshen. He purchased the farm with the new house on it that Gen. Epaphras Sheldon had owned in the southwest corner of the town. He was an eccentric, energetic business man and farmer. He was a drover and brought into the town many cattle from the west. A story is related of this family that is illustrative of family government in those times. The father being displeased with his daughter thought it necessary to inflict chastisement by way of whipping, and started to execute the purpose. The daughter, then nearly grown to womanhood, ran down stairs and ran round the big chimney, the father following, she keeping out of the reach of the parent. Soon he began to weary, and then to scold in a scripture way : "Children obey your parents," "children obey your parents." Upon which the daughter, having been trained

to scripture precepts also, replied : "Fathers provoke not your children to wrath." History does not tell us how long the father continued the chase after that fleet child. Children :

1. Stephen, went west.
2. Col. Heman W., m ; lived some time on the homestead ; removed to New York city, where he became a man of much influence in political circles ; went to the legislature several times, and bid fair to rise to the highest positions, when his early decease closed all earthly acquirements. He was in his early days a natural and very successful school teacher. He very seldom resorted to the rod, having dignity and genality in such degree as to be able to control any school with ease, and honor to himself and to all the pupils. He taught in Litchfield, when he had ninety-nine pupils and went to a neighbors and borrowed a baby to make the number one hundred.
3. Samuel R., M.D., practiced a short time in Litchfield, removed to New York city, m. a wealthy lady ; became quite an influential man in politics ; was one who originated the plan of the Croton Aqueduct to convey water to New York city, and his name is engraved on the Croton Tablet at High Bridge, as one of the commissioners in the construction of that great and noble enterprise. In 1842, Mr. Israel Coe met him and traveled in company with him several days in Europe. He was a man of decided intellectual ability and honorable character.
4. Edward.

CHURCH, SAMUEL, of Southington, m. Nov. 30, 1774, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Jones and his wife Sarah Merriman, of Wallingford ; and resided in Southington village, on a place known as the Levi Hart tavern stand, many years, and was considerably noted in the town. His ancestry has not been obtained. Children :

1. Samuel, b. Dec. 5, 1775.
2. John, b. Nov. 15, 1777, m.
3. Rollin, b. Sept. 25, 1779.
4. Harvey, b. Oct. 26, 1782, d. Sept. 23, 1786.
5. May, b. Aug. 29, 1784, d. Mar. 18, 1788.
6. Mary, b. July 4, 1786.
7. Harvey, b. Oct. 26, 1788.
8. David, b. Aug. 20, 1791.
9. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 15, 1794.

2. **JOHN**, son of Samuel and Mary (Jones) Church, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Andrews of Southington, Nov. 27, 1800, and lived in Southington village, where he followed the trade of a tinner until he came to Wolcottville about 1830. He lost, it is said, two very interesting daughters in Southington, Sylvia, and Harriet.* He engaged as a tinner with his son Charles S., in Wolcottville where he deceased July 15, 1845. Children :

10. John, } b. Apr. 30, 1801, d. Apr. 28, 1843. Betsey m. — Skidmore, lives in Bridgewater, Conn.
11. Betsey, }
12. Henry, b. Mar. 12, 1803, lives in Ogdensburg, N. Y.
13. Sylvia, b. Mar. 12, 1805, d. Sept. 12, 1824, aged 19 years.
14. Harriet, b. Mar. 21, 1807, d. Oct. 7, 1826, a. 19 year.
15. Adaline, b. Mar. 10, 1809, m. Alvin Tyler, lives in Fountain Green, Ill.
16. Charles S., b. Apr. 26, 1811, m.
17. Edward, b. Aug. 17, 1813, d. Oct. 7, 1838, a. 21 years.
18. Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1816, m. Bradley R. Agard.
19. Susan, b. Jan. 28, 1818, m. Aaron Cline.
20. George, b. June 2, 1822, m.

16. **CHARLES S.**, son of John and Elizabeth (Andrews) Church, m. Charlotte, daughter of Capt. Uri Taylor, of Wolcottville, Nov. 28, 1833. He was a tinner and made wares for supplying peddlers in various parts of the country. Children :

21. Charlotte T., b. Dec. 11, 1834.
22. Charles F., b. May 8, 1836, m.
23. Harriett J., b. Apr. 23, 1839, d. Oct. 20, 1841, and was the 2d or 3d buried in the Wolcottville new cemetery.
24. Henry A., b. Mar. 19, 1841, m.
25. Nellie E., b. Mar. 29, 1843.
26. Uri T., b. May 21, 1845.

* Mr. Oad Andrews of Southington.

20. GEORGE, son of John and Elizabeth (Andrews) Church, m. Eveline V. Lathrop, Nov. 20, 1848. He is partner in the hardware store of Agard and Church, and resides on Prospect street. Child :

27. Albert, b. July 30, 1849, d. Sept. 2, 1850.

22. CHARLES F., son of Charles S. and Charlotte (Taylor) Church, m. Catharine A. Carrington, of Waterbury, May 21, 1861, and resides on South Main street, Wolcottville. He is president and engaged in the Hendey Machine Company. Children :

27. Albert H., b. Feb. 22, 1862.

28. Elton C., b. Sept. 25, 1866.

24. HENRY A., son of Charles S. and Charlotte (Taylor) Church, married 1st, Emma L. Benham, of New Haven, Sept. 29, 1869, and resided in New Haven. She deceased Dec. 20, 1871, and he married, 2d, Ella Walsh, of Sheffield, Mass., Nov., 1875.

26. URI TAYLOR, son of Charles S. and Charlotte (Taylor) Church, married Charlotte H. Seymour Oct. 28, 1868, and resides on Waterbury road two miles south of Wolcottville. He is a farmer. Child :

29. Harry S., b. Aug. 15, 1871, d. Aug. 6, 1872.

CLARK, DEXTER W., son of Wilkins Clark, was born April 13, 1834, in Shelburn, Franklin county, Mass., came to Wolcottville in Feb. 1856, and engaged in McNeil's drug store, where he has continued since that time with the exception of being in the late war about three months. He m. Fannie E. Langdon. Child :

1. Henry Langdon, b. Dec. 25, 1867.

COE. According to *Burke's Heraldry*, all the members of this family, of distinction, resided in Norfolk county, England.

ROBERT, the first in America, sailed from Ipswich, and probably came from Norfolk; this being his nearest shipping port. He came in the ship Frances, in the year 1634. His age was 38, that of his wife Ann, 43, his son John 8, Robert 7, and Benjamin 5. He settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1634, where he was made a freeman Sept. 3d, of that year. In 1635 or 6 he removed to Wethersfield, Ct., and thence, in 1650, to Stamford or Stratford. In 1662, he removed to Hempstead or Jamaica on Long Island, and in New York jurisdiction ; was made sheriff in 1669, which office he held until 1672. Children :

1. John, b. about 1626, in England.

3. Benjamin, b. about 1629, in England.

2. Robert b. about 1627, in England.

1. JOHN, son of Robert and Ann Coe, came to New England in 1634 with his parents, and to Wethersfield and Stratford, and was of Newtown, L. I., in 1655, and of Greenwich, Ct., in 1660, and that year was one of the purchasers of Rye, N. Y. He was captain and was appointed a magistrate by Connecticut ; was representative to the general court of Ct. from Newtown in 1664. He was of Stratford in 1685. Children :

4. John.

7. Samuel.

5. Robert.

8. David.

6. Jonathan.

4. JOHN, son of John, 1st, married in Stratford Dec. 20, 1682, Mary, dau. of Joseph Hawley of Stratford. She was born July 16, in Stratford. His four oldest sons settled in Durham where they had families. He died April 19, 1741. Children :

9. Robert, b. Sept. 21, 1684.
10. Joseph, b. Feb. 2, 1686.
11. Hannah, b. April 14, 1689.
12. Mary, b. Aug. 11, 1691.
13. John, b. Dec. 5, 1693.

14. Sarah, b. Mar. 26, 1696.
15. Ephraim, b. Dec. 18, 1698.
16. Catharine, b. Sept. 23, 1700.
17. Abigail, b. Nov. 11, 1702.
18. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 18, 1704.

9. ROBERT, son of John and Mary (Hawley) Coe, married Barbara Parme and settled in Durham, Ct. His wife Barbara died in Bristol Sept. 26, 1777, in her 86th year. He was commissioned as ensign in train band in 1711. He purchased land in Torrington, deed dated 1736-7. Children:

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 19. John, b., 13, 1710, settled in Tor. | 24. Hannah, bap. April 1721. |
| 20. Martha, b. Mar 21, 1713. | 25. Robert 2d, bap. June 1723. |
| 21. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 21, 1715, settled in Torrington. | 26. Thomas, bap. June 25, 1727. |
| 22. Mary, b. Apr. 11, 1717. | 27. Reuben, bap. Dec. 22, 1728. |
| 23. Robert, b. June 11, 1719, d. young. | 28. William, bap. June 7, 1730. |
| | 29. Rachel, bap. Oct. 22, 1732. |

19. JONATHAN, son of Robert and Barbara (Parme) Coe, married Elizabeth Elmer, of Windsor,¹ Sept. 23, 1737. At the time of his marriage he said to have been of Torrington²; indicating that he had been in the town during the summer, and at work in such a way as to make his residence here. He settled on a farm adjoining Ebenezer Lyman's on the south where he lived about thirty years. He was one of the first petitioners for society privilege, and seems to have been a very good citizen; one of the original members of the first church; a man esteemed and honored. He removed to Winchester in 1768, having spent thirty-one years in Torrington. His wife, Elizabeth, d. June 28, 1794, a. 84 years; he d. April 23, 1795, a. 84 years. Children:

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|--|--|
| 30. Oliver, b. in T., Sept. 3, 1738, m. | 35. Martha, b. in T., Jan. 15, 1749. |
| 31. Robert, b. in T., March 28, 1740, m. | 36. Ebenezer, b. in T., Dec. 2, 1750, Oct. 18, 1784. |
| 32. Jonathan, b. in T., Aug. 20, 1742, m. | 37. Lucretia, b. in T., June 9, 1755, m. Daniel Murray, March 18, 1776, d. June, 1792. |
| 33. Elizabeth, b. in T., Sept. 15, 1743. | |
| 34. Jerusha, b. in T., March 27, 1746, m. John Lucas of Goshen Dec. 5, 1763. | |

30. OLIVER, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Elmer) Coe, m. Mary Agar of Torrington, Oct. 7, 1762. In 1765, or soon after, he settled on a farm deeded to him by his father, in Winchester, near Torrington line, where he resided until his death Dec. 31, 1775, at the age of 37. He served in the continental army under Captain Sedgwick and Colonel Hinman, at Ticoderoaga, in 1775; was discharged Nov. 20th; was taken sick on his way home near Lake George; procured a horse on which he reached home Nov. 28, and was confined to his bed with the camp or typhoid fever, until his death five weeks afterward. He left a widow and six children, all of whom were sick with the same disease. These facts are gathered from a memorial to the assembly by his administrator, asking a reimbursement of the expenses of sickness and death, on which a grant was allowed of £14 6 s.³ Children:

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|---|--|
| 38. Abner, b. April 12, 1763, m. and removed to Vt. | removed to Jewett, N. Y. |
| 39. Oliver, b. Nov. 7, 1764, m. | 42. Mary, b. Dec. 6, 1769, m. I. Abraham Camp of Mt. Morris, N. Y. |
| 40. Mary, b. Sept. 2, 1766, d. Sept. 13, 1766. | 43. Job, b. April 22, 1772. |
| 41. Justus, b. Sept. 1, 1767, m. Ruth Bailey, | 44. James, b. May 31, 1774. |

31. ROBERT, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Elmer) Coe, m. Child dau. of Joel Thrall, of Torrington, Dec. 26, 1764, and settled on a farm near

¹ Not of Durham as in *Winchester Annals*.

² *Town Rec.*

³ *Winchester Annals*, 51.

his brother Oliver's in Winchester. He sold this farm to his brother Jonathan, and removed to the western part of Winchester, and thence to Unadilla, New York,¹ where he died in 1830, a. 90 years. His wife Chloe, d. about 1810, and he m. a second wife. Children :

45. Joel, b. May 4, 1765, removed to Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y. separately, because some of them returned to Torrington.
 46. Armada (son), b. July 3, 1767, d. young. 48. Ariel, b. Oct. 31, 1772, removed to Coventry, N. Y.
 47. Abijah, b. Oct. 23, 1769, m. Sibyl Baldwin in 1792. This family is treated 49. Roswell, b. Feb. 5, 1780, went west.

32. ENS. JONATHAN, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Elmer) Coe, known as Ensign Jonathan Coe, removed with his father and mother in 1768, on the farm until then occupied by his brother Robert Coe. He m. April 15, 1767, Eunice daughter of Dea. John Cook of Torrington. He removed to Winsted, in 1796, where he d. August 1, 1824. His wife Eunice d. April 12, 1818. Ensign Coe has been considered the father of the Methodist denomination in the town of Winchester; having been, probably, the earliest adherent and a consistent and earnest supporter of that order through his life. Children :

50. Lavinia, b. in T., Feb. 11, 1768, m. Asahel Miller, Oct. 26, 1788. Woodruff of Barkhamsted.
 51. Jonathan, b. in T., Mar. 23, 1770, m. 55. Huldah, b. Jan. 3, 1779, m. Major Lloyd Andrews, May 16, 1796, who was cousin to Dea. John Whiting.
 52. Eunice, b. Mar. 23, 1772, m. Abiel Loomis, Jan. 20, 1793. 56. David, b. Feb. 11, 1781.
 53. Roger, b. July 27, 1774, m. 57. Daniel, b. Feb. 2, 1783.
 54. Rhoda, b. Mar. 27, 1777, m. Eben 58. Eben, b. July 9, 1785.

39. OLIVER JR., son of Oliver and Mary (Agard) Coe, m. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marshall of Torrington, Dec. 1, 1791. He m. second Chloe Spencer daughter of Thomas. He owned and lived on the Henry Drake farm in Winchester, near the Torrington line, from 1805, to 1814, when he removed to Hudson, Ohio. He served on several tours of duty in the revolutionary war, and on the breaking out of the Indian war again enlisted for three years. He d. in Hudson, Ohio, August 14, 1825, a. 61 years.² Children :

59. Norris, b. May 16, 1792, m. Chloe Hubbell. 61. Artemisia, b. Dec., 1799, m. George Chase.
 60. Demas, b. Jan. 11, 1794, m. Eliza Ward.

51. JONATHAN 3d, son of Jonathan, 2d, and Eunice (Cook) Coe, m. Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Spencer, Oct. 3, 1792. She d. July 15, 1842, a. 70 years. He m. second Huldah (Spencer) Wetmore, widow of John Wetmore, second, and sister of his first wife. She d. July 10, 1845; he m. third Mrs. Betsey (Miller) Wetmore, of Wolcottville. He d. in Winsted, May 31, 1849; she d. Sept. 18, 1850, a. 80 years. Children :

62. Jehial, b. Oct. 5, 1794. 67. Sylvia, b. Aug. 12, 1806, m. Samuel Boyd.
 63. Chloe, b. Feb. 24, 1797, m. Chauncey Eggleston. 68. Huldah, b. Apr. 6, 1809, m. Erastus S. Woodford.
 64. Wealthy, b. Mar. 1, 1799, m. Nelson Wilson. 69. Jane, b. Aug. 14, 1812, m. Henry Hinsdale.
 65. Charlotte, b. Aug. 24, 1801, d. Feb. 15, 1814. 70. Ruth, b. Apr. 5, 1814, m. Abel A. Smith.
 66. Asahel, b. Apr. 4, 1804.

56. DAVID, son of Jonathan, 2d, and Eunice (Cook) Coe, married Prudence

¹ *Annals of Winchester*, 52.

² *Annals of Winchester*, 53; *Town Rec.*

Ward, Mar. 15, 1804. She died Feb. 23, 1823, a. 42 years. He married 2d, Esther Wright. He d. June 12, 1834. Children :

71. Samuel Ward, b. June 15, 1806, m. Aug. 16, 1831, Abigail B. Sanford; she died Dec. 23, 1838, and he married 2d, May 10, 1841, Julia M. Starks. In company with Luman Hubbell and E. S. Woodford, he engaged in trade at Winsted about 1830, and continued the business untill his death, Sept. 30, 1868, and was largely identified with the public interests of the town, filling with ability many offices of trust and honor; justice, town clerk, senator, and judge of probate. He was also a faithful member and office-bearer in the M. E. church from early manhood. His children were Charles Betts, David Ward, Francis Abby, William Fisk.
72. Emery, b. Mar. 17, 1809, m. May 1837, Almira Griswold, and had children Sarah, Jane, Edward, Griswold.
73. Sally, b. June 24, 1811, m. Alvin Gilbert.
74. David Fletcher, b. June 30, 1819, Sept. 7, 1823.
75. Prudence, b. July 1, 1828, d. Sept. 1829.

53. REV. DANIEL, son of Jonathan 2d and Eunice (Cook) Coe, married Oct. 17, 1803, Mrs. Anna (Sweet) Keyes, daughter of Rev. John Sweet; she died Nov. 29, 1818; and he married, 2d, Lucy Hall, Jan. 20, 1820. He died Jan. 12, 1847. Children :

76. Caroline, b. Sept. 30, 1804, m. William Loomis.
77. Clarissa Anna, b. Apr. 16, 1807, m. Shadrach Manchester.
78. Louisa, b. Apr. 11, 1809, m. Oliver H.
79. Col. Nelson Daniel, b. Nov. 8, 1811.
80. Rev. Jonathan, b. June 1, 1815.
81. Rev. James Roger, b. Mar. 30, 1818.

57. EBEN, son of Jonathan, 2d, and Eunice (Cook) Coe, married El. Hirkman Dec. 1, 1806. He d. Sept. 10, 1818. Children :

82. Julia, b. Aug. 26, 1807, m. Voorhies.
83. Samuel Mills, b. Feb. 21, 1809, d. Dec. 26, 1809.
84. Eliza, b. Dec. 23, 1811, m. Porter Cleveland, O.
85. Charles, b. Oct. 25, 1816.

60. DEMAS, son of Oliver and Sarah (Marshall) Coe, m. Eliza Ward, Apr. 15, 1819. She was b. Nov. 29, 1800, and is still living. Mr. Coe lived some years in the west part of Wolcottville. Children :

86. Lewis, b. July 8, 1820, d. Feb. 22, 1840, and was the first interment made in the new Wolcottville burying ground.
87. Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1821, m. Elias E. Gilman Jan. 30, 1854, and resides in Winsted.
88. Burrell F., b. Aug. 12, 1823, d. Nov. 25, 1842.
89. Oliver, b. March 18, 1827, d. Sept. 26, 1828.
90. Elizabeth J., b. Nov. 12, 1829, m. J. Wyman Nov. 25, 1852, April 10, 1853.
91. Edward L., b. April 8, 1835, m. Charlotte R. Robb Nov. 28, 1865, d. Aug. 1877.
92. Amos Ward, b. June 15, 1841, March 28, 1844.
93. James M., b. Feb. 21, 1845, m. Lucretia E. Sparks, Jan. 17, 1867.

62. JEHIEL, son of Jonathan, 3d, and Charlotte (Spencer) Coe, married Sept. 4, 1816, Amanda Betsey Case, born in Simsbury. She died, and he married, 2d, Mrs. Harriet E. Sage, Sept. 25, 1856. Children :

94. Charlotte, b. Dec. 21, 1817, m. Lemphier B Tuttle.
95. Luke Case, b. June 13, 1821, m. Sarah J. Andrews.
96. Spencer Wallace, b. Oct. 15, 1827, m. Carrie Capron of New York.
97. William Gillmore, b. Sept. 30, 1831, m. Martha A. Williams, and 2d, Jennette T. Lee.
98. Mary Jane, b. June 20, 1831.

66. ASAHEL, son of Jonathan, 3d, and Charlotte (Spencer) Coe, married Louisa Hale of Glastonbury, July 31, 1803. They removed to Pennsylvania settling finally at Lock Haven. Children :

99. Anna, b. Oct. 2, 1827, m. E. S. Woodford.
100. Jonathan Hale, b. Mar. 6, 1831, d. 1832.
101. William Hale, b. Jan. 25, 1843.

79. COL. NELSON, son of Rev. Daniel and Anna (Keyes) Coe, m. Maria H. Seymour, Feb. 5, 1834. He d. Nov. 1, 1856. Children :

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| 102. Lucy Ann, b. Nov. 18, 1834, m. Rufus E. Holmes. | 104. A son, b. 1838, d. same day. |
| 103. James Nelson, b. Oct. 20, 1836, m. Kate R. Goddard. | 105. Daniel Sidney, b. Aug., 1840. |
| | 106. Ellen Maria, b. March 31, 1845. |

80. REV. JONATHAN, son of Rev. Daniel and Anna (Keyes) Coe, m. in Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 15, 1844, Sarah Wales Whitman; b. March 30, 1815. She d. Sept. 5, 1848; and he m. 2d, Susan L. Whitman, sister of his first wife, Jan. 1, 1850. He was a graduate of Trinity college, Hartford, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church and first rector of St. James' church, Winsted. He died of a rail road accident at Athens, New York, about 1867. Children :

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| 107. James Herbert, b. July 22, 1845. | 111. Robert Henning, b. Oct., 1852, d. |
| 108. William Watson, b. Nov., 1846. | 112. Reginald, b. July 22, 1854. |
| 109. Harriet Whitman, b. Sept. 2, 1848, d. Sept. 4, 1848. | 113. Mary Cleaveland, b. July 22, 1856, d. 1857. |
| 110. Alien Whitman, b. Aug. 27, 1851, d. April, 1852. | 114. Anna Caroline, b. Oct., 1858. |

81. REV. JAMES R., son of Rev. Daniel and Anna (Keyes) Coe, m. Oct. 4, 1848, Mary Cleaveland, b. Dec. 23, 1830. He was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church. Children :

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| 115. Anna Higley, b. Aug. 10, 1849. | 118. Charles Cleveland, b. June 13, 1855. |
| 116. Sarah Whitman, b. Jan. 13, 1851. | 119. Mary Cleaveland, b. Dec. 17, 1857. |
| 117. George Jarvis, b. May 7, 1853. | |

21. EBENEZER, son of Robert and Barbara (Parmele) Coe, of Durham, m. Jane ———, and settled in Torrington, a little later than his brother Jonathan; his house standing where Mr. Alonzo Whiting's spring house now stands, and hence just across the highway from Priest Roberts. In after years the remark was made of him that there was no man in town as well off as Capt. Coe. He was one of the leading men in forming the strict Congregational church, and building the second meeting house. Children :

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| 120. Eunice, b. April 29, 1742, m. Joseph Hoskins, Jr., Aug. 20, 1761. | Wilcox, Sept. 13, 1762. |
| 121. Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1744, m. Asahel | 122. Rozel, b. Sept. 20, 1746, m. Esther Bancroft. |

122. ROSWELL, son of Ebenezer and Jane Coe, m. Esther Bancroft, April 22, 1766. He kept a tavern a number of years a little south of the crossing of the roads on Goshen turnpike, near Alonzo Whiting's. He began for himself it is said, with more property than any other young man of his day, but with the keeping of a tavern, and signing notes for other people, which he finally had to pay. he lost all his property and d. poor. He and his wife d. in the old Dea. Whiting house and were buried in the same grave. They had no children.

47. ABIJAH, son of Robert and Chloe (Thrall) Coe, m. Sibyl, daughter of Israel Baldwin, of Goshen, Oct. 18, 1792, and settled in Goshen, East street, a blacksmith, where he remained until 1810, when he came to Torrington, near Wist pond, where he resided until the decease of his wife. She d. April 5, 1848. He d. in Wolcottville, April 8, 1852. Children :

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| 123. Chloe, b. Mar. 5, 1793, m. Ira Mott in 1813, and lived in Winchester. He d. Mar. 20, 1846, she d. in 1877. They had: Edward W., b. Jan. 24, 1814; | Sophia C., b. Dec. 24, 1816; Flora, b. Dec. 22, 1818; Asahel, b. March 27, 1820, d. Dec. 30, 1825; Ira, b. April 5, 1822, d. April 8, 1824; Emerson, b. |
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GENEALOGIES.

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- Nov. 1, 1824, d. at sea, Feb. 8, 1845; Ellen, b. Aug. 17, 1826; Wakeman, b. June 21, 1830; Chloe Ann, b. Nov. 16, 1834; Adeline, b. Feb. 21, 1827.
124. Israel, b. Dec. 14, 1794, m.
125. Flora, b. Feb. 17, 1797, m. Anson Stocking, May 15, 1825. They had: Flora E., b. June 22, 1827; Omer C., b. Oct. 14, 1828, Fanny M., b. Dec. 4, 1830; Phila H., b. April 2, 1836; Eber N., b. Feb. 14, 1838.
126. Asahel, b. Jan. 28, 1799, m.
127. Norman, b. May 1, 1801, m.
128. Eliza, b. Nov. 27, 1803, m. Chauncey Spencer 1827, and d. Aug. 26, 1831. They had: Homer, b. Aug. 14, 1821.
129. Eber Norton, b. March 7, 1806, m.
130. Sibyl, b. June 29, 1808, d. unm. S. 11, 1864.
131. Orrel, b. Nov. 25, 1810, m. Sarah J. Stocking, Mar. 22, 1835, d. Dec. 1850.
132. Harvey, b. Jan. 3, 1817, d. A. 1839, in Alabama.

124. ISRAEL, son of Abijah and Sibyl (Baldwin) Coe, married Nancy Wetmore Sept. 17, 1817. She was born July 19, 1796, and died Aug. 30, 1818. He married, 2d, Huldah De Forrest Oct. 16, 1839. (*See Biographical Children:*

133. Lyman, b. Aug. 14, 1818, d. Apr. 5, 1819.
134. Lyman W., b. Jan. 20, 1820, m.
135. Russell A., b. Nov. 10, 1821, d. Nov. 24, 1867, in Detroit, unmarried.
136. William H., b. Jan. 17, 1824, m.
137. Sarah M., b. April 27, 1826, m. Jedediah Hibbard, at Detroit, May 9, 1850. He was born Sept. 13, 1814, and d. Feb. 8, 1856. Their children: Nancy Wetmore, b. April 14, 1851, d. Aug. 30, 1853; Charles, b. June 23, 1853; Russell Abernethy, b. Mar. 9, 1855, d. Oct. 17, 1868.
138. Cornelia, b. Feb. 18, 1828, m. Isaac Holmes 2d, in Detroit, May 22, 1829. He was born Aug. 10, 1813. He and his family, spent several years after 1829 in England in business engagements. Their children: Martha Cornelia, b. July 17, 1850; Samuel Judd, b. Jan. 1853, d. July 4, 1855; William C., b. Aug. 25, 1854; Franklin Carter, b. Oct. 21, 1859; Charles Leland, b. Oct. 1863, in England; Frederick Nelson, b. Nov. 12, 1864, in England; William Wetmore, b. Oct. 13, 1866, in England.
139. Adelaide E., b. Apr. 26, 1833.

126. ASAHIEL, son of Abijah and Sibyl (Baldwin) Coe, married Martha Wetmore, June 2, 1830. She was born May 14, 1805. He resided some years in Wolcottville, being engaged with Geo. D. Wadhams and Webster in the button business, and in 1838 removed to Waverly, Ill. He had five sons in the late war, all of whom returned home uninjured. They went with Sherman through Georgia. Children:

140. Charles W., b. March 8, 1831; m.; in the late war.
141. Edward B., b. Feb. 22, 1833; in the war; d. at Cheyenne, April 1, 1876.
142. Lauren W., b. July 25, 1835, m.; in the late war.
173. Louisa M., b. April 18, 1838, m. John M. Van Deren, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8, 1864.
144. William, b. Nov. 13, 1841; in the late war.
145. Alfred, b. April 4, 1843; in the war.
146. Israel, b. Aug. 19, 1847.
147. Sarah Eveline, b. Oct. 31, 1849.

127. NORMAN, son of Abijah and Sibyl (Baldwin) Coe, married Nancy Whiting Aug. 26, 1827; removed to Alabama, where he resided some years and thence to Grenada, Mississippi, where he d. Oct. 1, 1859. Children:

148. Irwin B., b. July 15, 1828.
149. Edwin M., b. May 23, 1830.
150. Norman, b. Feb. 22, 1834, d. June 27, 1854.
251. Eber, b. Sept. 5, 1835, d. June 20, 1836.
152. Eliza M., b. Oct. 30, 1837, in Alabama.
153. Flora Janette, b. Sept. 3, 1841, in Alabama, d. in Miss., Sept. 10, 1850.

129. EBER NORTON, son of Abijah and Sibyl (Baldwin) Coe, married Sarah

Townsend Apr. 10, 1837. She was born Mar. 4, 1820. He died in Alabama Dec. 16, 1857. His wife Sarah died Mar. 13, 1849. Children :

154. Ellen Cornelia, b. April 9, 1838.

156. Marion Napoleon, b. Aug. 5, 1847.

155. Martha Frances, b. Aug. 22, 1840.

157. William Harvey, b. Feb. 28, 1849.

134. LYMAN WETMORE, son of Israel and Nancy (Wetmore) Coe, m. Eliza, daughter of Samuel Seymour, of Wolcottville, Nov. 3, 1841, and has resided some years in Waterbury, but since 1863, in Wolcottville, and is a prominent man in the town, county, and state. (*See Biography.*) Children :

148. Adelaide Eliza, b. Oct. 29, 1745, m.

Oct. 9, 1873.

W. H. K. Godfrey of Waterbury, where they reside. Had : Mary, b. July 16, 1876.

159. Edward Turner, b. June 1, 1846, attended school at Mr. F. W. Gunns Washington, Ct., and at Mr. Wm. H. Russell's, military school New Haven; m. Lelia dau. of Amos Wheeler of Wolcottville,

160. Ella Seymour, b. Feb. 24, 1854; m. Oct. 21, 1874, Thomas J. Nichols, of Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Charles M. and Sarah M. (Green) Nichols. Mr. T. J. Nichols is engaged as clerk with the Turner and Seymour company.

136. WILLIAM H., son of Israel and Nancy (Wetmore) Coe, m. Deborah S. Archer, at Waverly, Ill., Nov. 11, 1846. She was b. Sept. 1, 1824. Children :

161. Frederick Archer, b. Aug. 12, 1847.

163. Charles Henry.

162. Franklin Lyman, b. Apr. 8, 1850, d.

164. William Augustus.

Aug. 30, 1867, at Appleton, Wis.

140. CHARLES W., son of Asahel and Maria (Wetmore) Coe, m. Phebe Crawford in Iowa. Children :

165. Louisa M., b. Oct. 26, 1857.

166. Franklin, b. Oct. 12, 1859.

142. LAUREN W., son of Asahel and Maria (Wetmore) Coe, m. Martha E. Jarins, Aug. 31, 1858. She was b. July 1, 1837. Child :

167. Russell J., b. July 22, 1859.

28. WILLIAM, son of Robert and Barbara (Parmela) Coe, of Durham, and being a younger brother of Jonathan and Ebenezer, came to Torrington some years later than they, and purchased in 1752, twenty-eight acres of land in the southwestern part of the town. Whom he m. is not known ; the town records giving the names of only two children. He and his wife united with the Torrington church in 1757, and afterwards removed to Torrington where he d. in 1766. Children :

168. Seth, b. Dec. 21, 1757, m.

169. William, b. March 23, 1764, nothing is known about him.

168. CAPT. SETH, son of William Coe, was in the Revolution eight years, enlisting when seventeen years of age, leaving his mother a widow. After the war he settled in the southeast corner of the town on a farm, still known by his name. He drew a pension many years, living to be quite aged, and was always ready to tell stories to the young people about the war. He m. first ——— Hopkins, second ——— Elmer, sister of Abiathar. Children by 1st wife :

170. Lucianna, b.; m. ——— Scoville.

By 2d wife :

171. Luranna, b., never m.

173. Marilla, b.

172. Henry, b. Sept. 2, 1792, m.

174. Sylvester, b.

172. HENRY, son of Seth and ——— (Elmer) Coe, m. Sophrona, daughter of Alexander Elmer, March 16, 1815, and lived on his father-in-law's farm until 1836, when he removed to Wolcottville, where he had purchased fifty

acres of land and built him a house, on South Main street, where he lived u his death, Jan. 4, 1862. Children :

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| 175. Henry P., b. Aug. 3, 1877, m. 1st Mary dau. of Porter Bissell, 2—, and removed to Clayton, Ill., and has five children. | 178. Oliver P., b. Apr. 25, 1828, m. |
| 176. Sophrona E., b. Sept. 16, 1820, d. Mar. 16, 1836. | 179. Laurana, b. Dec. 20, 1830, d Jan 1833. |
| 177. Jane E., b. Nov. 20, 1824. m. Samuel A. Healy of Torrington, lives Canton, Ct. | 180. James E., b. Jan. 16, 1834, went Chicago, where he m. and has children. |
| | 181. Nelson W., b. Jan. 2, 1837. |

178. OLIVER P., son of Henry and Sophronia (Elmer) Coe, m Annie A born. Sept. 1, 1864, who d. July 14, 1874. He m. second Lucy A. Ups of Wolcott, Oct. 19, 1876. He is foreman in the Coe Furniture Manufact Children :

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| 182. William Henry, b. Aug. 13, 1865, d. Sept. 18, 1866. | July 19, 1871. |
| 183. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 12, 1867. | 185. Sophronia Isabel, b. Feb. 17, 1872 |
| 184. Harry Elmer, b. Oct. 28, 1869, d. | 186. Oliver Elmer, b. Apr. 20, 1874. |

181. NELSON W., son of Henry and Sophronia (Elmer) Coe, m Caro E., daughter of Samuel Workman, Sept. 19, 1862, lives on North Main str Children ;

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| 187. Frank E., b. ; d. young. | 189. Frank E., b. Feb., 1872. |
| 188. Grace F., b. June, 1866. | |

COLT. The name of Dutton Colt appears often in English history. was dispossessed of his estate for opposing popery, and afterwards regained by valiant service for his country, and was granted one of the coat of arms the Colt family. He was probably son of Sir Oliver Colt. We read du the 15th century, also, of Sir Thomas, Sir Henry and Sir George Colt. probable the line of descent is as follows :

SIR PETER, a peer in England, son of Sir John Dutton Colt.

JOHN, son of Sir Peter Colt.

JOHN, son of John.

JOHN, son of John.

JOHN, son of John, who was born in England about the year 1625, c from Colchester, England, during the troubles of George I, at the age of ele years. In 1638 he removed from Dorchester, Mass., to Hartford, with a ony that came thither during that year. He afterwards married ——— S ner and settled in Windsor. He probably married for a 2d wife, M Fitch, daughter of Joseph Fitch, from whom he received land in Windsor love and good will. He was one of the early settlers on the east side of river, and was much troubled with the Indians. In 1665, he subscribed shillings to raise the minister's salary. He lived to the age of 105 years.

JOHN, son of John and Mary Fitch Colt, was born in 1658.

BENJAMIN, son of John Colt, born in Conn., in 1700, was one of the e proprietors of Harwinton, though probably he never lived there himself 1735, he deeds, "for the natural love and good will I do have for my John, all my land in Harwinton."

JOHN, married Mercy Higley and lived about one-half mile east and one-half mile north of the present church in Harwinton. Children :

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| 1. Jonathan Higley b. Oct. 13, 1735. | 5. Ruth, b. Dec. 14, 1742. |
| 2. Anna, b. May 6, 1737. | 6. John, b. March 16, 1745. |
| 3. Mary. b. April 5, 1739. | 7. Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1747. |
| 4. John, b. Feb. 19, 1741. | 8. Dorothy, b, Sept. 10, 1753. |

1. JONATHAN HIGLEY, son of John and Mercy (Higley) Colt, married Oct. 12, 1761, Mary Tuttle of Harwinton, born Mar. 22, 1741, and died Oct. 17, 1822. Children:

9. John, b. Sept. 9, 1762.
10. Eliphalet, b. Feb. 12, 1764, m. Huldah Adams, settled in Otis, Mass., removed and d. in Ohio in extreme old age.
11. Anson, b. July 19, 1766.
12. Allen, b. March 4, 1769, m. Polly Webster, had several children: Allen, Polly, Nancy and others.
13. Truman, b. Jan. 13, 1771.
14. Milicent, b. Jan. 1, 1773; m. 1st, Ruel Gridley, 2d Abel Gridley.
15. Rhoda, b. Jan. 11, 1775; m. Benjamin

Hopkins.

16. Sarah, b. Oct. 3, 1776; m. Darius Wilson. Had a son Darius who m. Clarissa Treadway.
17. Pollythi, b. Dec. 20, 1778; m. James Wilson, lived in Paris, Canada.
18. Huldah, b. Aug. 7, 1780, m. Silas Gridley, had Eliza, Sally, Belinda, Silas Riley.
19. Electa, b. April 15, 1785; m. and settled in Western New York.

9. JOHN, son of Jonathan Higley and Mary (Tuttle) Colt, m. Ruth Gilbert, Dec. 7, 1785, and lived in Harwinton; she d. June 11th, 1792; he m. 2d, Chloe Bull, June 5, 1793. Children by 1st wife:

20. Belinda, b. Sept. 7, 1786, m. Edward Bartholomew, and is still living and in her 92d year. Her son, John Bartholomew,

m. Almira Strong.

21. John, b. Dec. 23d, 1788, m. Mary Grimes Dec., 1819.

Children by 2d wife:

22. Gilbert, b. April 19, 1794.
23. Lyman, b. March 22, 1796.
24. Riley, b. Dec. 4, 1797.
25. Wolcott, b. July 11, 1801, m. Sept. 10, 1826, Polly Tomkins; Their children were: i. James W, b. June 20, 1827; ii. Charles, b. March 3, 1829; iii. John Riley, b. Jan. 1st, 1831; iv. Cornelius, b. Feb. 1st, 1833; v. Char-

- lotte, b. Feb. 12, 1835; vi. Mary, b. April 8, 1837; vii. Lyman, b. Feb. 12, 1839; viii. Caroline, b. Jan. 20, 1841; ix. Adaline, b. March 5, 1842; x. Julia, b. Sept. 12, 1844; xi. Martha, b. April 30, 1848; xii. Ruth, b. Dec. 7, 1849.
26. Elias, b. Aug. 4, 1803.
27. Elias, 2d, b. Feb. 14, 1807.

13. TRUMAN, the fifth son of Jonathan Higley and Mary (Tuttle) Colt, m. Anna Forbes, and settled in East Han, had two children:

28. Willis, b. ———, traveled south and d. in New Haven. Children: i. Edwin, m. lived and d. in Stockton, Cal.; ii. Francis, m. S. B. Jerome of New Haven; iii. Orilla: Sarah, m. R. S. Stillman of North Haven; Anson T., b. June 30, 1822, m. Dec. 31, 18—, Mary Ann Tomlinson,

resided in New Haven, and later in New York. Children: i. William Tomlinson; ii. Frederic Sherman; iii. Mary Henrietta; iv. Charles Frederic; v. Sherman Prescott; vi. Charlotte Jannett; vii. William Edward; viii. James Bennett.

11. ANSON, the third son of Jonathan Higley and Mary (Tuttle) Colt, m. Feb. 23d, 1792, Chloe, daughter of Jabez and Ann Gillett.

He came from Harwinton to Torrington when twenty-one years of age, and was married when twenty-six. He built, first, the second house south of the present Torrington church on the same side of the road, also the shop standing near; he afterwards lived in the large two story house standing where James Woodward's house now stands, one-half mile north of the church. About the year 1813 he removed to Greenwoods, and after living in the one story brown house three years, built, in 1816, the substantial house now occupied by George Colt. Here they lived and fulfilled well the mission assigned them, and were gathered to their heavenly home at a ripe old age, Mrs. Colt retaining her mental faculties perfectly to the age of 96 years. In visiting their relatives and friends in Windsor and Otis, Mass., the journey was performed on horseback, the mother taking a child on a pillow, and the father taking a younger

one on a pillow in front of his saddle. He died Oct. 28th, 1848, aged 8 years. Children:

34. Nancy, b. Jan. 15, 1793, m. Ralsimon Loomis, July 11, 1819, removed to Charlestown, Ohio, making the journey with oxen and cart in 40 days (*See Loomis Family*). She d. Jan. 30, 1876.

35. Anson, b. Jan. 11, 1795.

36. Chloe, b. Feb. 12, 1797, m. Feb. 14, 1830, to Leverett Tuttle. (*See Tuttle Family*).

37. Henry, b. Nov. 25, 1800.

38. Charlotte, b. Feb. 21, 1803, m. Burton Pond, Oct. 5, 1829, and had children:

35. COL. ANSON, son of Anson and Chloe (Gillett) Colt, married Sept. 12, 1824, Mary Ann Newberry Barber. He traveled south in the mercantile business while a young man, and settled as a farmer on the opposite side of the street to his father. He possessed sound mind, good judgment, and business ability. He died Aug. 16, 1865. Children:

40. Christopher, b. May 14, 1829; m. Sept. 28, 1851, Francis Chidsey who d. Aug. 15, 1858; he m. 2d Sarah Barber, Oct. 29, 1860. Children: i. John B., b.

Cornelius, b. June 19, 1831, d. March 26, 1834. Marcellus, b. Oct. 28, 1833, d. May 22, 1857; Charlotte Ann, b. March 6, 1840; m. May 30, 1861, to Nathaniel Bronson, who was b. Nov. 20, 1837. She d. Dec. 7, 1871. Children: i. Alice, b. Aug. 23, 1862; ii. Henry B., b. Sept. 6, 1864, d. June 8, 1865; iii. Joseph S., b. Aug. 22, 1866, d. June 17, 1870, iv. Wilbur N., b. Nov. 29, 1870; d. June 11, 1876.

39. Cornelia, b. Dec. 20, 1843.

Chloe (Gillett) Colt, married Sept. 12, 1824, Mary Ann Newberry Barber. He traveled south in the mercantile business while a young man, and settled as a farmer on the opposite side of the street to his father. He possessed sound mind, good judgment, and business ability. He died Aug. 16, 1865. Children: May 23, 1862; ii. James C., b. March 17, 1869.

41. John Anson, b. April 3, 1836; d. July 23, 1859.

37. HENRY, son of Anson and Chloe (Gillett) Colt, married Chloe Catlin Oct. 19, 1829. He also traveled south, trading in dry goods, and afterward settled on his father's homestead where he lived, honored for his piety and integrity, and died Nov. 22, 1876. Children:

42. Henry Gillett, b. Nov. 2, 1832; m. Nettie Griswold (b. June 24, 1849), Mar. 19, 1874; lives in Winsted. Children: Ella Chloe, d. Dec. 19, 1874; Florence A., b. Jan. 7, 1876; Henry Lane, b. July 15, 1877.

43. Maria C., b. Sept. 6, 1834; m. David Strong, b. Aug. 17, 1825; Sept. 14, 1857; d. Feb. 2, 1865, had John Henry, b. Sept. 1st, 1859; d. Aug. 20, 1860.

44. George Kellogg, b. Oct. 26, 1838; m. Dec. 24, 1863; Margarette E. Griswold, daughter of Richard Griswold; b. Feb. 4,

1843; had Julia Maria, b. July 6, 1866.

45. Emerette S., b. Nov. 21, 1841; m. David Strong, June 7, 1866. Children: Frederick Clark, b. May 12, 1867. Arthur David, b. Apr. 7, 1870. d. Feb. 2, 1871; Herbert Gillett, b. Dec. 20, 1871. Walter Colt, b. June 15, 1875; d. Jan. 15, 1877.

46. Luman Catlin, b. Jan. 20, 1849; m. Oct. 11, 1870, Mary Virginia Tuttle, b. Dec. 2, 1850; lives in Winsted, has Charles Henry, b. Sept. 24, 1872.

COOK, CAPT. AARON, was b. in Plymouth, England, about 1610, and was at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630; and received a grant of land, voted him, July 5, 1636, in Windsor. He m. as supposed, a daughter of Henry Smith, of Springfield, son-in-law of William Pyncheon. From Windsor he went to Northampton, where he was a representative, and thence to Hadley, which town he also represented at the Mass. Gen. Court. "Mr. Cooke was a man of great energy, and a devoted friend of the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley while they were in this country, they resided in his neighborhood; his first wife was a dau. of Thomas Ford; his second, was Joan, dau. of Nicholas Denslaw; he had a third and a fourth wife, and d. in the year 1690." (*History of Dorchester*.) Children:

1. Nathaniel; no record.
2. Joanna, b. Feb. 21, 1640.
3. Aaron, bapt. Feb. 21, 1640.
4. Miriam, b. March 12, 1642.
5. Moses, b. Nov. 16, 1645.

6. Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1650.
7. Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1653.
8. Noah, b. June 14, 1657 (old ch. Rec. Windsor.)

1. NATHANIEL, son of Capt. Aaron Cook, m. Lydia Vore, June 29, 1649 ; was made freeman, May 16, 1650. He and his wife were members of the Windsor church. He died May 19, 1688 ; his widow Lydia, d. June 14, 1698. Children :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 9. Sarah, b. June 26, 1650. | 13. Abigail, b. March 1, 1660. |
| 10. Lydia, b. Jan. 9, 1652, d. Oct. 24. | 14. John, b. Aug. 3, 1662. |
| 11. Hannah, b. Sept. 11, 1655. | 15. Josiah, b. Dec. 22, 1664. |
| 12. Nathaniel, b. May 13, 1658. | |

14. JOHN, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Vore) Cook, m. and lived in Windsor. Children :

16. John.

16. DEA. JOHN, was son of John, the son of Nathaniel (certified by the late Herman Cook, of Wolcottville). This Dea. John Cook, was an original proprietor in Torrington, and is called invariably John Cook, 2d, or junior. He was one of sixteen men, appointed by the towns of Hartford and Windsor, to locate the corner monuments of Torrington, and the other five towns, which were included in Hartford and Windsor's "western lands." Dea. Cook's initials were on stones at the southeast corner of Torrington. The record of his family has not been obtained. He d. in 1751. His widow Edee, d. in Torrington, Oct. 29, 1781. Child :

17. John, b. in 1718.

17. DEA. JOHN, son of Dea. John Cook, of Windsor, came to Torrington, in 1740, and was m. to Rachel Wilson, sister to Noah and Amos, June 22, 1741. His father gave him the farm lot, 56, of the first division on which he built so far as is known the first framed house in the town, probably in the spring of 1741, and in this house he lived until his decease ; and the place is still known by his name ; the frame of the house is still standing but has been recovered, and is in good repair. In this house the first church was organized and the first minister ordained, October 21, 1741. Dea. Cook was much honored, and apparently greatly respected as long as he lived. Dea. Cook's mother Ede, d. in Torrington, Oct. 29, 1781. He d. April 8, 1779. His widow d. April 8, 1789. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. Rachel, b. May 2, 1742, m. David Soper Jan. 26, 1764. | Beach, Jr., Jan. 4, 1776. |
| 19. John, b. Aug. 29, 1743, m. | 25. Urijah, b. Sept. 1, 1754, m. |
| 20. Eunice, b. March 5, 1746, m. Ensign Jonathan Coe, Jr., April 15, 1767. | 26. Lucy, b. Oct. 2, 1756, m. Moses Loomis, Jr., Aug. 8, 1782. |
| 21. Francis, b. Sept. 18, 1747, d. Dec. 23, 1750. | 27. Hannah, b. March 3, 1758, m. Simeon Moore, Jan. 21, 1784. |
| 22. Shubael, b. April 21, 1749, m. | 28. Elihu, b. Feb. 18, 1760, d. Feb. 20, 1760. |
| 23. Sarah, b. Oct. 31, 1750, m. Levi Hurlbut July 26, 1777. | 29. Elihu, b. March 29, 1761, m. |
| 24. Edee, b. Nov. 28, 1752, m. Joseph | 30. Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1764, d. Nov. 14, 1784. |

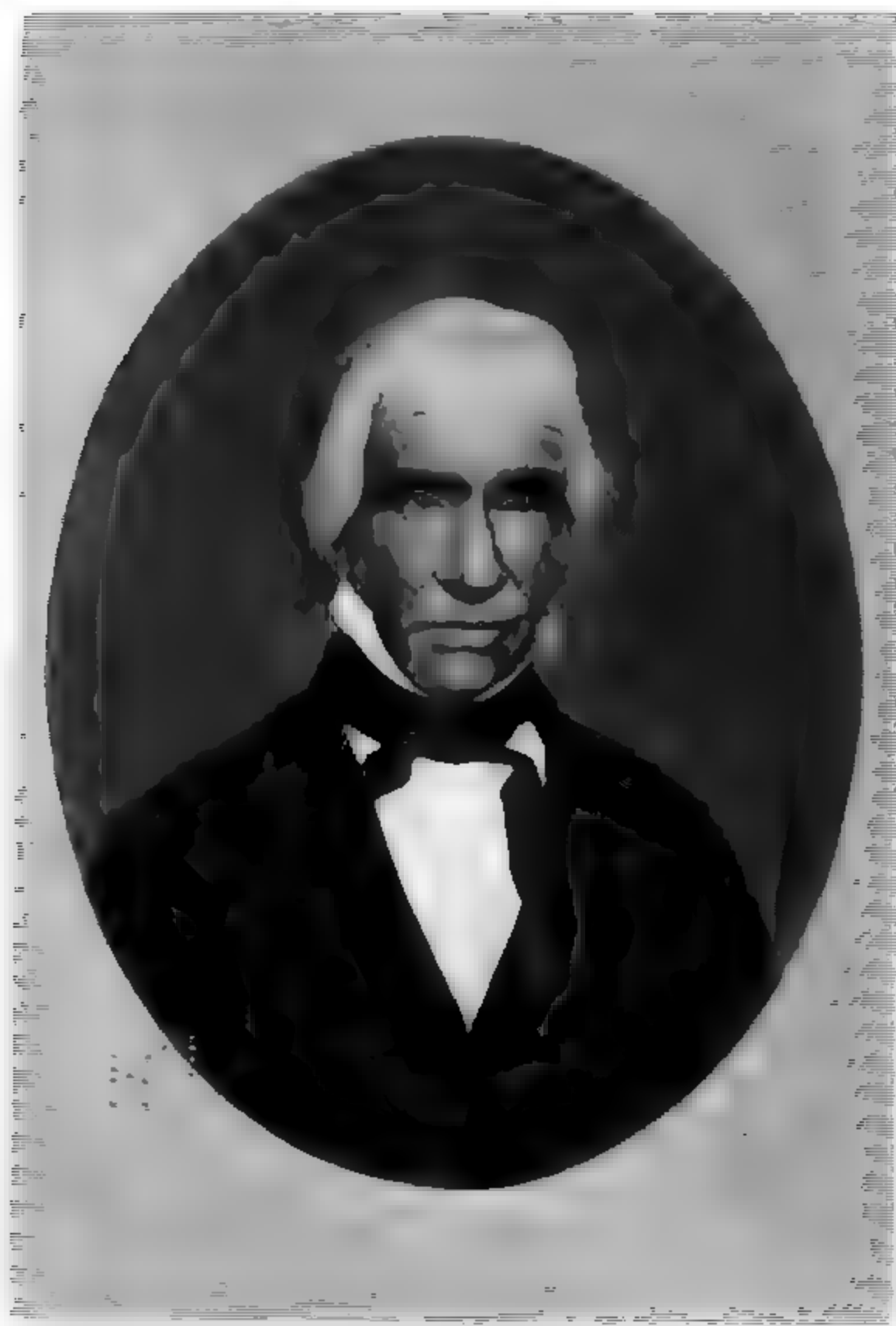
19. JOHN, son of Dea. John and Rachel (Wilson) Cook, married Deborah Palmer, of Windsor, May 25, 1769. She died Aug 25, 1775. He married 2, Bethiah Winchel, Feb. 2, 1777. He died Jan. 16, 1823. She died Mar. 5, 1823. Children by first wife :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 31. Deborah, b. Nov. 25, 1769, d. Oct. 14, 1774. | 32. John, b. Dec. 2, 1741, d. Feb. 29, 1775. |
|--|--|

By second wife :

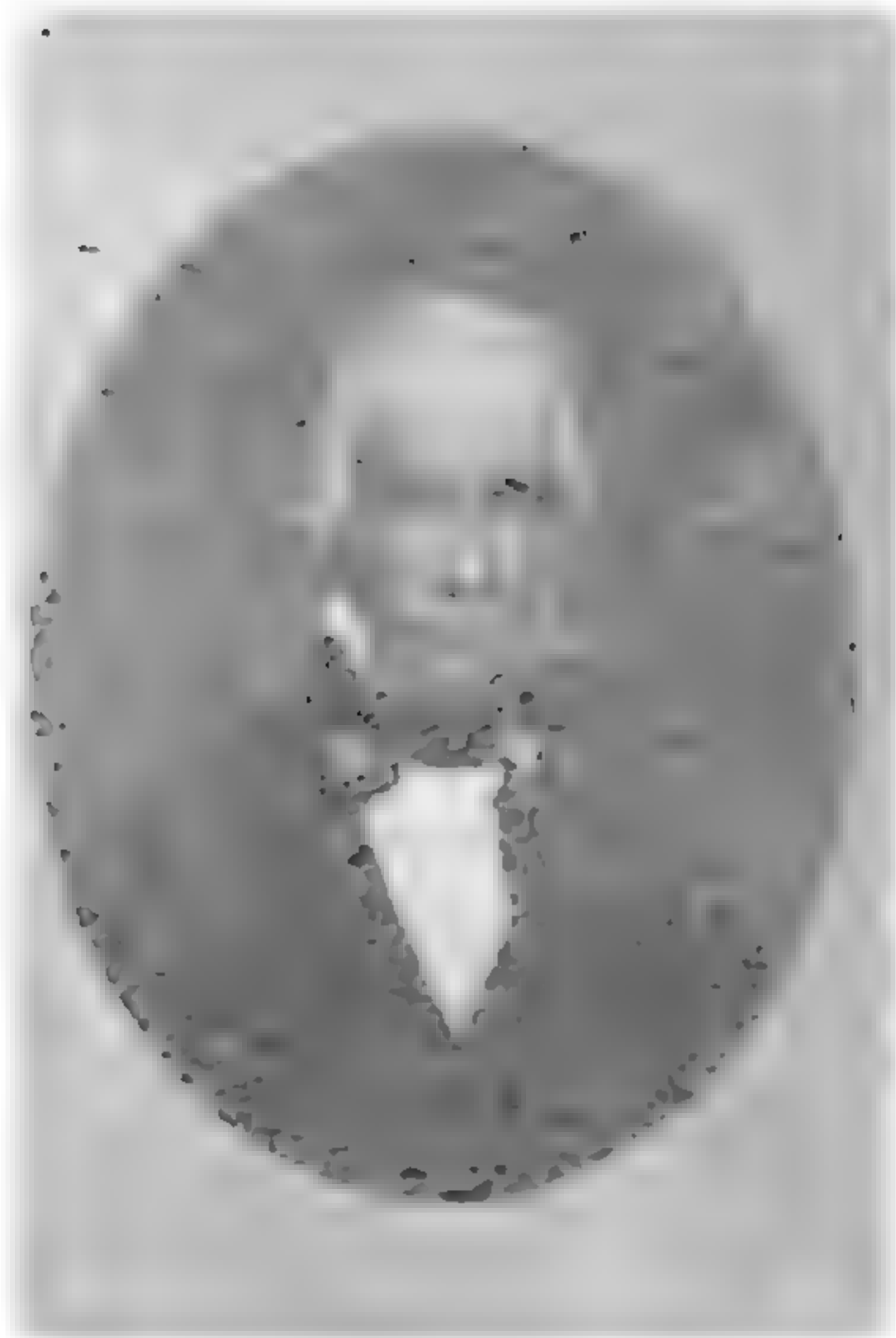
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 33. John, b. May 27, 1779. | 35. Luther, b. Sept. 21, 1783. |
| 34. David, b. Jan. 31, 1781. | |

44



Merwin Cook

679



Frederick C. Cook

22. **DEA. SHUBAEL**, son of Dea. John and Rachel (Wilson) Cook, married Sept. 17, 1773, Sarah Bassett Gillett of Windsor. He removed in 1792 to Winsted and settled on the Daniel Tuttle farm, adjoining Torrington line on South street. About 1815 he removed to a house on the south side of Greenwood turnpike, in which he died Dec. 27, 1824, aged 75. His wife died 1827, aged 79. In 1802, he was chosen deacon of the Congregational church, which office he filled with great fidelity and acceptance, until his death. Dea. Cook was a man of warm and cheerful piety, poor in this world's goods, but rich in Christian attainments, and in the love of his brethren.* Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 36. Rosinda, b. Mar. 17, 1774, in Tor., m. Asher Loomis of Windsor, where she d. in 1805. | 38. Ede, b. in 1783, d. single, Feb. 1, 1811, a. 35. |
| 37. Reuben, b. ; d. young, scalded. | 39. Reuben, b. Sept. 10, 1786, a manufacturer in Winsted. |

25. **URIJAH**, son of Dea. John and Rachel (Wilson) Cook, married Submit Tuttle Feb. 8, 1779. He removed to Winchester in 1788, and in 1819, removed to Barkhamsted where he died June 28, 1832, aged 73. His wife Submit, died Dec. 16, 1844, aged 88. He was a farmer ; a zealous theologian and federalist. Children :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 40. Anson, b. Oct. 4, 1779, m. | 44. Rachel, b. Jan. 7, 1790, m. Hamblin Russell. |
| 41. Lois, b. Mar. 25, 1781, m. Giles Russell. | 45. Huldah, b. Feb. 9, 1795. |
| 42. Sally, b. March, 28, 1782, d. unm. | 46. Philo, b. Sept. 28, 1798, d. in Barkhamsted, 1858. |
| 43. Rhoda, b. Jan. 7, 1790, d. April 29, 1807. | |

29. **ELIHU**, son of Dea. John and Rachel (Wilson) Cook, married Huldah Yale Jan. 6, 1787. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 47. Huldah, b. Feb. 14, 1788. | 49. Ophelia, b. Jan. 3, 1794. |
| 48. Roxy, b. Oct. 28, 1790. | 50. Riley, b. Jan. 14, 1797. |

33. **JOHN**, son of John and Bethiah (Winchell) Cook, married Lydia Loomis of Harwinton, — 19, 1806. He died Sept. 7, 1863, and his wife Lydia died Feb. 7, 1861. Children :

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 51. Herman, b. Feb. 2, 1807. | 52. Lewis, b. Sept. 23, 1817. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|

34. **DAVID**, son of John and Bethiah (Winchell) Cook, married Hannah Beach Dec. 21, 1806. They removed to Charlotte, Vt., where he died, Sept. 24, 1857, and his widow, Hannah L., died May 9th, 1870. Children :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 53. Mary A. b. Aug. 20, 1808, m. Franklin Barber, Mar. 23, 1835, and had Arthur C., b. Jan. 4, 1837; Ellen M., b. June 3, 1843; Charles H., b. Feb. 10, 1847. | 54. Charles B., b. Mar. 24, 1814, m. |
| | 55. Harriet P., b. July 12, 1816. |

35. **LUTHER**, son of John and Bethiah (Winchell) Cook, married Louise Fuller, of Kent, Feb. 9, 1815. He died Nov. 19, 1855. His widow, Louise, died Dec. 2, 1863. Children :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 56. John W., b. March 12, 1818. | Ashborn, Feb. 14, 1859. |
| 57. Maria L., b. Sept. 26, 1833, m. James | |

39. **REUBEN**, son of Shubael and Sarah B. (Gillett) Cook, m. Apr. 10, 1811, Ruth, dau. of Eldad and Rebecca Shepard, born in Harland Apr. 27, 1787; removed to Winsted in early life, and became a manufacturer of bar iron. She d. Jan. 8, 1841, and he died Mar. 16, 1872. Children :

* See Hist. Winchester.

58. Jerusha, b. Mar. 17, 1812, m. Jan. 1856, Daniel Spring.
 59. Sarah, b. June 9, 1813, m. Shepard S. Wheeler; d. Feb. 8, 1855.
 60. Charles, b. Oct. 15, 1815, m. Sept. 1837, Mary Jane Lewis of Suffield, had,
 1. Jane Elizabeth, b. in 1838, d. June 1842;
 2. Rollin Hillyer, b. Aug. 24, 1844, m. June 1866, Minnie Graves of New Milford; she d. Oct. 20, 1868, leaving Minnie Graves, b. June 1867, and Eliza Jane b. Sept. 30, 1868. He m. 2d Rose Terry of Hartford, April 16, 1873.
 61. Harriet, b. May 29, 1818, m. Sept. 7, 1853, Eli R. Miller.

40. ANSON, son of Urijah and Submit (Tuttle) Cook, m. Dec. 31, 1806, Amelia Hinsdale, who d. May 15, 1851, a. 70. He was a millwright, and was an industrious, quiet, upright, good man. He d. Dec. 17, 1860, a. 81. Children:

64. James, b. Mar. 9, 1809.
 65. Rhoda A., b. Dec. 16, 1810.
 66. Sherman T., b. Mar. 22, 1813, m. Nov. 27, 1839, Cornelia E. Jaqua, b. Oct. 16, 1817. She d. by a railroad accident about 1858, and he m. 2d Mrs. Lucia (Stillman) Cross. Children: Edward, b. Dec. 20, 1841; 2. Frederick M., b. Mar. 28, 1843; 3. Cornelia E., b. Sept. 15, 1850; 4. Emma A., b. Oct. 3, 1853.
 67. Anson Russell, b. Dec. 12, 1814.
 68. Laura, b. May 24, 1818.

50. RILEY, son of Elihu and Huldah (Yale) Cook, married Emerette Allyn; lived on his father's homestead until his death, May 9, 1865. Children:

69. Frank, b. Jan. 13, 1839, d. Dec. 2, 1845.
 70. Albert, b. July 30, 1842, d. Jan. 2, 1846.
 71. Emogene, b. Nov. 18, 1849, m. Seymour Eldredge of Goshen Jan. 21, 1866.
 72. Ella, b. Aug. 28, 1850, m. A. F. Butler, Dec. 21, 1876.
 73. Frank, b. Sept. 30, 1852.

51. HERMAN, son of John and Lydia (Loomis) Cook, m. Augustine Dare, May 22, 1836. Children:

74. Lucy J., b. May 18, 1843.
 75. Mary E., b. Sept. 17, 1844.
 76. John E., b. March 24, 1846.

52. LEWIS, son of John and Lydia (Loomis) Cook, m. Eliza A. Mills of Canton, March 25, 1844.

54. CHARLES B., son of David and Hannah (Beach) Cook, m. Harriet M. Breckenridge, Oct. 5, 1836; 2d Mary A. Callender, Jan. 13, 1864. He resides in Charlotte, Vt. Children:

77. Mary C., b. Jan. 2, 1865.
 78. Charles D., b. June 21, 1867.
 79. Harriet B., b. April 24, 1872.

56. JOHN W., son of Luther and Louisa (Fuller) Cook, m. Cornelia, dau. of Caleb Beach, of Winchester, Nov. 22, 1864. Children:

80. Louisa J., b. Feb. 27, 1868, d. Jan., 8, 1870.
 81. Charles W., b. Nov. 5, 1870.

COWLES, ELIJAH, was b. in New Hartford, Sept. 6, 1776, and was the son of John Cowles who lived and d. in New Hartford. He m. Chloe Woodruff, in New Hartford, March 1, 1799. She was b. Sept. 5, 1778. He came to Torrington about 1800, and established himself as a hatter on the Goshen road a little above Harvey Palmer's, where he continued his trade many years. While he made hats his wife made bonnets, the latter being made of

rye straw and leghorn, and for the leghorn she received fifteen dollars each. Mr. Cowles d. Feb. 6, 1855, a. 78 years. His widow Chloe d. Oct. 24, 1859, a. 82 years. Child:

1. Albro W., b. Dec. 17, 1799.

1. ALBRO W., son of Elijah and Chloe (Woodruff) Cowles, m. Eliza, dau. of David Tallmadge, March 5, 1828, and lived on the old homestead and the Harvey Palmer place which he bought. He d. Feb. 14, 1866, a. 66 years. His widow is still living, one of the old members of the Torrington church and highly esteemed. Children:

2. Burton Tallmadge, b. April 30, 1829, m. Jane E., b. June 2, 1847, an adopted dau. m. Wolcott Wheeler of Litchfield Nov. 7, 1867; has William H., b. Oct. 30, 1868.

2. BURTON T., son of Albro and Eliza (Tallmadge) Cowles, m. Eliza H. dau. of Moses Waugh, Dec. 23, 1851, and resides on the old homestead. Child:

5. Willard Albro, b. Sept. 17, 1858.

COWLES, SAMUEL, came from Farmington, before 1753, probably in connection with Timothy Judd and Ebenezer North. He was, probably, brother of Timothy, Joseph, Lemuel and Daniel Cowles, who settled in Canaan, about 1740. He probably removed to Canaan. Children baptized in T.:

1. Abigail, bap. June 17, 1753. 3. Zilpha, bap. June 20, 1762. He had other children before coming to T.

SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Martha Cowles, m. Sibyl, daughter of Ebenezer North, April 14, 1756. He removed to Norfolk. Children:

4. Lois, b. Apr. 25, 1757. 6. Zilpha, b. June 7, 1762.

5. Noah, b. Oct. 17, 1759.

CUMMINGS, SAMUEL, m. Margaret, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Roberts Sept. 28, 1778. Children recorded in Torrington:

1. Rama, b. Sept. 6, 1778. 4. Reuben, b. Sept. 4, 1786.
2. Nathaniel, b. July 6, 1780. 5. Zilpha, b. Oct. 17, 1788.
3. Esther, b. Nov. 20, 1782. 6. Lovell, b. Apr. 17, 1791.

CURTISS, CAPT. ZEBULON, came to Torrington with Ebenezer North and purchased land with him on the west side of the town in 1741, where he resided, probably, twenty years or more. His sons settled in Torrington. His wife Lydia d. June 22, 1776. Capt. Thomas Curtiss, probably the father of Zebulon, d. Jan. 20, 1752. Children:

1. Job, b. July 5, 1745, m.; had: Zebulon, 2. John, b. March 10, 1746.
bap. Apr. 29, 1770, Uri, bap. Sept. 18, 3. Lydia, b. Dec. 24, 1751.
1771.

2. JOHN, son of Zebulon, m. Mary Filley, June 4, 1769.

4. Jeremiah, b. April 8, 1770. 7. Lorrain, b. Sept. 18, 1775.
5. Huldah, b. Feb. 17, 1772. 8. Thomas, b. Apr. 3, 1778.
6. Junia, b. Feb. 16, 1774. 9. Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1779.

SOLOMON, had a son Solomon bap. Dec. 1762.

DAVY, JOHN, m. Emma Smith in 1852; is a shoe merchant in Wolcottville. Children:

1. William T. 5. Florence C.
2. Fred. 6. John S.
3. Eliza A. 7. Kitty.
4. Emily E. 8. Grace.

DAYTON, MARCUS, b. Apr. 4, 1827, m. Jenette Starkwell Sept. 26, 1852. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Albert M., b. Sept. 19, 1854, m. Anna Dayton, Sept. 20, 1876, lives in Winchester. | 5. Ella Jenette, b. Nov. 22, 1857, m. Henry Beach, Feb. 14, 1876. |
| 2. Etta Jane, b. Nov. 8, 1855, m. Elihu Dayton, of Winchester. | 4. Alice Irene, b. Nov. 16, 1859, d. May 16, 1861. |

DELEBER, SAMUEL, b. May 31, 1785, married Minerva, daughter of Raphael Marshall, June 19, 1806. She was born May 30, 1789. Children:

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Mary K., b. Oct. 17, 1808. | 4. Lucius, b. April 12, 1815. |
| 2. Raphael, b. Feb., 1, 1810. | 5. Samuel, b. July 18, 1819. |
| 3. Daniel, b. June 24, 1812. | |

DIBBLE, ABRAHAM, born May 15, 1684, was the son of Thomas who was the son of Thomas Dibble, an early settler at Dorchester and at Windsor. Abraham Dibble was an original proprietor in a thirty-eight pound right, and the second lot of land laid out in the town in the southeast corner, was his, and on this lot his son Thomas settled in the spring of 1745, and the father came later, and was a man of much importance in those early days of Torrington. Abraham married Hannah Hosford Aug. 18, 1809. Children:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Abraham, b. May 4, 1711. | 6. Martha, b. Dec. 25, 1719. |
| 2. Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1712. | 7. Daniel, b. Nov. 5, 1721. |
| 3. Ann, b. Dec. 16, 1714. | 8. Hannah, b. May 6, 1724. |
| 4. Mary, b. Sept. 24, 1716. | 9. Abigail, b. March 30, 1728. |
| 5. Thomas, b. July 12, 1718. | |

5. THOMAS, son of Abraham and Hannah (Hosford) Dibble, married Hannah Woolworth of Suffield, Dec. 22, 1843, and was the first settler in Torrington, making his home there in the spring of 1745. His house stood on Torrington street at the south end on a little hill, the site being still known as the Dibble place. Here Thomas Dibble broke the silence of the forests with the first sound of the axe, and put up his log house and introduced civilized life to that region which was afterwards called Torrington Society. Here he toiled the few short years allotted him, finishing his life work Aug. 20, 1758, and his remains were the first to be committed to the dust in the Torrington burying ground. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10. Daniel, b. Oct. 20, 1744, in Windsor, and hence as his father was the first settler in Torrington, he must have come thither in the spring of 1745. | 11. Ebenezer, b. June 21, 1750. |
| | 12. Hannah, b. Jan. 11, 1753. |
| | 13. Thomas, b. May 25, 1757, d. Dec. 2, 1759. |

10. DANIEL, son of Thomas and Hannah (Woolworth) Dibble, m., 1st, Anna —, Nov. 17, 1768, who d. Feb. 14, 1786; 2d, Ruth Phelps of Windsor, Jan. 8, 1788, and she d. Feb. 23, 1834, a. 84. He was killed by being thrown out of a wagon coming down the Eno hill towards Wolcottville, July 13, 1821, a. 77. Children:

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|---|--|
| 14. Mehitable, b. Jan. 28, 1770, m. Harvey Palmer, Nov. 25, 1795. | 17. Isaac Hayden, b. Oct. 31, 1781, not m.; d. on the homestead April 23, 1834, a. 52. |
| 15. Aurelia, b. March 5, 1772, m. ——— Hayden of Windsor. | 18. Lucretia, b. Jan. 17, 1784, m. Janna B. Phelps, had son Frederick, who m. in Litchfield, and d. early. |
| 16. Miriam, b. Mar. 22, 1776, m. John P. Wetmore, Nov. 25, 1795. | |

DOOLITTLE, DAVID, m. Taphath. — Children recorded in Torrington:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Eli, b. July 15, 1773. | 3. David, b. Oct. 3, 1777. |
| 2. Lydia, b. July 23, 1775. | |

DRAKE. The family of Drake has been distinguished in England, from

the earliest ages by a long array of noblemen, soldiers, navigators, clergymen, martyrs and authors. Among the many noble families of the name, in Great Britain, the family who held their seat at Ashe, were ever prominent and from them it is supposed the Drakes of New England were descended.

Of this family was John, one of the council of Plymouth, England, a member of the original company established by King James in 1606, for settling New England. Several of his sons came hither and settled, viz: Richard, who came over with two or more sons, and nine daughters, and settled at Hampton N. H.; and John, who came to Boston, in 1630, and afterwards settled at Windsor. From these are descended all of the name in America.

1. JOHN, son of John, member of Plymouth council, in England, was among the early settlers in Windsor, and of him the Windsor Records say: "August 17, 1659, John Drake senior, d. accidentally as he was driving a cart loaded with corn to carry from his house to his son Jacob's, the cattle being two oxen and his mare. In the highway, against John Griffin's, something scared the cattle, and they set a running, and he laboring to stop them by taking hold of the mare, was thrown down on his face and the cart wheel went over him, broke one of his legs, and bruised his body, so that he was taken up dead, being carried into his daughter's house, had life come again, but d. in a short time, and was buried on the 18th of August, 1659." "Old widow [Elizabeth] Drake, d. Oct. 7, 1681, at 100th year of age, having lived a widow, 22 years." Children:

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|----------|-----------|
| 1. Job. | 3. Jacob. |
| 2. John. | |

2. JOHN, son of John the emigrant, m. Hannah Moore, Nov. 30, 1648, was one of the first settlers at Simsbury; inventory presented Sept. 12, 1689, Simsbury property £393. 15s; Windsor property £223. 2s. Children:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 4. John, b. Sept. 14, 1649, settled in Danbury. | 9. Simon, b. Oct. 28, 1659. |
| 5. Job, b. June 15, 1651. | 10. Lydia, b. Jan. 10, 1661. |
| 6. Hannah, } b. Dec. 8, 1655. | 11. Elizabeth, b. July 22, 1664. |
| 7. Enoch, } | 12. Mary, b. Jan. 29, 1666. |
| 8. Ruth, b. Dec. 8, 1657. | 13. Mindwell, b. Nov. 10, 1671. |
| | 14. Joseph, b. June 26, 1674. |

7. ENOCH, son of John and Hannah (Moore) Drake, m. Sarah Porter, Nov. 11, 1680, lived in Simsbury. Children:

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|-------------------------------|--|
| 15. Sarah, b. May 31, 1681. | 18. Hannah, b. Oct. 6, 1695. |
| 16. Enoch, b. May 5, 1683. | 19. Nathaniel, b. (in probate record). |
| 17. Samuel, b. July 27, 1688. | |

16. ENOCH, son of Enoch and Sarah (Porter) Drake, m. Elizabeth Barber, April 20, 1704; she d. April 2, 1717; he m. 2d Lydia Cook, who d. May 18, 1718; he m. 3d Dorcas Eggleston, May 6, 1719. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 20. Enoch, b. Jan. 12, 1705. | 27. Hezekiah, b. Jan. 17, 1722. |
| 21. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1708. | 28. Dorcas, b. Sept. 11, 1723. |
| 22. Eunice. | 29. Dudley, b. Aug. 30, 1725. |
| 23. Lois, b. June 15, 1710. | 30. Lydia, b. Nov. 15, 1727. |
| 24. Noah, b. June 13, 1714. | 31. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 28, 1729. |
| 25. Hannah, b. March 29, 1717. | 32. Isaac, b. July 13, 1733. |
| 26. Jerusha, b. June 14, 1720. | |

24. NOAH, son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Barber) Drake; m. Hannah Skinner, Oct. 1, 1741; lived in Simsbury. Children:

¹ See Hist. of Windsor.

33. Noah, b. May 30, 1743, d. June 13, 1743.
 34. Hannah, b. 1743, m. Zacheus Munsell.
 35. Noah, b. May 5, 1744, d. July 21, 1744.
 36. Moses, b. May 23, 1751, m. Abigail Hubbard.
37. Lucy, b. May, 8, 1754, m. Silas Fyler, Feb., 1779.
 38. Noah, b. Sept. 10, 1758, m. Anne Parsons.
 39. Armira, b. Jan. 15, 1762, m. Aaron Loomis, d. in 1814.

36. MOSES, son of Noah and Hannah (Skinner) Drake, m. May 3, 1783, Abigail Hubbard, of Wintonbury, and settled in the edge of Winchester, where Hewett Hills afterwards lived. He d. July 4, 1831, a. 80 years: his widow Abigail, d. Nov. 29, 1849, a. 91 years. Children:

40. Abigail, b. Feb., 1784, m. 1st Stephen Wheadon, Winchester.
 41. Chloe, b. Jan., 1786, m. Grove Weslin, went to Ohio.
 42. Moses, b. Feb. 14, 1788, m.
 43. Roxa, b. March, 1790, not m. d. a. 17.
44. Ira, b. 1792, d. March 8, 1794.
 45. Lucy, b. April 18, 1796, m. 1st Hinsdale, 2d Owen Brown, d. in Hudson, O., Sept. 17, 1876, a. 80.
 46. Huldah, b. 1806, m. William Ford, went to Ohio.

38. NOAH, son of Noah and Hannah (Skinner) Drake, m. Anna Parsons, who was b. May 7, 1764. He settled in Newfield, a little west of Silas Fyler's farm. Children:

47. Noah, b. 1784, m.; d. Nov. 1, 1874, a. 91.
 48. Hezekiah, b. March 7, 1789, m.
49. Rufus, b. 1791, m.; d. April 15, 1874, a. 83.

42. MOSES, son of Moses and Abigail (Hubbard) Drake, m. Lucy Shepard, of Somers, lived on his father's homestead. Children:

50. Roxana F., b. March 5, 1817, d. Sept. 6, 1869, a. 52; m. David Norton, Goshen, went to Ill.
 51. Marantha, b. Oct. 5, 1818, m. 1st Alexander Gillett, 2d John M. Wadhams of Goshen.
 52. Martin, b. Jan. 10, 1822, m.
53. Delia C., b. March 1, 1824, m. Levi Hodges.
 54. Sherman, b. Jan. 2, 1826, d. Aug. 18, 1828.
 55. Henry, } b. June 9, } Helen m. F. El-
 56. Helen, } 1829, m. } more, went to O.

47. NOAH, son of Noah and Anna (Parsons) Drake, m. Polly, dau. of Stephen Fyler; lived in north part of Newfield; quite a land owner and farmer. Children:

57. Mary Ann, b. Dec. 31, 1805, m. Harvey Ford, June 26, 1825; had Nelson D., and Reuben F.
 58. Flora P., b. Oct. 1, 1817, m. Thomas A. Starks.

48. HEZEKIAH son of Noah and Anna (Parsons) Drake, m. Lucy Covey, Feb. 21, 1814; she d. May 28, 1861, a. 70. He lives with his dau. Mrs. Martin Drake, and is in his eighty-third year. Children:

59. Edwin C., b. Nov. 9, 1819, m. Betsey Carrier, Dec. 24, 1845; removed to New York state, had children.
 60. Sally A., b. March 20, 1822, m. Martin V. Drake, Oct. 27, 1847; lives on the hill north of the old Noah Thrall place,
- in the north part of the town.
 61. Chester P., b. Feb. 8, 1824, m. Lucia W., b. April 29, 1827, m. Sterling E. Elmore, Sept., 23, 1845; had Edgar S., b. Dec. 24, 1846; Lucy J., b. April 5, 1849.

49. RUFUS, son of Noah and Anna (Parsons) Drake, m. Children:

62. Lucius M., b. Aug. 24, 1817.
 63. Lorrain N.
64. Frances W.

52. MARTIN, son of Moses and Lucy (Shepard) Drake, m. Sally Drake, Oct. 27, 1847. Children:

65. Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1853, an adopted dau. m. Stanley Pulver, Oct. 1, 1872, lives in Terryville.
 66. Lucy Barnum, b. Jan. 7, 1867, an adopted dau.

55. HENRY, son of Moses and Lucy (Shepard) Drake, m. 1st Harriet Elmore, Dec. 25, 1850, who d. Sept. 28, 1872; m. 2d, Mrs. Lucia (Drake) Elmore, Dec. 25, 1877. Children:

67. Ella S., b. Nov. 8, 1851, m. Roger Starks, Nov. 29, 1877. 68. Eddie M., b. June 9, 1854, d. a. 5 years.

61. CHESTER P., son of Hezekiah and Lucy (Covey) Drake, m. Caroline (Moore) Fyler, Dec. 24, 1846, lived in New Haven. Children:

69. Carlton Fyler, b. Aug. 29, 1857; graduated at Yale law school in 1877. Nov. 6, 1860. 71. W. Sherman, b. Sept. 10, 1864. 70. Willie Moore, b. March 12, 1860, d.

62. Lucius M., son of Rufus, m. Harriet, dau. of John Kneettle, of Lowell Mass., June 4, 1843. Children:

72. Henrietta A., b. April 1, 1844, d. May 1, 1848. 1858. 75. Lucius P., b. Sept. 1, 1852. 73. Hannah F., b. Sept. 4, 1847. 76. Mary M., b. Nov. 5, 1856. 74. Rufus N., b. Dec. 2, 1850, d. Feb. 5,

75. Lucius P., son of Lucius M., m. Adelia, dau. of Wallace Brece, Oct. 2, 1872. Children:

77. Luella A., b. March 29, 1873. 78. Gertrude A., b. Nov., 1874.

DRAKE, JOSEPH, of T., m. Elizabeth Barber of Windsor, Mar. 7, 1751, and settled as one of the first in the western part of Newfield, half a mile west of the corners near the burying ground. Children:

1. Ursula, b. Jan. 21, 1752. 4. Hannah, b. Mar. 12, 1761. 2. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1, 1754. 5. Loranda, b. Nov. 18, 1765. 3. Sarah, b. May 13, 1756. 6. Julianna, b. Mar. 28, 1769.

By 2d wife:

7. John Eson, b. Sept. 10, 1777.

DUNBAR, BASSETT, m. Mary Munn and lived on the Munn place at Daytonville. Children:

1. Riley. 4. Allen, lives in Ohio. 2. Esther, m. — Palmer, lived below Wolcottville. 5. Betsey, m. in New York state. 3. Lucius, went to Ohio. 6. Mary. 7. Abijah.

1. RILEY, m. Rhoda, dau. of William Huntington. Children:

8. Solon G., m. Mary Evans. 10. Addie L. 9. Adelaide, d. young. 11. Edward M.

RALPH came to Torrington about the time his brother Bassett Dunbar. Children:

12. Hiram. 18. Albert. 13. Nelson. 19. Emeline. 14. Mary Ann. 20. Frederick. 15. Lyman. 21. Walter. 16. Morton. 22. Minerva. 17. Harriett.

DURWIN, SAMUEL, from Waterbury was in the town as early as 1749, his farm joined New Hartford.

DOWNER, WILLIAM J., son of William J. Downer of Colchester, of Spanish descent, was born Dec. 27, 1818, and married Elizabeth A. Watson of Canaan, Ct.; she was born Nov. 25, 1819. They were married May 2, 1841; settled in Wrightville in 1865, where they still reside. Children:

1. William Watson, b. Feb. 27, 1842, m. Mrs. Julia J. Evans.
2. Edwin Martin, b. Oct. 3, 1845, m. lives in Auburn, N. Y.
4. Helen Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 1851, d. May, 19, 1852.
4. Delia Elizabeth, b. March 10, 1860.

EGGLESTON, EDWARD, son of John and Esther (Mills) Eggleston, of Windsor, married Esther, daughter of Thomas Eggleston, and resided in Windsor, on Broad street, west side, opposite the present St Gabriel's church. His father John was grandson of Bigot Eggleston, who came in Mr. Warham's company to Dorchester, Mass., and thence to Windsor in 1635 ; Edward was b. Jan. 31, 1707 ; d. in 1758 ; his estate in Torrington amounted to £120. Children :

1. Edward, b. April, 1736.
2. Benjamin, b. Mar. 16, 1743.
3. Joseph, b. Aug. 10, 1744.
4. Timothy, b. Apr. 7, 1746.
5. Ason, b. May 11, 1747, d. six days after.

1. EDWARD, JR., son of Edward and Esther (Eggleston) Eggleston, came to Torrington and married Elizabeth Curtiss Dec. 4, 1760. She died Nov. 27, 1801. He died Sept. 28, 1807, aged 71. Children :

6. Esther, b. Mar. 5, 1762.
7. James, b. May 17, 1764.
8. Eunice, b. Oct. 30, 1766, d. Nov. 11, 1801.
9. Ezekiel, b. Mar. 13, 1769.
10. Philo, b. Apr. 7, 1771.
11. Curtiss, b. Apr. 4, 1774.

2. BENJAMIN, son of Edward and Esther (Eggleston) Eggleston, came to Torrington and married Hannah Agard, of Litchfield, Jan. 5, 1769. He settled in south part of Newfield on west side of Walnut mountain. Besides cultivating a little land he was a tinker and smith, mending and recasting pewter dishes and spoons of all kinds ; mending articles made of copper. He also made copper buttons of various descriptions for boys and young men ; made nails for shoes and other uses. Children :

12. John, b. May 9, 1770, d. March 6, 1791, a. 21.
13. Linda, b. Dec. 17, 1772, never m.
14. Ann, b. Sep. 30, 1773, m. Perry Hubbard.
15. Judah, b. Oct. 9, 1775, removed to N. Y.
16. Jedediah, b. Dec. 30, 1777, never m.
17. Jonathan, b. Sept. 12, 1780, m. and lived in Vt.
18. Molly, b. Nov. 21, 1782, never m.
19. Ethan, b. Jan. 7, 1785, never m.
20. Benjamin, b. April 16, 1788, m.

3. JOSEPH, son of Edward and Esther (Eggleston) Eggleston, m. Susanna Mason, of Litchfield, Mar. 23, 1775. He settled in Newfield a little south of his brother Benjamin ; was a farmer and laborer. Children :

21. David, b. April 29, 1776.
22. Timothy, b. Oct. 21, 1779.
23. William, b. June 21, 1787.
24. Nabby, b. June 15, 1789.
25. Eunice, b. Aug. 31, 1791.
26. Anson, b. July 15, 1794.

7. JAMES, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Curtiss) Eggleston, m. Jemiah Phelps, of Tor. Dec. 24, 1789. Children :

27. Jerusha, b. June 21, 1791.

11. CURTISS, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Curtiss) Eggleston, m. Amarilla Fowler, June 27, 1799. The births of three children are recorded in Torrington. He removed to Hiram, O. Children :

28. Norman F., b. July 17, 1800.
29. Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1803.
30. Amanda, b. Feb. 11, 1805, m. Geo. Pitkin of Mullville, Utah.
31. Amarilla.
32. Rhoda, m. Roswell Parsons of Charlton, O.
33. Esther, m. Geo. Wood of Mulville, Utah.

20. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Agard) Eggleston, m. Sophia daughter of John Atkins of Vermont, May 12, 1816. He resided in Newfield

and worked by the day for farmers and others most of his life. He d. March 5, 1852, a. nearly 64 years. Children:

34. Elmira, b. June 22, 1818, m. Daniel A. Grant, Nov. 6, 1845.
35. Lucia A., b. Aug. 1, 1821, d. Feb. 19, 1853, not m.
36. Mary A., b. Sept. 4, 1824, m. Henry Rouse, resides in Missouri.
37. Candace G., b. May 5, 1827, m. Joseph, son of Rev. Frederick Marsh of Winchester, where she resides, having children: Joseph, Henry, Ellen, Parnell, Jane, and Mary.
38. Philander, b. Feb. 19, 1830; was in the army of the late rebellion and d. at Blackwell's Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864.
39. Sophia J., b. Oct. 9, 1833, m. Samuel Cloud of Missouri where she resides, and has children: Dewitt, Wilbur, Horatio E., Louie, Walter, Norval and Lucia.
40. Horatio G., b. Nov. 21, 1835; was in the army and d. in the hospital at Alexandria, Va., Mar. 7, 1864. The bodies of these two sons, Philander and Horatio G. were brought to New Hartford and buried in one grave and on their grave-stone inscribed, "The only sons of a widowed mother."

21. DAVID, son of Joseph and Susanna (Mason) Eggleston, m. Sina Benton of Harwinton, Dec. 15, 1796. Children:

41. Barnabas, b. May 7, 1797.
42. John, b. Feb. 28, 1799.
43. Barbarina, b. Dec. 2, 1800.
44. Aurinda, b. Oct. 28, 1802.
45. Anna, b. Aug. 28, 1804.
46. Alma, b. Oct. 3, 1806.
47. Alexa, b. Nov. 2, 1808.
48. Frederick B., b. Mar. 13, 1801.
49. David M., b. Dec. 13, 1813.

ELDRIDGE, H. SEYMOUR, son of Orson B. Eldridge, was b. in Salisbury July 10, 1838, and m. Emogene, daughter of Riley Cook, June 21, 1860. He has a market on Main street. Children:

1. Archer Wentworth, b. Sept. 20, 1873, d. Mar. 22, 1874.
2. Florence Yale, b. Nov. 1, 1875.

ELLIOT, THOMAS A., came to Wolcottville in June, 1862, m. Sept. 1863 Sarah J. Buell of Litchfield; is a merchant. Children:

1. Jennie E., b. Dec. 5, 1865.
2. George, b. Oct. 15, 1868.
3. Susie A., b. Nov. 17, 1870.

ELMER, ALEXANDER, b. in Windsor, came to Torrington, bought 400 acres of land part in Tor. southeast part, m. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Putnam of Huntington. He d. nearly one hundred years of age. He lived in New Hartford just over the line. Children:

1. Abiel.
2. John, m. — Bull of Harwinton, went to Ohio.
3. Betsey, m. Wm. Wood of South Wilbraham, d. in Hartford in 1872, a. 81 or 2 years.
4. Oliver, removed to Vermont.
5. Lucretia.
6. David.
7. Sophronia, b. Aug. 3, 1795, m. Henry Coe, Mar. 16, 1815.

ENO, JAMES, settled at Windsor, in 1646, and m. 1st Anna Bidwell, Aug. 18, 1648, and 2d Elizabeth Holcomb, Aug. 5, 1658, and 3d Hester Eggleston April 29, 1680. He d. in 1682. Children:

1. Sarah, bap. June 15, 1649.
2. James, b. Oct. 30, 1651, m.
3. John, b. Dec. 2, 1652, m.

2. JAMES JR., son of James and Anna (Bidwell) Eno, m. Abigail Bissell Dec. 26, 1678. He d. July 16, 1714; his widow d. in March, 1728. Children:

4. James, b. Sept. 23, 1679.
5. Ann, b. Apr. 10, 1682.
6. William, b. Dec. 15, 1684.
7. Abigail, b. Mar. 1, 1686.
8. Mary, b. May 5, 1691.
9. John, b. Jan. 5, 1693.
10. Samuel, b. July 7, 1696.
11. Susannah, b. May 15, 1699.
12. David, b. Aug. 12, 1702.

10. CAPT. SAMUEL, son of James and Abigail (Bissell) Eno, m. Eunice

Marshall, Dec. 24, 1735, who d. May 7, 1792, a. 83. He d. Aug. 17, 1778, a. 82. Children:

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|---|-------------------------------|
| 13. Eunice, b. Mar. 14, 1737, d. Mar. 23, 1737. | 16. Daniel, b. Apr. 12, 1742. |
| 14. Samuel, b. Mar. 19, 1738. | 17. Asbel, b. Aug. 2, 1744. |
| 15. Eliphalet, b. Mar. 29, 1740. | 18. Eunice, b. Oct. 5, 1746. |
| | 19. Moses, b. Aug. 13, 1752. |

15. ELIPHALET, son of Samuel and Eunice (Marshall) Eno, came to Torrington and purchased a farm on the hill a mile east of Wolcottville, on which he settled and where he lived until his death, a farmer of considerable reputation. He m. Sarah, daughter of Dea John Whiting, Aug. 31, 1789. He d. Sept. 14, 1833, a. 93 years 5 mo. 16 days. His widow Sarah d. June 10, 1838, a. 88 years 6 mo. 12 days. Child:

20. Eunice, b. Nov. 23, 1794, m. Abiel Taylor, May 4, 1813.

HEZEKIAH, son of Lieut. Daniel, was nephew to Eliphalet, and settled on a farm east of his uncle's. He was b. July 1, 1783; m. Betsey Griswold; had no children. He d. Oct. 14, 1830, a. 57. Child:

1. George P. Bissell, an adopted son, who m. lived on the homestead, and he and his wife d. and were both buried in one grave in 1876.

EVANS, DAVID, son of Benoni Evans, was born in Conway, Mass., May 6, 1809, and removed, while young, with his father to Southington, Conn., from whence he came to Torrington in November, 1824, and engaged in learning the shoe maker's trade with his uncle, Martin L. Sage, at the place now called Drake's mills. David Evans married Rhoda C., daughter of Harlem Brace, May 10, 1839. He purchased the place of his uncle Sage and has resided there ever since, and is a shoe maker still, well thought of by all the people. Children:

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|--|----------------|
| 1. Orlando D., b. June 15, 1844; he enlisted in the late war in 1862; went to Alexandria, Va., returned to New Haven, where he d. in the hospital Feb. 28, | 1863, aged 19. |
| 2. Alfred M., b. Apr. 19, 1846, d. July 15, 1859, aged 13. | |

JESSE, son of Benoni Evans. was b. in Mass., went with his father to Southington, Ct., when but three years of age; came to Torrington when 18, and learned the tanner's and shoe maker's trade. He m. Elvira Goodrich of Southington in 1835. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. Augusta, b. 1837, m. Rollin Wilson, live in Winsted. | in 1872, live in Burrville; have son George Jesse, b. Aug. 1873. |
| 4. George M., b. 1840, m. Sylvia E. Case | |

EVERITT, ISRAEL, and his wife Abigail came from Wallingford, and was among the first settlers in Torrington, and settled near the Fowler place, his second house, then a grand one, built in 1761, is still standing and is owned by Richard Hennessee. He was a miller and built the first corn mill in the town as near as can be ascertained. His son Samuel was a miller also, and bought part of the Wilson's mill. He married the daughter of Jacob Strong and some time afterwards removed to Colebrook, Ct. The births of three children are recorded in the town:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hannah, b. May 7, 1747. | 3. Eunice, b. April, 16, 1755. |
| 2. Israel, b. June 16, 1752. | |

2. ISRAEL, son of Israel and Abigail Everitt, m. Abi Fyler of Newfield, Sept. 26, 1782, and after some years he and his family removed to Ballston, N. Y. Children:

4. Israel, b. June, 18, 1783.
5. Josiah, b. Nov. 14, 1785.
6. Fyler b. April 7, 1787.

7. Abi, b. Dec. 28, 1792. m. Arvin Miller in 1819; d. in Tyringham, Mass.

FELLOWS, EPHRAIM, son of Ephraim, and grandson of Ephraim, all of Canaan (but originally from Stonington), was born Aug. 31, 1803. He married Sabra, daughter of Abel Roberts, Nov. 2, 1825, and resided in Cornwall until 1850, when he settled in Torrington on the Abel Roberts place where he still resides. His wife, Sabra, d. Apr. 18, 1872, aged 69. He m.: 2d, Lucia (Vaill) Taylor Nov. 20, 1875. Children:

1. Mary L., b. May 3, 1827, m. Dea. Samuel J. Stocking, June 9, 1852.
2. Sarah A., b. Oct. 3, 1829, m. Lewis H. Todd, June 30, 1853, and had Alice M., b. Aug. 15, 1854; Charles H., b. Nov. 11, 1856; Rosa M., b. Apr. 8, 1860; Estella A., b. Jan. 5, 1863; Emma A., b. July 4, 1865; Dora W., b. Jan. 1, 1869.
3. George W., b. June 3, 1832, m.
4. Harvey R., b. Aug. 15, 1834, m.
5. William H., b. Nov. 5, 1836, d. young.
6. Russell P., b. Dec. 15, 1838, d. in rebel prison, Florence, S. C., Nov. 20, 1864.
7. Charles L., July 31, 1842, m.
8. Lucy E., b. Aug. 28, 1844, d. May 1, 1861.

3. GEORGE W., son of Ephraim and Sabra (Roberts) Fellows, m. Ellen S. Todd of East Plymouth Aug. 1, 1852, and resides in Forestville, and is engaged in the clock shop. Children:

9. Wilbur R., b. Sept. 2, 1853.
10. Edith L., b. June 8, 1858.
11. Addie, b. Apr. 20, 1864.

4. HARVEY R., son of Ephraim and Sabra (Roberts) Fellows, m. Caroline A., dau. Lewis A. Morris Apr. 24, 1856. He m.: 2d, Sarah Cook of Winsted, Sept. 5, 1872. Children by 1st wife.

12. Frederick L., b. May 17, 1858.
13. Willie, b. Jan. 23, 1865.

5. WILLIAM H., son of Ephraim and Sabra (Roberts) Fellows, m. Rhoda Sackett of Thompson, O., May 19, 1857. He resided a time in Ohio, until his health failed when he came home and died May 22, 1861. His widow d. June 25, 1865.

7. CHARLES L., son of Ephraim and Sabra (Roberts) Fellows, m. Julia E. Crippin May 25, 1864. He is principal of Wolcottville High School, and has been some four years; has taught school twelve years. Children:

14. Edwin Russell, b. May 27, 1865.
15. Herbert Clinton, b. Dec. 4, 1871.

FENN, ISAAC CAMP, son of John and Betsey (Camp) Fenn, was born in Middlebury, Jan. 1821. He m. Oct. 4, 1843, Laura, dau. of Eli Curtiss, of Northfield. She was b. Feb. 10, 1826. They settled in Torrington hollow soon after their marriage, where he was engaged some years as a lock maker. He was occupied, to a considerable extent, in the latter part of his life as a farmer and gardener. He d. Nov. 5, 1875. She d. March 9, 1877. Children:

1. Augusta Laura, b. Aug. 7, 1846, m. Albert W. Camp, Jan. 12, 1871, and resides in Northfield.
2. Frederick Eli, b. Dec. 13, 1852.

FERGUSON, JAMES, m. Martha Squire, both of Durham, Jan. 9, 1767. Children:

1. Samuel, b. May 20, 1767.
2. James, b. March 2, 1769.
3. Joseph, b. Feb. 1, 1771.

FITCH, LUTHER and Lydia Fitch. Children:

1. Wm. Beecher, b. Feb. 11, 1801.
2. John Mills, b. May 20, 1803.
3. Julia Bethia, b. Feb. 5, 1805.

FILLEY, Wm., m. Abiah —, joined the church in Torrington, July 17, 1754, and after some years removed to Winchester, Ct. He d. and his wife Abiah, m. Joel Beach, and lived in Winchester afterwards. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. William. | 4. Mary, m. John Curtiss, of T., June 5, 1769. |
| 2. Abraham. | 5. Marcy. |
| 3. Abiah, m. Adam Mott, Jr., of Winchester. | 6. Remembrance, bapt. in T. Aug. 11, 1754. |

FOWLER. CRUSADER to Holy Land KNIGHT, and BARON. *Coat of Arms.* SHIELD:—*Two Lions, rampant: Owl, perched upon the Shield, and head partially reversed, Watchfully.* MOTTO: *Sapiens qui vigilant.*

In "Weever's Funeral Monuments" of Monumental Remains at Islington, near (now) London, the following occurs. "Here Lyeth John Fowler, 1538. and Alis Fowler, wife of Robert Fowler, who d, 1540. Divers of this family lie here interred,—the ancestors of Sir Thomas Fowler, Knight and Baron, living 1630."

St. Thomas, in the county of Stafford was long the chief seat of the Fowler family, descended from Sir Richard Fowler of Foxley, county of Buckingham; a crusader in the time of King Richard first (about A. D. 1180), who because of his extraordinary vigilance in saving the Christian camp from a nocturnal surprise, received the honor of knighthood on the field of battle, by his royal master; who, says tradition, caused the crest which Sir Richard then wore, (a hand and lure), to be changed to the vigilant owl. After Sir Richard Fowler there were a number of his descendants who bore the honored name of knights and barons.

1. MR. WILLIAM, the only one bearing the honorable prefix "Mr." of the New Haven company, was the ancestor of all the Fowlers of Milford, New Haven, Guilford and Windsor. He settled in Milford; was chosen judge in 1639. He had had a classical education and was a man of prominence and influence in his native land, and was therefore well qualified for the honor and responsibility conferred upon him as judge in the new world. He d. Jan. 25, 1660. His will was executed in 1661. Children, all born in England:

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|--|--|
| 2. William, lived at New Haven; was executor of his father's will. His descendants dwell in Milford, Lebanon and Haddam. | and had a numerous family of children, Prof. Wm. Fowler of Durham, graduate of Yale college, is one of them. |
| 3. Dea. John, removed from Milford to Guilford in 1648; where he m. Mary daughter of George Hubbard of Guilford | 4. Ambrose, removed from Milford to Windsor, Conn., in 1640. |

4. AMBROSE, son of Judge William, of Milford, removed to Windsor, in 1640, and became a member of Mr. Warham's church.¹ He m. Jane Alvord, in 1645. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Abigail, b. in 1646, m. Morease Sikes, of Springfield, Mass. | 8. Samuel, b. Nov. 1652. |
| 6. John, b. in 1648, m. Mercy Miller, of Northampton, Mass. | 9. Hannah, b. Dec., 1654, m. James Sexton, Westfield, Mass. |
| 7. Mary, b. in 1650, m. Fearnot King. | 10. Elizabeth, b. Dec., 1656. |
| | 11. Ambrose, b. in 1658. |

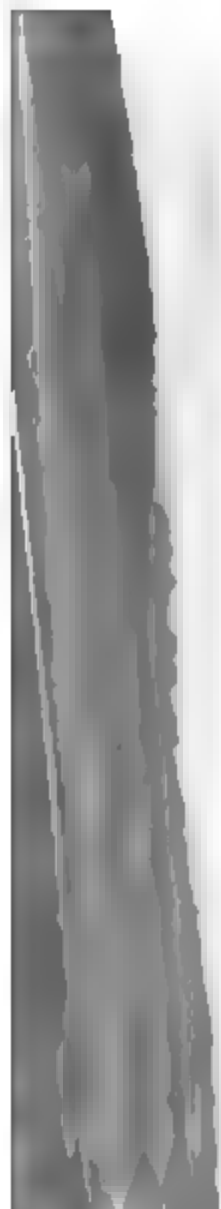
8. SAMUEL, son of Ambrose and Jane (Alvord) Fowler, m. Abigail Brown, of Windsor, in 1683; removed to Westfield, Mass., in 1689. Children:

¹ Hist. of Windsor.

1871

1872

1873



2000





POWER HOMESIDE

MARTHA HUDSON, ALICE PALMER, D'ESCHUDSON, MR PALMER, MR PALMER, ALICE PALMER, LARA D FARWELL, D'AM FOWLER, MRS LARA M. BEYNDON, NORACE FARWELL, GREAT GRANDCHILD.

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|--|--|
| 12. Samuel, b. in 1683. | 18. Hester, b. in 1695. |
| 13. Mercy. | 19. Sarah, b. in 1698. |
| 14. Jonathan, b. in 1685, m. Catharine Marshall, of Windsor. | 20. Isabel, b. in 1700, m. Ezra Strong, Northampton. |
| 15. Abigail, b. in 1687. | 21. Elizabeth, b. in 1704. |
| 16. Mary, b. in 1689. | 22. Mindwell. |
| 17. Hannah, b. in 1693. | |

11. AMBROSE, son of Ambrose and Jane (Alvord) Fowler, m. Mary Baker Sept. 1693; removed to Westfield, Mass. Children:

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|---|---|
| 23. Ruth, b. 1694, m. John Seward, Jr., 1718. | children. |
| 24. Mary, b. 1696, m. Samuel Hanchett, of Westfield and removed to Durham. | 26. Joseph, b. July, 1703, settled in Torrington. |
| 25. Samuel, b. Oct., 1700, m. Mary —, of Durham in 1742, and d. same year; no | 27. David, } b. Feb., 1708, both d. same day. |
| | 28. Noah, } |

26. JOSEPH, son of Ambrose and Mary (Baker) Fowler, m. Ruth, dau. of Samuel Baker, of Branford, April 2, 1734. He was born in Westfield, Mass. went to Durham; m. Ruth Baker, and settled there, and had six children: five daus. all born in Durham, and one son b. in Torrington. In 1748, he sold his estate in Durham, and removed with his family to this town and settled on a farm, a quarter of a mile west of Dea. John Cook's, in the hollow, south side of the road, west side of the brook. This farm of fifty-two acres, he purchased, with a "mansion dwelling thereon." That house is still standing, and is the oldest one standing in the town, that has not been re-covered so far as is known. This farm they occupied until some time after Noah, their youngest child, was m. when what were left of the family at home removed to what is still known as the Fowler place. Children:

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|--|--|
| 29. Phebe, b. in 1735, never m. | 33. Hannah, b. in 1742, m. Paul Robert of Winsted, had a daughter Sarah who m. Caleb Leach of Tor. |
| 30. Noah, b. in 1736, d. young. | |
| 31. Ruth, b. in 1738, never m. | 34. Sarah, b. in 1744. |
| 32. Mary, b. in 1740, m. Issachar Loomis, Dec. 10, 1765, lived in Torrington; d. Sept. 16, 1800. | 35. Noah, b. Sept. 24, 1750, in Tor. |

35. NOAH, son of Joseph and Ruth (Baker) Fowler, m. Rhoda, daughter of Capt. Levi Tuttle of East Haven, Feb. 10, 1774. He purchased the farm first settled by Jacob Strong near Dea. John Cook's, and made it his home, and it is known to this day as the Fowler place. He d. in 1824, a. 74 years, and his wife d. a. 90 years. (*See Biographies.*) Children:

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| 36. Warren R., b. Mar. 2, 1773, (<i>See Biog.</i>) | Laura, Gertrude A., Susan, Florence |
| 37. Amarilla, b. Feb. 6, 1776, m. Curtiss Eggleston and removed to Hiram, Ohio. | Horace. |
| 38. Norman, b. Apr. 9, 1777, m. Statira Blake. | 43. Raphael, b. in 1787. |
| 39. George, b. Dec. 5, 1778. | 44. Sibyl Catlin, b. in 1790, unm. (<i>See Biog.</i>) |
| 40. Rhoda, b. in 1781, m. Daniel Coe Hudson. | 45. Remus Marcus, } b. 1793, Romulus |
| 41. Parleman B., b. in 1783. | 46. Romulus Julius, } an intelligent youth d. a. 14. |
| 42. Desire, b. in 1785, m. Canfield S. Baldwin; removed to Marcy, N. Y., had children: Fowler, m. had no children; Sabra A., never m.; Laura, m. Eldridge Farwell of Holly, had children, Fowler, | 47. Ursula, b. in 1796, m. Rufus Curtiss of Torrington; had one son, Warren R. who d. at Stockbridge, Mass., a. 30, unm. She d. at Florence, Mass., June, 1873, greatly esteemed and honored. Mr. Curtiss d. at Wolcottville, Sept. 1834. |

36. WARREN R., M.D., son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Sheldon, of Litchfield; m. Polly Hanford of

Washington, Ct., where he settled as successor to Dr. Hastings. (*See Biography.*) Children :

48. Henry Hanford, a physician.

49. George, a physician.

38. NORMAN, son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, m. Statia Blake of Stockbridge, Mass., and lived on the old homestead, on the brow of "Occident hill." The years of his life were lengthened to ninety-five, and being a man of good judgment and of a clear sense of right and honorable life he became extensively and favorably known and greatly respected in his closing years. He d. in 1871, a. 95. Children :

50. Desire, m. had no children.

52. Phebe, m. Addison Palmer, May 23, 1839, had three children.

39. GEORGE, son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, served an apprenticeship, with a tanner, and engaged in business in Burlington, Vt., where he died unmarried in 1803.

41. PARLEMAN, B., M.D., son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, was a favorite in his father's family and greatly beloved. He studied medicine with his brother Warren R., and was settled, and practiced medicine in Bethlehem. He m. Polly Lemon, of Washington, and in the prevailing epidemic, so fatal, in 1813, he d. a. 33, greatly lamented. Children :

53. Romulus, who early entered Yale college, was taken suddenly ill and d.

He gave great promise of a man of unusually good qualities.

43. RAPHAEL, son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, learned the shoemaker's trade ; removed to Whitesboro, N. Y., and m. Hannah Byard.¹ He removed to Meridian, N. Y., thence to Jonesville, Mich., where he d. Nov. 1870, a. 83. She d. Sept. 1874. Children :

54. Parleman, d. young.

59. Harriet, m. Walter Thompson, Clayton Mich., no children.

55. Raphael.

59. Martin.

56. Sarah, m. Wm. I. Carroll.

60. Noah.

57. Ursula, m. Alexander Beach, of Jonesville and has a dau. Mary Fowler.

61. Thomas.

58. Hetty, m. S. K. Bartley, of Norwalk, Ohio, and has children ; Otto K., Leon, Hugh.

62. Hannah, m. George B. Earle, of Davenport, Iowa, and has child ; Stella May.

45. REMUS M., M.D., son of Noah and Rhoda (Tuttle) Fowler, studied medicine with his brother Warren R., settled and practiced in his profession at New Marlboro, Mass. He m. 1st Harriet M., dau. of Timothy Childs, of Litchfield, Ct. She d. at New Marlboro, Nov. 1824, a. 31, a very good woman. He removed to Washington, Ct., as successor to his deceased brother Warren R., in 1826, and m. 2d Mary Miller, dau. of Wm. Miller, of Torrington, and formerly of Hesse Castle, Germany, prisoner of Burgoyne's army. He is now (1875), in active practice as a physician at the age of 82. His wife is a "smart house keeper at the age of 83." Children :

63. Nancy Maria, m. Dr. Ford, d. April 29, 1868, a. 47, no children ; buried at W.

thence to Chicago, Ill.

64. Jane, b. 1820, m. Woolsey Leavitt, of Washington, had children ; William, Nellie, and removed to Portage City, Wis.,

65. Stanley G., m. ; no children, removed to Denver, Col., is editor of the *Denver News*.

66. Harriet M., not m.

48. HENRY H., M.D., son of Warren and Polly (Hanford) Fowler, m. Betsey Ann Frisbie of Branford, removed to Bristol, Indiana. Children :

67. George, m. ; has children.

68. William.

¹ See Records Presb. Church.

49. GEORGE, M.D., son of Warren and Polly (Hanford) Fowler, studied with his father and became a physician, m. Louisa, dau. of Archibald Campbell of Pawling, N. Y., removed to Indiana, where he d. She m. Rev. Jos. Pierpont, since deceased at St. Luke's Hospital under a surgical operation. Children:

69. Archibald Campbell, graduated at Union college, was surveyor in the U. S. A.

55. RAPHAEL, son of Raphael and Hannah (Byard) Fowler, m., and moved to Galva, Illinois. Children:

70. John.

72. Robert. in Orleans Co., N. Y.

71. William, in Iowa.

73. Martin.

59. MARTIN, son of Raphael and Hannah (Byard) Fowler, removed Snapping Shoals, Ga., m. Sarah Webb. Children:

74. Mary H.

77. Varney.

75. Emma.

78. Robert.

76. Flora.

60. NOAH, son of Raphael and Hannah (Byard) Fowler, settled in Atlanta, Ga., and m. Flora McKean. Children:

79. Georgia.

83. William Raphael.

80. Alice Mary.

84. Byard.

81. Hattie.

85. Grace.

82. Jennie.

86. Lizzie Duncan.

61. THOMAS, son of Raphael and Hannah (Byard) Fowler, m. Julia Breckenridge of Litchfield, Mich., resides in Jonesville, Mich., was an officer in the war of the rebellion. Child:

87. William.

65. STANLEY G., son of Remno M. and Mary (Miller) Fowler, graduated at law school, Yale college; m., removed to Chicago, Ill.; editor of *Railroad Gazette*; removed to Denver City, Col., editor of *Denver Sunday News*. Children:

69. ARCHIBALD C., M.D., son of Dr. George and Louisa (Campbell) Fowler, graduated at Union college, N. Y., studied medicine, was assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy during the rebellion, then settled in general practice, Brighton, Mass. He was married and had one child. He died in 1870.

FREEMAN, JUDE, lived on Red mountain; owned considerable property, was much respected, and lived a very honorable life. Children:

2. Luke.

3. Laura, and others.

2. LUKE, son of Jude ——— Freeman, m. Jane Bradley, once a slave. d. in 1844. His wife d. previously. Children:

4. Eleanor, m. Lorenzo Bellamy and had a family.

8. Julia Ann, d. in Wolcottville.

5. George, d. in Wolcottville.

9. Hiram, went west.

6. Alvira, } b. Oct. } Alvira m.

10. Charles.

7. Almira, } 1807, } Almira m. William }
Harrison.

11. Harriet, m. John Johnson of Torrington.

FUESSENICH, LEONARD, of Duren, Prussia, came to America with family in May, 1853. Children:

1. Leonard.

4. Clara.

2. Anna M.

5. Frederick F.

3. Helen F.

By 2d wife:

6. William F.

8. Josephine E.

7. Mary M.

5. FREDERICK F., son of Leonard, came with his father's family to America and came to Wolcottville, in 1857. He has been engaged in the drug store of Mr. Charles McNeil, twelve years, and is much respected as a citizen. He m. Lizzie C. Blake, of Essex, Ct., Oct. 4, 1876, and resides on the Litchfield road.

FYLER, LIEUT. WALTER, was at Dorchester as early as 1637, and came to Windsor in 1635, his house being within the Palisado; the well being still to be seen on the place of the Misses Stiles. He was deputy to the general Court in 1647, and from 1661 to 1663. He was juror in 1637, '42 and '44. He d. Dec. 12, 1683. In his will he gave the use of his estate to his widow, Jane, during her natural life, and also £100, in cash to bestow upon another husband, or to reserve it to herself to bestow upon whom she pleased. He gave his grandson, Thomas (son of Zerubbabel), £20; and his other three grandchildren £5 each; estate £318,6s 10d. His widow, Jane, died in 1690.

Children:

1. John, b. at Windsor, Sept. 12, 1642; 1723, leaving a large estate, no children. graduate of Havard in 1666, m. twice, d.
2. Zerubbabel, b. Dec. 23, 1644.

2. ZERUBBABEL, son of Walter and Jane Fyler, m. Experience, dau. of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, May 27, 1669. After living a time in Windsor he removed to Stony river in Suffield, but soon returned to Windsor where he d. Oct. 2, 1714, leaving a good estate. Children:

3. Thomas, b. Jan. 25, 1670. 1680.
4. Jane, b. Jan. 1, 1672. 10. Samuel b. Sept. 26, 1681, at Suffield.
5. Zerubbabel, b. Oct. 31, 1673, d. early. 11. Abigail, b. Apr. 8, 1683, at Suffield.
6. Zerubbabel, b. Dec. 25, 1674. 12. Stephen, b. Mar. 27, 1688, d. Feb. 21, 1760.
7. John, b. Mar. 2, 1676, went to Suffield, d. Aug. 10, 1715. 13. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 2, 1690, d. Dec. 16, 1690.
8. Samuel, b. Jan. 5, 1680, d. June 5, 1680. 14. Experience, b. Dec. 25, 1691.
9. Abigail, b. Jan. 5, 1680, d. June 9, 15. Elizabeth, b. June 2, 1694.

6. ZERUBBABEL, son of Zerubbabel and Experience (Strong) Fyler, m. Rachel, daughter of Jeremiah Gillett, of Simsbury, Jan. 3, 1706, and was a farmer in Windsor, where he d. Jan. 29, 1761. His wife d. Jan. 28, 1768. Children:

16. Rachel, b. Sept. 29, 1706. 19. Samuel, b. in 1715, m. Oct. 11, 1739, Ann Stoughton was a farmer in Windsor.
17. Experience, b. Feb. 7, 1707.
18. Silas, b. in 1710. 20. Jeremiah.

18. SILAS, son of Zerubbabel and Rachel (Gillett) Fyler, m. Catharine Drake, of Windsor, in 1747. They lived in Windsor, where all their children were born, until the spring of 1779, when he came to Newfield, in Torrington, and began to clear his land and put up a house. He was taken ill at Chauncey Hill's where he was boarding, and d. in a fit April 12, 1779, a. 69 years. The farm he purchased was that now owned by Thomas A. Starks on the road from Newfield to Burrville. His widow settled on this farm, with some of her children, but afterwards removed to Colebrook, where she d. in March, 1809, in her 80th year. Children:

21. Abi, b. 1748, m. Israel Everitt, Sept. 26, 1782, d. at Ballston, N. Y.
22. Catharine, b. in 1750, m. Samuel Rowley in 1770.
23. Silas, b. 1752, m.
24. Jane, b. 1754, m. Ephraim Loomis, Oct. 30, 1783.
25. Stephen, b. May 27, 1755, m.
26. John, } b. 1760, m.
27. Bethesda, } m. Asbel Bronson.
28. Sabra, b. April 24, 1764, m. Junius North, Feb. 25, 1785.
29. Roman, b. Aug. 12, 1769, m.

23. **SILAS**, son of Silas and Catharine (Drake) Fyler, m. Lucy, daughter of Noah Drake, Feb. —, 1779. She was b. May 8, 1754. He was a farmer, lived nearly two miles northeast of Newfield churches, and d. in Sullivan, N. Y. 1812. Children:

30. Lucy, b. Feb. 26, 1780, m. Orange Soper, 1797.
31. Silas, b. May 31, 1782, m.
32. Shaylor, b. Dec. 9, 1786, m.
33. Erastus, b. Oct. 2, 1789.

25. **CAPT. STEPHEN**, son of Silas and Catharine (Drake) Fyler, m. Polly Collier, July 1778. She was born Jan. 15, 1758. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and drew a pension a number of years. He came to Newfield about 1781; was a farmer, and generally respected and honored by the community. He was captain of a military company of Newfield, after the Revolution. He was an energetic, hard working man. He d. July 15, 1836, a. 81. His widow Polly, d. June 12, 1847, a. 89. Her mother, Mary Collier, second husband ——— Coman. He d. and she lived a time in Newfield and d. Nov. 1, 1821, a. 86. Children:

34. Stephen F., b. Mar. 6, 1780, at Windsor.
35. George, b. Feb. 10, 1782, at Torrington, removed to Burke, Vt.
36. Polly, b. March 13, 1784, m. Noah Drake, 3d, Nov. 1804.
37. Catharine, b. July 16, 1786, m. Nathan Rowley, Feb. 3, 1810, removed to Tyngham, Mass.; no descendants remaining.
38. Roxey, b. Oct. 22, 1788, m. Fisk Beach Feb. 24, 1814. He was born March 26, 1788. She d. in Winchester, March 13, 1823. He d. in Hunter, N. Y.
Their children: Frederick Beach, a farmer living at Hunter, N. Y.; George Beach, lives at Catskill, N. Y.; has served two terms in the state senate; Mary Beach lives at Hoboken, N. Y.; is a man of wealth.
39. Reuben, b. July 9, 1791, d. unm. Jan. 19, 1821.
40. Juba, b. Aug. 5, 1793; never m.; was a farmer with his brother Harlow; in his will he gave all to his brother Harlow; was a great story teller, d. June 22, 1860.
41. Harlow, b. Dec. 21, 1795.

26. **JOHN**, son of Silas and Catharine (Drake) Fyler, m. Esther, dau. of James Bacon, Dec. 27, 1783. She was b. Apr. 12, 1764. He removed to Colebrook where he died Dec. 20, 1839, a. 80. She d. Oct. 17, 1829, a. 65. Children:

42. Sally, b. Sept. 25, 1785, m. Elisha Smith, of Winsted.
43. John C., b. April 15, 1787, left home Nov. 1809, for Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and has not been heard from but once since.
44. Horatio N., b. Feb. 27, 1799, d. unm. at Colebrook, May 28, 1823. Studied law with Charles M. Johnson of Plains, N. Y.; his health failed, he went south, returned and d.; was greatly lamented as a young man of much promise.

27. **BETHESDAY**, dau. of Silas and Catharine (Drake) Fyler, m. Asa Bronson, removed to Elizabethtown, N. Y. Children:

45. Sylvia.
46. Ashbel.
47. Rhoda.
48. Roman, b. April 24, 1764.

29. **ROMAN**, son of Silas and Catharine (Drake) Fyler, m. 1st Hannah Barton, Feb. 8, 1793. She d. Nov. 15, 1794, a. 25. He m. 2d, Mrs. Sally (Bray) Lyman, in 1797. He lived in Newfield, joining his brother Silas, on the same street. In 1794, he built, in company with Reuben Marshall, the Washington Hatch house at Winchester centre, in the north wing of which the kept store, while Mr. Fyler kept a tavern in the body of the house. About 1800, he removed to Burke, Vt. Children:

49. Orsamus Roman, b. Nov. 4, 1793.
50. Barton Nichols } b. Oct. 17, } d. unm.
51. A dau. } 1795, } d. at b.
52. Alfred Bray, b. Jan. 17, 1799.
53. Horace R., b. 1801, lived in Vt.
54. Marcus W., b. 1805, lived in Killing.
54. Calvin L., b. 1808.
55. Minerva, b. 1810, d. 1811.
56. Carlton C., b. 1812, d. a young man.

31. SILAS, son of Silas and Lucy (Drake) Fyler, m. March 7, 1807, Hylah Taylor, who was b. July 11, 1786. She d. Feb. 20, 1855, at Sullivan, Madison Co., N. Y., Silas d. at Sullivan, April 16, 1841. Children :

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| 57. Silas T., b. July 4, 1809. | 60. Jerusha M., b. Dec. 11, 1818, m. Wm. Mecomber, March 10, 1841, who was Feb. 29, 1820, d. Sept. 8, 1865. |
| 58. Harriet, b. Jan. 28, 1812, d. Jan. 9, 1816. | 61. Clarrissa C., b. Nov. 16, 1824, m. Stephen D. Lamatter, March 7, 1844. |
| 59. Hylah Ann, b. Feb. 11, 1816, m. John F. Prosser, Feb. 20, 1838, who was b. Jan. 12, 1816. | |

32. SHAYLOR, son of Silas and Lucy (Drake) Fyler, m. Mary Hurlbut, June, 1819. They removed to Sullivan, Madison county, N. Y. He d. Oct. 12, 1850. Children :

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| 62. Sheldon H., b. Aug. 6, 1820, m. | 64. Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1824, m. Abijah Hubbard, April, 1845, d. Nov., 1845. |
| 63. Roman, b. Aug. 28, 1822, m. Elizabeth M. Brink, March 24, 1852, no children. | |

33. ERASTUS, son of Silas and Lucy (Drake) Fyler, m. Abigail Smith, May 15, 1816, at Sullivan, N. Y. She was b. in Mass., May 15, 1795, and d. Sept. 11, 1860. He removed to Sullivan; d. at Parish, Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1856. Children :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 65. Flora, b. April 3, 1817, d. young. | Davey, Sept. 11, 1842. |
| 66. Lorenzo S., b. June 1, 1818, m. | 69. Hannah M., b. March 13, 1826, m. Jesse A. Slawson, Sept. 26, 1847. |
| 67. Harriet, b. June 17, 1820, m. Edward C. Spicer, Jan. 9, 1848. | 70. Eliza F., b. Nov. 12, 1828, m. Reuben W. Slayton, June 26, 1850. |
| 68. Lucy, b. April 11, 1822, m. Henry A. | |

34. STEPHEN, son of Stephen and Polly (Collier) Fyler, m. Almira Wilson, Sept. 3, 1803. She was b. Mar. 15, 1780. He settled in Burke, Vt. He was a man of energy and resolution; talked loud and as though he was angry. He returned to Winchester on South street, near Tarringford, where he lived as a farmer until his death, Apr. 21, 1853. His widow, Armira, d. Dec. 27, 1856, aged 87 years. Children :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 71. Hilaman, b. Aug. 8, 1804, m. | 73. Albro, b. Feb. 29, 1808, m. |
| 72. Sophronia, b. Oct. 9, 1806, m. William Sanford. | 74. Mason, b. Oct. 7, 1801, m. |

35. GEORGE, son of Stephen and Polly (Collier) Fyler, m. Prudence Dennison of Burke, Vt., in June 1808. Children :

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|---|--|
| 75. George Dennison, b. Feb. 5, 1810, m. Hannah Bundy lived at Burke, a farmer. | 79. Catharine, b. June 25, 1816, m. Hiram Perkins Mar. 13, 1838, had Emily b. Dec. 4, 1838, who m. Harvey L. Roberts; and Oscar F., b. Dec. 27, 1840, who m. Goldsmith and has three children. |
| 76. Elhanan W., b. July 23, 1811, m. | 80. Octavia, b. Feb. 10, 1818, m. Willard Bundy, Sept. 1843, lives in Vt. |
| 77. Adaline, b. Nov. 1813, m. Levi Munsill, Jr., in 1843, lived in Torrington; no children, d. at Winchester. | 81. Alfred, b. Mar. 23, 1823, d. a young man. |
| 78. Maria, b. Oct., 1815; m. Dr. Redding of Vermont, who died soon, had a dau. Octavia who lives with her uncle Elhanan, in Bridgeport, Ct. | |

41. HARLOW, son of Stephen and Polly (Collier) Fyler, m. 1st Prudence E., daughter of — Crosby, Nov. 26, 1818. She was b. at Chatham, July 1795, d. March 6, 1819; m. 2d Sibyl R. Tolles, daughter of Joseph and Rosannah (Peck) Toltes, July 6, 1823. She was b. at Montague, Mass., Sept. 22, 1802. Mr. Fyler resided on the old homestead until 1874, when he removed to Winsted, so as to be near one of his sons, and find some help and comfort in that fact in his last years. (*See Biography.*) Children :

82. Juba, b. Dec. 10, 1824, d. Dec. 13, 1824.
 83. Carolina Moore, b. Dec. 13, 1824, an adopted daughter, m. Chester P. Drake, Dec. 24, 1846.
 84. Harlow, b. Oct. 3, 1827, d. Oct. 8, 1827.
 85. Jenette E., b. May 27, 1829, not m.; went to school at Wilbraham, lives with her father at Winsted.
 86. Charles H., b. Sept. 2, 1831 d. Ju 23, 1832.
 87. Charles H., b. Mar. 16, 1833, d. Ju 10, 1834.
 88. Florimond D., b. Dec. 11, 1834, m.
 89. Carlton C., b. Dec. 31, 1837, m.
 90. Orsamus R., b. Jan. 17, 1840, m.

42. SALLY, daughter of John and Esther (Bacon) Fyler, m. Elisha Smith Dec. 3, 1812. He was deacon of the first church in Winsted, and d. Jan 1861. Children:

91. Amelia, b. Aug. 30, 1813, m. Alexander P. Cleveland, Mar. 30, 1835.
 92. Miles, b. July 6, 1817, m. Matilda Baldwin, Dec. 3, 1839.
 93. Zebina, b. Aug. 9, 1820, d. Nov. 25, 1841.
 94. Sarah, b. Dec. 11, 1825, m. Sept. 1858. Rev. Henry A. Russell, Congregational clergyman.

49. ORSAMUS R., son of Roman and Hannah (Barton) Fyler, did not marry but was a man of much energy and character. He was first inventor of a clock to run eight days in a short case, so far as known. He manufactured whet-stones in Vermont; and afterwards became interested in selling the Quinabaug whet-stone. He was a man of unusual intellectual powers; studied spectrometry, geology and chemistry; became familiar and well versed in most scientific subjects, and was a perfect gentleman in manners and social life. He educated a young lady at Wilbraham, Mass., expecting to marry her. She went South to teach, met a young southerner and m. him. It was afterwards known that she met the young man before going south and went there to marry him instead of teaching. This transaction so turned Mr. Fyler, against the ladies that he not only resolved not to marry but disliked to hear any talk about them. He d. May 15, 1867, and his remains were interred in the Fyler burying ground.

57. SILAS T., son of Silas and Hylah (Taylor) Fyler, m. Lydia M. Eggleston, Aug. 8, 1832. She was b. Aug. 16, 1812. They reside in Sullivan Madison Co., N. Y. Children:

95. Silas B., b. Aug. 3, 1835, m. Galen M. Hardy, April 26, 1859, who was b. Dec. 27, 1830.
 96. Alice M., b. July 2, 1839, m. Rev.

62. SHELDON H., son of Shaylor and Mary (Hurlbut) Fyler, m. Mary Richards, Oct. 29, 1845. She was b. June 28, 1825. They resided in Michigan city, Ind. Children:

97. Ellen C., b. July 23, 1846, m. Frederick W. Taylor, March 23, 1867, who was b. Sept. 21, 1845.
 98. Jane A., b. Nov., 1848, d. Sept. 1849.
 99. Frederic, b. Dec. 2, 1850, d. Nov. 15, 1851.
 100. Angie M., b. Oct. 30, 1852.
 101. Ida, b. April 11, 1855, d. March 1859.
 102. Willie, b. Aug. 3, 1858, d. Mar 11, 1859.
 103. Isabel M., b. May 23, 1860.

66. LORENZO S., son of Erastus and Abigail (Smith) Fyler, m. 1st Cordelia Wiltsie, Sept. 12, 1841. She d. May 22, 1864. He m. 2d Catharine Wiltsie March 1, 1865. He removed to state of New York, thence to Rosco, N. Y. Children:

104. Edwin W., b. Nov. 5, 1843, m.
 105. Warren E., b. March 26, 1846.
 106. Dewitt C., b. March 8, 1850.
 107. Infant, b. Oct. 21, 1859, d.
 108. Mary F., b. Nov. 27, 1862.

71. HILAMON, son of Stephen and Almira (Wilson) Fyler, m. Charlotte Hamilton, of Goshen, April 23, 1850. No children; lives in Winchester, on Tarringford street, a little north of his father's homestead. He is a man of good abilities; lectured on phrenology in the southern states; was the first in this region, so far as he knows, who taught juveniles to sing by note and kept time; had three such schools in Waterbury, in which he had great success; taught public school several winters. His favorite study has been, for many years, agricultural chemistry.

73. ALBRO, son of Stephen and Armira (Wilson) Fyler, m. Jane E. Kennebec of Colebrook, June 23, 1850, and lives near his father's homestead. Children:

109. Charles S., b. June 12, 1851, m.

111. Martha W., b. Nov. 12, 1854.

110. Sarah A., b. Nov. 23, 1852, m. Ed-

mund Munson, lives in Winsted; has children.

74. MASON, son of Stephen and Armira (Wilson) Fyler, m. Martha Munson of Wolcottville. Went to California about 1851. Child:

112. Ellen, m. Beardsley and resides in Winchester.

76. ELHANAN, son of George and Prudence (Dennison) Fyler, m.; was a successful paper manufacturer in Maine; returned to Winsted and engaged in the manufacture of condensed milk; removed to Bridgeport; bought a residence on the Black Rock road; was the original contractor for the building of the air line rail road. He also built a rail road in Kansas. He is an honorable upright man. Child:

113. George.

88. FLORIMOND D., son of Harlow and Sibyl R. (Tolles) Fyler, m. Abbie A., dau. William S., and Caroline A. (Jones) Steele, of Wolcottville, Nov. 28, 1860, and resides in West Winsted, near his father and mother, to give a little care to them in their declining years. He has taken considerable interest in the genealogy of his family, and thereby there is a much better representation of that family in this work than otherwise would have been. He has a natural mind for scientific study, and in the state scientific survey of Illinois, made considerable geological collections, and also gave some attention to other departments of science (See Lawyers).

89. CARLTON C., son of Harlow and Sibyl (Tolls) Fyler, went to school at Wilbraham, Mass., m. Aug. 15, 1861, Louisa R., dau. of Orson Barber, of Newfield. His business engagements have been in various parts of the country. He went to the Black hills in March, 1876, among the first who went there, where he is still engaged. Children:

115. Carlton P., b. Aug. 9, 1863.

117. Walter Stephen, b. March 15, 1873.

116. Sheridan B., b. Sept. 20, 1874.

90. ORSAMOND R., son of Harlow and Sibyl R. (Tolles) Fyler, went to school at Wilbraham academy; m. Mary E., dau. of Davis Vaill, of Wolcottville, Dec. 14, 1865. She was b. in Cornwall, Oct. 3, 1844. He enlisted and was mustered into the service of the U. S., Sept. 11, 1862, a private of Co. C., 19th regiment, infantry; transferred to Second Heavy artillery, and was located in the defences of Washington, eighteen months. In Dec., 1863, was sent home to recruit men to complete the regiment; was made color sergeant while in camp Dutton in Litchfield; was mustered as 2d lieutenant, March 4, 1864, at Robert E. Lee's residence on Arlington Heights; joined Grant's army of the Potomac, May 19, 1864; was in the engagements of North Anna river, Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, Weldon rail road,

and at Winchester, Va., under Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1864, where he was wounded in the left limb below the knee, which resulted in making him lame for life. After about four months he reached Wolcottville, where for one year he was unable to move about with comfort. He then engaged for a short time in a flour and feed store, when he was appointed post master, in 1866, and reappointed in 1870, by Gen Grant, which office he still holds. Children:

118. Gertrude B., b. Sept. 21, 1868.

95. SILAS B., son of Silas T. and Hylah (Taylor) Fyler, m. Eunice Fancher Oct. 29, 1856, who was b. Oct. 22, 1836. He resides in Sullivan Madison county, N. Y., is a successful farmer. Children:

119. Silas W., b. Jan. 13, 1860, d. Sept. 5, 1862.

121. Silas H., b. May 9, 1867.

122. Preston H., b. Sept. 29, 1871.

120. Cora B., b. July 30, 1863.

104. EDWIN W., son of Lorenzo and Cordelia (Wiltse) Fyler, m. Josephine A. Hinman, Sept. 28, 1869. She was b. Feb. 2, 1849, and d. June 1, 1874. He m., 2d, Eliza Smith of N. Y. Children:

123. Albert L., b. Sept. 14, 1870, d. Jan. 23, 1875.

124. Frederick E., b. April 2, 1872, May 2, 1872.

By 2d wife:

125. Walter, b. Feb. 4, 1877, in Camden, N. J.

109. CHARLES S., son of Albro and Jane E. (Kinnie) Fyler, m. August Thrall of Bloomfield, Ct. Children:

126. Oliver C., b. July 13, 1874.

128. Walter A., b. July 18, 1877.

127. George F., b. Dec. 15, 1875.

FYLER, JEREMIAH, brother of Silas, who settled in Newfield, m. Jerusha Kelsey, of Hartford, and lived in Windsor. Children:

1. Jerusha, b. Jan. 30, 1739.

8. Paris, b. April 26, 1754.

2. Clymena, b. Feb. 1, 1742.

9. Norman, b. May 13, 1756.

3. Roger, b. May 3, 1743.

10. Annie, b. Oct. 12, 1758.

4. Rachel, b. June 19, 1745.

11. Ambrose, b. Jan. 15, 1751; settled in Torrington, was a revolutionary soldier.

5. Cynthia, b. Dec. 17, 1747.

12. Horace, b. Jan., 19, 1765.

6. Silvia, b. March 29, 1750.

7. Ulysses, b. Jan. 11, 1752, m. and settled in Torrington; a very fine citizen; a real old fashioned gentleman.

GAYLORD, DEA. WILLIAM, probably one of the passengers of the Mary and John, in 1630, was one of the first deacons of the Dorchester church. He signed with Dea. Rockwell the first land grants in Dorchester; was deputy and selectman in 1635 and 6; removed to Windsor. He m. ———, and July 20, 1673, a 88. His wife d. June 20, 1657. Children:

1. Elizabeth, b. in England, m. Richard Birge, Oct., 1641.

3. Walter.

2. William.

4. Samuel.

5. John.

2. WILLIAM, Jr., son of William, m. Ann Porter, Feb. 24, 1644; lived in Windsor, and d. Dec. 14, 1656. Children:

6. Anne, b. April 24, 1645.

10. Hezekiah, b. Feb. 11, 1652, d. 1672, no issue.

7. Hannah, b. Jan. 30, 1646, m. ——— Crandall.

11. Josiah, b. Feb. 13, 1654.

8. John, b. Jan. 27, 1648.

12. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 3, 1656.

9. William, b. Feb. 25, 1650.

12. NATHANIEL, son of William and Anna (Porter) Gaylord, m. Abigail, dau. of Thomas Bissell, Oct. 17, 1678, who d. Sept. 23, 1723. Children:

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| 13. Nathaniel, b. Nov. 23, 1681. | 18. Elizabeth, b. July 28, 1693. m. Samuel Griswold. |
| 14. Abigail, b. March 13, 1684, m. John Griswold. | 19. Ruth, b. April 10, 1700, m. Nathaniel Griswold. |
| 15. Josiah, b. Feb. 24, 1686. | 20. Esther, b. April 8, 1702, m. Benj. Griswold. |
| 16. Thomas, } b. June 20, 1690, } d. June 21, 1690. m. Sarah Buckland. | 21. Rachel, m. Jonas Barber. |
| 17. Joseph, } | |

15. JOSIAH, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bissell) Gaylord, m. Naomi Burnham, May 7, 1713; resided in Windsor. Children:

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|---|--|
| 22. James, b. May 14, 1714, d. June 22, 1714. | 26. Nehemiah, b. June 15, 1722. |
| 23. Naomi, b. Nov. 3, 1715. | 27. Elijah, b. Sept. 12, 1725. |
| 24. Sarah, b. Dec. 11, 1717. | 28. Giles, b. Dec. 19, 1728, d. Feb. 17, 1736. |
| 25. Josiah, b. Jan. 7, 1720. | |

26. DEA NEHEMIAH, son of Josiah and Naomi (Burnham) Gaylord, m. Lucy Loomis, "a very pious woman" Nov. 10, 1748, who d. Sept. 2, 1800, a. 74. He d. in 1801, a. 80. He was elected deacon of the Torrington church probably in 1764, when the church was organized. He was in Torrington, two years or before he was m., and during that time probably built a log house as did his brother Elijah. In 1761, Mr. Gaylord built his frame house, still standing in good repair; the date being engraved on the thumb piece of the door latch. The house was very nicely finished inside, with the old style panneling below the windows and about the beams and stairway and chimney, and the lumber was of the purest kind possible from the pine swamp. The house was large, and from that reason, meetings were held in it much of the time until the building of the meeting house, and also was school "kept" in it some years. Deacon Gaylord's name is prominent in the transactions of the society and he probably served as deacon forty-five years, and was gathered to his heavenly rest to wait until the coming of Father Mills, and a great company of those he had served in the high and honorable office of deacon. Children:

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| 29. Lucy, b. Apr. 14, 1750, m. Zachariah Mather, lived in Torrington. | 31. Nehemiah, b. Oct. 14, 1754, m. |
| 30. Joseph, b. Feb. 15, 1752, m. | 32. Naomi, m. Asahel Kellogg of Canaan. |

27. CAPT. ELIJAH, son of Josiah and Naomi (Burnham) Gaylord, m. Margaret Taylor, of Windsor, Nov. 11, 1749, and settled on the farm lying east and north of the present meeting house. His first, a log house stood on the east and west road about twenty rods southeast of the present meeting house. His first framed house stood in what is now the door yard of Richard W. Griswold. He was a man of considerable prominence in the society and community many years. He gave land for a burying ground; the deed dated Oct. 1789, but quite a number of burials had taken place in the yard or lot, before he executed the deed. It is one of the most beautiful places for such a ground of which there can be any conception. The Bolton hills east of the Connecticut are in full view, with a beautiful intervening country; to the northwest the view reaches the hills of Massachusetts; to the west and southwest those of Cornwall, Litchfield; and Northfield; to the southeast those of Bristol and Southington, Capt. Gaylord, m. a second wife who was the mother of the following children:

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| 33. Margaret Taylor, b. May 23, 1791, m. Thaddeus Griswold. | 34. Giles A., b. Aug. 1, 1793, m. |
| | 35. Elijah Milo, b. Dec. 5, 1795. |

GILLETT, JONATHAN, SENR., came with his brother Nathan to Dorchester Mass., with Rev. Mr Warham in 1630, and removed to Windsor, with the first emigration. His first three children were b. before he came to Windsor and the dates of their birth are wanting. Children:

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| 1. Cornelius, m. | 6. Samuel, b. Jan. 22, 1642. |
| 2. Jonathan, m. Mary Kelsey of Hartford. | 7. John, b. Oct. 5, 1644. |
| 3. Mary. | 8. Abigail, bap. June 28, 1646. |
| 4. Anna, b. Dec. 29, 1639. | 9. Jeremiah, b. Feb. 12, 1647. |
| 5. Joseph bap., b. July 25, 1641. | 10. Josias, bap. July 14, 1650. |

1. **CORNELIUS**, son of Jonathan, m. Priscilla Kelsey and settled in Windsor. He d. June 26, 17—. Children:

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| 11. Priscilla, b. Jan. 1659, d. young. | 15. Hester, b. May 24, 1671. |
| 12. Priscilla, b. May, 1661, m. — Grimes. | 16. Sarah, b. Jan 3, 1673, m. — Webb. |
| 13. Abigail, b. Sept. 20, 1663, m. 1st, — Loomis, 2d, — Birge. | 17. Joanna, b. April 22, 1676, m. 1st, Allyn, 2d, — Bancroft. |
| 14. Mary, b. Aug. 12, 1668. | 18. Daniel, b. July 1, 1679. |

18. **DANIEL**, son of Cornelius and Priscilla (Kelsey) Gillett, m. Mary Eno Jan. 28, 1703. He d. Aug. 16, 1753, a. 75. His widow, Mary, d. Dec. 17, 1773, aged 92. Children:

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| 19. Daniel, b. Nov. 17, 1703, m. Bull, ancestor of Dr. Isaac Bull of Hartford. | 24. Hannah, b. Dec. 21, 1719, m. Thomas Moore. |
| 20. Mary, b. July 9, 1705, m. Anthony Huskins. | 25. Margaret, b. Dec. 21, 1723, Timothy Phelps. |
| 21. John, b. Sept. 11, 1707, m. | 26. Dorothy, b. May 15, 1726, m. Samuel Cook, Nov. 25, 1747. |
| 22. Ann, b. March 12, 1711, m. Samuel Barber. | |
| 23. Eunice, b. Feb. 21, 1717, m. Isaac | |

21. **JOHN**, son of Daniel and Mary (Eno) Gillett, m. Elizabeth Drake Sept. 30, 1731; lived on his father's homestead in Windsor, and d. Dec. 25, 1800. His widow, Elizabeth, d. Jan. 5, 1802. Children:

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|---|--|
| 27. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 26, 1732, m. Eli Palmer, 2d Thrall. | 31. Ann, b. Aug. 16, 1740, m. Josiah Moore. |
| 28. Lucy, b. Nov. 23, 1735, m. Sam'l Allyn. | 32. Prudence, b. May 22, 1743, m. Watson Loomis. |
| 29. John, b. July 30, 1738, m. | 33. Daniel, b. Nov. 22, 1748. |
| 30. Jabez, } | |

29. **JOHN**, son of John and Elizabeth (Drake) Gillett, came to Torrington in 1761, m. Abigail, dau of Benj. Catlin, of Harwinton, Aug. 30, 1770, and made his home in Torrington; was a man of high moral character, and of honorable standing in the community; one of the many substantial families of that society. He d. Jan. 15, 1826, a. 87 years, and his widow, Abigail, d. May 13, 1835, aged 84 years. Children:

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| 34. Abigail, b. May 6, 1771, m. Orson Moore, of Windsor, Jan. 5, 1796; who d. in 1798, leaving a dau. Harriett, m. 2d Samuel Stoughton, and d. in Hartford in 1849. a. 78. | 36. Benjamin C., b. Aug. 20, 1782, d. in Wilmington, N. C., July 27, 1837, a. 55. He was a cabinet maker and then merchant; a man of great integrity and honor; never m. |
| 35. John, b. Mar. 30, 1776, m. | |

30. **CAPT JABEZ**, son of John and Elizabeth (Drake) Gillett, came to Torrington in 1761, and m. Ann Loomis of Windsor, June 15, 1762, and settled the same year in Torrington, and joined the Torrington church under the halfway covenant, that same year. He was captain in the Revolution; was representative a number of years; and was an active man in the interests of the town and the society. His wife Ann, d. May 13, 1795, and he m., 2d, La.

rana Roberts, of Windsor, Jan. 11, 1798. He d. Apr. 29, 1818, aged 80 years. Children:

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|---|--|
| 37. Ann, b. Dec. 11, 1762, m. Oliver Phelps of Harwinton. | 41. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, 1773, never m., d. in 1835, a. 60. |
| 38. Chloe, b. Jan. 23, 1765; m. Anson Colt. | 42. Aurelia, b. Apr. 24, 1776, m. Seth Treadway, and lived to be over 90 years of age. |
| 39. Roxanna, m. Hezekiah Durand. | 43. Horace, b. Oct. 6, 1779. |
| 40. Esther, b. Mar. 1, 1771, m. Uri Curtiss. | |

35. JOHN, son of John and Abigail (Catlin) Gillett, m. Mary, daughter of Dr. Samuel Woodward, Feb. 2, 1824. Children:

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| 44. Rufus W., b. April 22, 1825, m. | 45. John C., b. June 5, 1827, m. |
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43. HORACE, son of Jabez and Ann (Loomis) Gillett, m. Rachel Austin, June, 1801. He had the principal management of the Connecticut Land Company's possessions in Ohio, and surveyed, laid out and distributed to the proprietors. He was justice of the peace and represented Torrington in the state legislature. He d. Oct. 11, 1867, a. 88 years; his wife Rachel, d. Sept. 10, 1849. Children:

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| 46. Electa, b. May, 1803, d. June, 1810. | 49. Harriet E., b. June 12, 1815, d. June 26, 1823. |
| 47. Horace C., b. Feb. 6, 1806. | 50. Samuel J., b. Aug. 3, 1817. |
| 48. Caroline, b. May 3, 1811, m. Charles N. Henderson July 29, 1837, had seven children. | |

44. RUFUS WOODWARD, son of John and Mary (Woodward) Gillett, m. Charlotte M., daughter of Nathaniel Smith, of Torrington, May 26, 1847. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in May, 1862, where he has been engaged in the flour, grain, and shipping business, and has been moderately successful. His early life was on the farm in Torrington, and afterwards was clerk in the store of Gen. Frederick Phelps, at Litchfield; afterwards owned and operated the store in Torrington so long kept by Nathaniel Smith; in 1856, became secretary and treasurer of the Wolcottville Brass Company, where he remained until he removed west. His shipping business in Detroit, aggregates some three millions of dollars a year. His old friends in his native town place his character at par, with some little margin yet to be filled out. Children:

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| 51. Mary W., b. Feb. 19, 1849, m. Henry K. Lathrop, Jr., of Detroit where she resides. | 52. Charles S., b. Nov. 10, 1850, d. Oct. 18, 1876. |
| | 53. Harriet W., b. May 11, 1854. |

47. HORACE C., M.D., son of Horace and Rachel (Austin) Gillett, m. Sarah A. Watson, Oct. 1, 1834. He practiced medicine in East Windsor, and in 1863, removed to Chicago, Ill., and in 1875, to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., where he still resides.

GILLETT, ZACHEUS, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Griswold) Gillett, m. 1st Ruth Phelps, Dec. 15, 1743: 2d widow Sarah Dean, of Wolcott, Ct., Dec. 17, 1778. He resided in Granby until 1773 or 1774, when he removed to Wolcott. He d. while on a visit to Granby, Jan. 7, 1793. His grandfather was Nathan, Jr., and his great grandfather Nathan came to America with his brother Jonathan and settled in Windsor, and afterwards in Simsbury. Children:

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| 1. Zacheus, b. Nov. 11, 1745. | 4. Ruth, b. Sept. 29, 1751. |
| 2. Ava, b. Oct. 4, 1747, d. Sept. 3, 1748. | 5. Mary, b. Aug. 4, 1753, m. Josiah Atkins, of Wolcott, Ct. |
| 3. Alexander, b. Aug. 14, 1749. | |

6. Nathan, b. Sept. 29, 1755.
7. Elizabeth, b. March 30, 1758, m. Elkanah Smith, of Wolcott.
8. Benoni, b. July, 23, 1760.
9. Anne, b. Jan. 3, 1763, m. George Cornish, d. March 13, 1793.
10. Rachel, b. Nov. 28, 1764, m. Noz Uzza Norton, of Wolcott.
11. Timothy, b. July, 21, 1770, d. Apr. 22, 1780.

3. REV. ALEXANDER, son of Zacheus and Ruth (Phelps) Gillett, m. Adah dau. of Dea. Josiah Rogers, of Wolcott, Dec. 3, 1778. He preached in Wolcott and Torrington, and d. Jan. 19, 1826, in the 77th year of his age and the 53d of his ministry. His wife Adah d. May 10, 1839 a. 71. Children:

12. Rev. Timothy Phelps, b. June 15, 1780, m. Sally Hodges.
13. Asaph, b. Oct. 15, 1782, d. Aug. 21, 1846, a. 64.
14. Esther, b. May 26, 1785, d. Dec. 30, 1834, a. 50.
15. Adah, b. Oct. 10, 1787, still living at her 91st year.
16. Elias, b. June 11, 1792, d. Oct. 2, 1871, a. 79.
17. Marianna, b. Jan. 13, 1796, d. Nov. 1815, a. nearly 20.

6. NATHAN, son of Zacheus and Ruth (Phelps) Gillett, m. Lucy, dau. of Dea. Aaron Harrison, of Wolcott, Ct., April 16, 1779; resided in Torrington about nine years, after Rev. Alexander settled here, then removed to Ohio. Children:

18. Nathan, b. March 7, 1781.
19. Asa.
20. Anna.
21. Salome.
22. Lydia.
23. Jerusha.
24. John.
25. Lucy.

13. ASAPH, son of Rev. Alexander and Adah (Rogers) Gillett, m. Elizabeth Smith, of Wolcott, settled in Torrington, a little south of Drake's Mill where he d. Aug. 21, 1846, a. 64. He was highly esteemed and honored in the town. His widow d. July 30, 1864, a. 75. Children:

26. Ellen M., b. Oct. 14, 1810, d. July 17, 1814.
27. Alexander A., b. Apr. 21, 1815, m. Marantha B. Drake Oct. 24, 1839, d. Jan. 1, 1851, a. 36.
28. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 16, 1819, m. Henry S. Champion Oct. 19, 1842, d. June 1854, a. 34, leaving children, Alexander C. b. July 19, 1843; Henry G., b. Dec. 1845; Nathan A., b. July 24, 1852; John S., b. Apr. 23, 1852.

18. NATHAN, son of Nathan and Lucy (Harrison) Gillett, m. Abby, dau. of Dea. Guy Wolcott, May 26, 1803, and built and occupied the house on Main street, west side, near the river bridge in Wolcottville. In this house the daughter, Mrs. Witter says she saw Rev. Father Mills, Dr. Lyman Beecher and Rev. Dr. Nettleton; the latter held a meeting here one evening. He removed to Ohio in 1817, on the Western Reserve, and d. in Middlebury, O. in 1841 or 2. His wife, Abby, d. Aug. 3, 1830. Children:

29. Eliza M., m. Dr. Titus Chapman, had children.
30. Catharine W., b. Nov. 7, 1805, m. John Nash, and had 5 children, one of whom m. Rev. Frank Hemingway.
31. Charlotte, b. Sept. 6, 1807, m. Elijah Mason, had six children.
32. Lucretia, b. Sept. 10, 1809, m. Alfred Witter.
33. Alexander Wolcott, b. May 19, 1812, was drowned when about two years of age.
34. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 27, 1813, m. Edg T. Chapman, no children.
35. Amanda, b. April 10, 1816, m. Sidney Bass of Ct., had three sons, one fell at the battle of Atlanta, Ga.
36. Abby, b. Dec. 18, 1818, m. O., m. Arthur, ad Wm. Witter.
37. Annis, b. d. an infant.
38. Oliver W., b. May 22, 1823, m. had children.

32. LUCRETIA, dau. of Nathan and Abby (Wolcott) Gillett, m. Alfred

Witter Sept. 26, 1827. Mr. Witter was b. Aug. 10, 1800, in Washington, Mass. They reside in Connellsville, Pa. Children :

1. Erastus Witter, b. July 3, 1828, m. May 29, 1856, Leora Varney; had 4 children; lives in Missouri.
2. Eliza M. Witter, b. Mar. 18, 1830, d. Sept. 8, 1834.
3. Emily A. Witter, b. Apr. 23, 1833, m. May 31, 1852, Rev. Almon Trunman of Indiana, had seven children.
4. Walter Witter, b. Aug. 22, 1835, d. Sept. 22, 1835.
5. Alice L. Witter, b. Sept. 7, 1836, m. John K. Rizer, of Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1860, d. Feb. 21, 1866, no children.
6. Flora E. Witter, b. Mar. 23, 1839, m. James Matthews Oct. 30, 1858, had six children.
7. Alfred W. Witter, b. Sept. 3, 1841, d. Oct. 14, 1864, filled a soldier's grave.
8. Abigail D. Witter, b. July 8, 1844, d. Dec. 6, 1871, in Connellsville Pa.
9. Lucie A. Witter, b. Feb. 17, 1847, m. D. K. Miller of Pittsburg, Sept. 19, 1873, d. Oct. 10, 1873.
10. George A. Witter, b. Oct. 30, 1849, m. Emma Rizer Sept. 16, 1875, reside in Ottumwa, Iowa, have one child.
11. Mary E. L. Witter, b. Oct. 30, 1853; m. Rev. J. W. Warner Dec. 12, 1871, has two children.

GOODSELL, DR. PENFIELD, came to Torrington before 1792. He m. Nancy Beach, of Torrington, Oct. 26, 1791. Children recorded in Torrington :

1. Aurelia, b. March 21, 1792.
2. Penfield, b. Sept. 16, 1796.

GOODWIN, ISAAC. Children :

1. Hannah, m. ——— Merrills.
2. Isaac, m. 1st, Assenath Hills, 2d, Rhoda Hills, had Orson, Benoni, Allen, Ellen, Martha, Assenath, Abijah, Ellen, and Isaac.
3. Anna, m. ——— Ives.
4. Rhoda, m. Philo Mills.
5. Elijah, m.

5. ELIJAH, m. Anna Hubbard. Children :

6. Olive, b. March, 7, 1799, m. Hiram Winchell, no children.
7. Leonard H., b. May 27, 1804.
8. George M., b. Dec. 4, 1807, m. Sarah Weeks, no children.
9. Elijah F., b. Dec. 4, 1809, d. Jan. 18, 1812.

7. LEONARD, m. Lucy A. Hamlin in 1828. Children :

10. Annette, b. Sept. 11, 1829, m. Samuel Terry, June 6, 1861.
11. Caroline E., b. June 3, 1833, m. Roger C. Barber Nov. 20, 1856: had Ida, b. Aug. 12, 1858, and Carrie, b. Aug. 9, 1865.
12. Hubbard L., May, 11, 1835.

8. GEORGE M. m. Children :

13. Lewis, m. three times.
14. William, m. Octava Buell.
15. Frederick, m. Lucy Pond.
16. Sarah, m. Frederic Wadhams.

12. HUBBARD L, m. Harriet S. Bissell May 2, 1867. Children :

17. Angie E., b. Sept. 3, 1868.
18. Lena E., b. April 7, 1870.
19. Leonard H., b. Aug. 24, 1872.
20. Leveme E., b. April 17, 1875.

GRANT, MATTHEW,¹ was one of the original company who came in the ship, Mary and John, to Dorchester, in 1630; was a freeman there in 1631; removed to Windsor among the very earliest; was second town clerk there, also the first and for many years the principal surveyor; was a prominent man in the church; evidently was just and exceedingly conscientious in all of his public and private transactions and duties; as a recorder, he often added notes explanatory or in correction, to the records, which have considerable value to the investigator of the present day; he was the compiler of the *Old Church Record* so often quoted in the history of Windsor; in short, he was a pious

¹ Great ancestor of U. S. Grant, president of the United States.

hardworking, conscientious Christian man, and a model town clerk. His first wife's name is unknown; he m. 2d, Susannah Rockwell in Windsor, May 2, 1645. "Matthew Grant, recorder" d. Dec. 16, 1681. His wife d. Nov. 1665-6.² Children by first wife.

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|---|---|
| 1. Prissilla, b. in Eng., Sept. 14, 1626, m. Michael Humphrey, Oct. 1647. | 3. Samuel, b. Nov. 12, 1631, at Dorchester. |
| 2. Josiah, b. in England. | 4. Tehan, b. Feb. 3, 1633, " " |
| | 5. John, b. April 30, 1642, at Windsor. |

3. SAMUEL, son of Matthew and Prissilla Grant, m. Mary Porter, May 2, 1658. He settled in East Windsor on the little eminence in the rear of the East Windsor, Theological Institute, which Matthew, the father, speaks of in 1675-6, in the old church records, as being the only place in the meadow which was not covered with water in the great flood of 1638-9. Children:

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| 6. Samuel, b. April 26, 1659, ² m. for 2d wife Grace Minor who became the maternal ancestor of President Grant. | 9. Josiah, b. March 19, 1668. |
| 7. John, b. April 24, 1664. | 10. Nathaniel, b. April 14, 1672. |
| 8. Matthew, b. Sept. 22, 1666. | 11. Mary, b. Jan. 19, 1678. |
| | 12. Abigail, b. Jan. 19, 1678, m. Dr. Samuel Mather, April, 1704. |

8. MATTHEW, son of Samuel and Mary (Porter) Grant, m. Hannah Chapman, Oct. 29, 1690. He lived and d. in Windsor, but was one of the Windsor company that owned the town of Torrington. In the first division he had one hundred and eighty acres, or a half a mile square, adjoining Goshen, and is the farm now owned by Dea. F. P. Hills. It was the largest lot, (number 86) measured to any one individual in that first division. On this lot his son William settled. Children:

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| 13. Matthew, b. Oct. 22, 1691, d. April 19, 1710, a. 18 years. | 17. Mary, b. Apr. 17, 1702. |
| 14. Daniel, b. Feb. 2, 1692-3. | 18. Rachel, b. Apr. 17, 1704. |
| 15. Hannah, b. Mar. 5, 1694-5. | 19. William, b. June 7, 1706. |
| 16. William, b. Jan. 3, 1700, d. May, 1701. | 20. Sarah, b. July 17, 1700. |

19. WILLIAM, son of Matthew and Hannah (Chapman) Grant, m. Sarah ———. He removed to Torrington and settled on the farm allotted to his father in the first division, sometime (probably) before October, 1739. He possessed that quality of mind which has characterized the family in nearly the descendants, that of fixedness of purpose and judgment. He d. Nov. 1, 1786, a. 80 years. His widow Sarah, d. March 19, 1791. Children:

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| 21. Bathsheba, b. Oct. 26, 1728. | 26. William, b. Nov. 27, 1741, m. |
| 22. Matthew, b. Feb. 8, 1730, m. | 27. Daniel, b. Dec. 28, 1743, never married. (See Biog.) |
| 23. Zerviah, b. Nov. 13, 1731, m. Amos Wilson, Oct. 26, 1752. | 28. Manara, m. Joseph Blake. |
| 24. Sarah, b. June 8, 1735. | |
| 25. Tryphena, b. Jan. 16, 1737, m. Seymour Bradley. | |

22. MATTHEW, son of William and Sarah Grant, came to Torrington when a boy, with his father, and grew up at hard labor in clearing away the forests, preparatory to the cultivation of the soil. He married Phebe Foster of Wallingford, Nov. 18, 1762. She was sister to Dea. John Whiting's wife who was a Foster from Wallingford. He lived on his father's homestead.

¹ Windsor History.

² U. S. Grant, president of the U. S., is descended from this family.

til his decease. She died Nov. 7, 1777. He died Jan. 14, 1794, aged 62 years. Children:

29. Matthew, b. Sept. 4, 1763, 31. Augustus, b. Aug. 1, 1773, d. Nov. 1777.
30. Phebe, b. Nov. 22, 1765, m., Esq. Holmes, who removed to Vernon, N. Y.

26. WILLIAM, 2d, son of William and Sarah Grant, m. Lois Foster, of Wallingford, Nov. 18, 1762, at the same time with his brother who married her sister Phebe. He settled on a farm adjoining the "Ministry lot," near the center of the town, and afterwards bought the forty acres, the Torrington part of the ministry lot, where he lived and died. She died Oct. 25, 1777. He died Sept., 1817, a 76, in Vernon, N. Y. Children:

32. Ira, b. June 30, 1765, d. from the kick of a horse, Oct. 16, 1772. 33. William, b. Feb. 20, 1771.
34. Ira, b. Oct. 2, 1773, m.

29. MATTHEW, son of Matthew and Phebe (Foster) Grant, married Rosannah Lee, Sept. 29, 1795; a girl brought up by John Cook of Torrington. He lived on the old Grant homestead. Children:

35. Gerry, b. May 23, 1778, m. book-keeper in New York many years
36. Horatio, b. April 1, 1800, went to California in about 1850, and was living there in 1870. went to California and soon after died.
37. Albert, b. June 20, 1802, d. Feb. 18, 1804. 39. Thomas, b. Feb. 18, 1806, m., became a lawyer and commenced practice in Oneida Co., N. Y., and died in California.
38. Albert, b. June 20, 1804, m., was a

33. WILLIAM, 3d, son of William and Lois (Foster) Grant, m. Candace dau. of Seth Hills, Jan. 8, 1793. He lived near the old meeting house place east of the Naugatuck river. He and family removed to Vernon Sept. 10, 1825. Candace, his wife d. Mar. 15, 1849. Children:

40. Lois Foster, b. July 6, 1793. Amelia, m. — Vogel.
41. Harriet L., b. July 8, 1795. Louisa.
42. Lewis C., b. May 26, 1797.

34. IRA, son of William and Lois (Foster) Grant, m. Susannah Munsell Mar. 10, 1796. Children:

43. Augustus, b. Jan. 29, 1797, m. 45. Miles, b. Dec. 13, 1819. (See Biography.)
44. Flora, b. Aug. 28, 1803, d. young.

35. GERRY, son of Matthew and Rosannah (Lee) Grant, m. Louisa, dau. of Wm. Whiting, Nov., 1825. He removed to Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., and thence in 1852, to Appleton, Wis., where he d. He had one daughter who died young.

43. AUGUSTUS, son of Ira and Susannah (Munsell) Grant, m. Aurelia, dau. of Anderson Cone. She d. May 16, 1825, aged 27 years, and he m., 2d Roxanna Clark Aug. 29, 1826, who d. Mar. 11, 1847, a. 52 years. He m. 3d, widow Eliza Barber. He was a farmer, and was a partner in the Scythe manufactory in Wrightville, where he lost much of his property. Children:

46. Flora M., b. July 8, 1820, m. Luther Bronson of Winchester; resides in Torrington hollow. 47. Matthew A., }
48. William A., } b. Sept. 23, 1821.
49. Daniel A., }

By 2d wife:

50. Susan R., b. Sept. 18, 1831, m. George R. Clark, and removed to Erie, Pa., and d. leaving a son George.

47. MATTHEW, son of Augustus and Aurelia (Cone) Grant, m. Chloe Cobb of Colebrook, Sept. 12, 1844; lived on the Ira Grant farm fifteen years, then removed to Burrville, where he resides. Children:

51. Louisa C., b. Jan. 18, 1846, m. Henry Burr; lives in Wolcottville; has Grant Rowley of Winsted, d. Nov. 15, 1875, b. July 28, 1873; Frank, b. Nov. 1876, no children.
52. Mary A., b. May 4, 1854, m. George 53. Calista L., b. Nov. 16, 1859, d. in 1865

48. WILLIAM A., son of Augustus and Aurelia (Cone) Grant, m. 1st Lucina M. Shattuck of Torrington; she was b. Dec. 23, 1823, d. Oct. 31, 1856 and he m. 2d Elizabeth L. Wadhams, of Goshen, who was b. Aug. 9, 1830. Children by 1st wife:

54. Marcia L., b. Mar. 11, 1847, m. John Humphrey and resides in Wolcottville.

By 2d wife:

55. Adah B., b. Apr. 21, 1865.

49. DANIEL R., son of Augustus and Aurelia (Cone) Grant, m. Elmira, dau. of Benjamin Eggeleston, Nov. 6, 1845, and resides in Wrightville. Children:

56. Howard A., b. Feb. 27, 1847, d. Sept. 10, 1876. M. Carr and resides on the old Riel Bragg farm half a mile west of Torrington hollow.
57. Flora R., b. Jan. 30, 1850, m. Oriando

GRISWOLD,¹ EDWARD and MATTHEW, were brothers, and resided in Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, where another brother Thomas, also lived. Edward and Matthew came to America in 1639, in a vessel sent out by Mr. William Whiting, and in company with the Rev. Ephraim Huit, and several other members of his congregation, who settled at Windsor. MATTHEW m. Anna, dau. of Henry Wolcott, Oct. 16, 1646, and resided a time at Windsor, then removed to Saybrook, as agent for Gov. Fenwick. He subsequently purchased a large estate in Blackhall, a pleasant part of Lyme, Ct. which has now been the seat of the Griswold family for more than two centuries. Of this family were the two governors Griswold. Children:

1. Henry, b. Jan. 21, 16—.
2. George.

EDWARD, brother of Matthew, b. in England, in 1607, m. while young Margaret ———; and after his arrival in America, he settled in a part of Windsor called Poquonnoc. He afterwards became one of the first settlers in Killingworth, Ct. In March, 1663, he was appointed one of a committee to lay out the undivided lands in Massaco (Simsbury), to such inhabitants of Windsor, as desire or need them. In Killingworth, he was a commissioner and a large land holder. His first wife, Margaret, d. in Killingworth, Aug. 2, 1670; he then m. widow Sarah (of James) Bemis, of New London. Children:

1. Edward, b. in England.
2. Francis, b. in England.
3. George, b. in England.
4. John, b. in England, d. in 1642.
5. Sarah, b. in England, m. Samuel, son of Wm. Phelps, 2d Nathaniel Pinney.
6. Ann, b. in America, bap. June 19, 1642.
7. Mary, b. Oct. 5, 1644, m. Timothy, son of Wm. Phelps, March 19, 1661.
8. Deborah, b. June 28, 1646, m. Samuel, son of Wm. Ruel, went to Killingworth.
9. Joseph, b. March 2, 1647.
10. Samuel, b. Nov. 18, 1649, d. July 1672.
11. John, b. Aug. 15, 1652.

9. JOSEPH, son of Edward and Margaret Griswold, m. Mary Gaylord, Jan. 14, 1670, and lived in Windsor. He d. Nov. 14, 1716, a. 67. Children:

¹ History of Windsor, Ct.

13. May, b. March 16, 1670, m. Joseph Gilbert.

14. Joseph, b. Jan. 22, 1677.

14. JOSEPH, JR., son of Joseph and Mary (Gaylord) Griswold, married Deborah ———. Children :

18. Joseph, b. May 31, 1700.

19. Shubael, b. May 2, 1701.

20. Jonah, b. Apr. 12, 1704.

21. Roger, b. Jan. 30, 1708.

22. George, b. Feb. 1710.

15. Francis, b. July 11, 1683.

16. Matthew, b. Feb. 25, 1686.

17. Abigail, b. Aug. 11, 1689.

23. Abel, b. Feb., 1714.

24. Deborah, b. Mar. 10, 1716.

25. Lois, b. Aug. 29, 1721.

26. Deborah, b. Jan. 26, 1723.

27. Joseph, b. Jan. 6, 1725.

19. SHUBAEL, son of Joseph and Deborah Griswold, m. Phebe Cornish Nov. 3, 1723. He d. Mar. 6, 1733. Children :

28. Shubael, b. Dec. 18, 1724, settled in Tor.

30. Phebe.

31. Sarah.

29. George.

28. SHUBAEL, son of Shubael and Phebe (Cornish) Griswold, came to Torrington, a young man, and worked here several years, and built his house in the spring of 1754, and m. Abigail Stanley, of Litchfield, June 8, 1754. This house was probably the first framed house built in Torrington street. Tradition says the siding of this house was all taken from one tree, which stood near the present site of the printing office in Wolcottville. The siding was not sawed from the log, but rived, and shaved, and the boards were about four inches wide. This siding is still on the house and is in a good state of preservation. When this house was built, there was an Indian tent standing in the door yard, where it remained some years. The house was partly finished for some years, and meetings were held in the unfinished part. He kept a tavern, and also sold tea and coffee, indigo and other articles of household consumption. Shubael Griswold was a leading, and important man in Torrington. He died Feb. 23, 1807, aged 77. His wife Abigail d. Apr. 16, 1783, aged 52. He m., 2d, widow Catlin, who m., 3d, John Gillett. Children :

32. Phebe, b. April 17, 1755, m. Andrew Austin.

34. Shubael, b. July 26, 1761, m.

35. Stanley, b. Nov. 14, 1763. (See *Biog.*)

33. Mary, b. July 17, 1757, m. Dr. Samuel Woodward.

36. Norman, b. July 7, 1767.

37. Thaddeus, b. May 12, 1771.

34. GEN. SHUBAEL, son of Shubael and Abigail (Stanley) Griswold, m. Sarah Pitkin, of Hartford, and was a merchant and farmer in East Hartford; became quite prominent as a citizen, and rose to a high position as a military man. He d. in East Hartford, July 11, 1823, a. 62. His widow, Sarah, d. Nov. 26, 1829. Children :

37. Sidney, not m.; was connected with the New York *Tribune* some years.

39. Sophia, m. ——— Barnard, d. in state of N. Y.

38. Frederick, d. in Paris.

37. COL. THADDEUS, son of Shubael and Abigail (Stanley) Griswold, m. 1st Esther, daughter of Elijah Phelps, Feb. 1788. She d. May 11, 1811, a. 39. He m. 2d Sally Wallace of Litchfield, April, 1813. She d. Sept. 25, 1821, a. 36. He m. 3d Margaret T. Taylor, June 11, 1822, who d. June 29, 1870, a. 79. He lived on the old homestead all his life. He d. Aug. 7, 1854, a. 84. Children :

40. Abigail S., b. Aug. 15, 1797, m. Trumbull Ives; d. May, 1846.

42. Richard W., b. July 21, 1815, m.

43. Stanley, b. Mar. 4, 1817, m.

41. Edward T., b. July 19, 1804.

41 EDWARD T., son of Thaddeus and Esther (Phelps) Griswold, m. Anna

M., daughter of Charles Tappan of Boston. He resided in Boston, where he d. Jan. 10, 1838, a. 33. Child:

44. Charles, a colonel in the 53 Mass. regiment in the late war; was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., a. 29.

42. RICHARD W., son of Thaddeus and Sally (Wallace) Griswold, m. Julia A., dau. of Dea. Isaac Curtiss, April 16, 1838. She was b. July 1818, and d. Feb. 13, 1856. He m. 2d Sarah, dau. of Michael Clark of Sandisfield, Mass., Dec. 31, 1856. He purchased the Elijah Gaylord farm and after some years built him a new house, where he resides. Children:

45. Margarette E., b. Feb. 4, 1843, m. George K. Colt, Dec. 31, 1865; has Julia M., b. July 6, 1866.

M. Kellogg, Oct. 4, 1870; resides West Winsted.

46. Irving R., b. Feb. 22, 1845, m. Hattie

47. Mary Frances, b. Jan. 6, 1851, Charles G. Rood, Nov. 12, 1873.

43. STANLEY, son of Thaddeus and Sally (Wallace) Griswold, m. Isabella dau. of Ira Seymour, of New Hartford, Nov. 12, 1840, and owns the old homestead, but resides in the Nathaniel Smith house across the road, north side of the old turnpike. He is an independent farmer, having several hundred acres of land upon which he is constantly making improvements. His farm well stocked with the highest bred Devonshire cattle. If his old neighbor Charles B. Smith, with his large flock of fine bred sheep, was in the old homestead, Torrington would still be famous in agricultural enterprise. Children:

48. Edward Stanley, b. Oct. 15, 1842, d. March 6, 1846.

1869; Mr. Davis is a graduate of Middletown college; resides in Oneida, N. Y. had Isabella, Stanley W., and Herbert.

49. Wellington S., b. Oct. 11, 1844, d. April 18, 1846.

52. Ellen P., b. Nov. 21, 1853; a teacher.

50. Isabella W., b. Sept. 21, 1846, is a school teacher of much success.

53. Virginia, b. Nov. 25, 1858, d. Sept. 1860.

51. Hannah M., b. Nov. 29, 1849, has taught; m. Edson W. Davis, Dec. 6,

54. Corinith, b. Sept. 6, 1861.

HAMLIN, ASA, came from Somers, Ct., m. Abigail Loomis, lived in Torrington hollow, and Wolcottville. He d. about 1870, in Winsted. Children:

1. Laura, b. July 12, 1834.

4. Margaret, b. Aug. 1, 1844, m. Dwight Burr, Oct. 30, 1864; had: Orrin H., Jan. 25, 1866.

2. Maryette, d. young.

3. Alma Jane, b. May 14, 1840.

HANCHETT, DR THATCHER S., was b. in Canaan, Ct., Nov. 8, 1833, m. Emma E., daughter of John C., and Caroline (Morgan) Hayes of New London, June 13, 1868. She was b. in New London May 3, 1845; was at Music Vale institute, in Salem, Ct., under Prof. Whittlesey two years, and was pupil three years under Prof. Eben. Tourjee, teacher of music in Providence, R. I. Dr. Hanchett has been a practicing physician some years. (See Biography) Children:

1. Anna Thatcher, b. Apr. 22, 1871.

2. Thatcher Hayes, b. Aug. 24, 1876.

HART, DAVID, son of Nathaniel and Alice (Hall) Hart, m. Hannah, dau. of John Hudson, of Southampton, L. I., in May, 1781. This David Hart was the sixth generation from Stephen Hart one of the early settlers of Hartford. His wife Hannah, being a young woman, living at Southampton, during the Revolution, on a day when she had dinner ready a company of British soldiers came in and were about to eat all, when she very decidedly said: "you are British soldiers, you have an officer with you, and of him I demand protection."

for myself and house." Upon this the officer gave the order to retire, and the family ate their own dinner. David Hart resided in Meriden; removed to Goshen, in 1776, and in 1786, removed to Torrington, east side of Wist pond, where he built a grist mill. Soon after 1800, or about that time, he removed to a place called Hart's hollow in the town of Goshen, where his descendants still reside. Some parts of his grist mill were removed and placed in another mill at Newfield. Mr. Hart d. Sept. 13, 1845, a. 89. His wife Hannah, d. Oct. 14, 1835. Children:

1. Luther, b. July 27, 1783; a minister. (See Biog.)
2. Henry, b. Feb. 28, 1785, m. Ann Street.
3. Miles, b. Dec. 10, 1786, m. Laura Clark Jan. 1, 1820.
4. Alpha, b. Sept. 17, 1788.
5. Polly, d. a. 16 months.

HARRISON, WILLIAM. Children:

1. George, b. 1847, d. Nov. 29, 1848.
2. Hiram, b. Jan. 29, 1850, d. May 29, 1865.
3. Stanley, b. Mar. 29, 1841.
4. Augustus, b. July 9, 1853, d. June 25, 1855.
5. Frances, b. Sept. 7, 1855.
6. Augusta, b. Aug. 14, 1858.
7. Ida, b. Aug. 26, 1859; d. Feb. 6, 1876.
8. Amy Jane, b. Feb. 4, 1862, d. Oct. 5, 1862.

3. STANLEY, son of William and Almira (Freeman) Harrison, m. Jane dau. of Benjamin Chatfield. Children:

9. Emma J., b. Sept. 22, 1869.
10. Frederick S., b. Dec. 20, 1870.
11. Hubert E., b. Aug. 12, 1875.
12. Eugene W., b. Feb. 25, 1877.

HAYDEN,¹ WILLIAM, came to Dorchester, Mass., with the first settlers, in 1630; was made a freeman in 1634; served under Capt. Mason in the famous Pequot fight in 1637. He received land in the first distribution made in Hartford, in 1639, and sold the same with dwelling house thereon Feb. 9, 1643, at about the same time he bought lands in Windsor. In 1669 he deeded all his lands in Windsor, and buildings thereon, to his son Daniel, who probably had not left the old homestead. His wife d. in 1655, and he married in Fairfield, widow Wilcoxson. He d. at Killingworth Sept. 27, 1669. Children:

1. Daniel, b. Sept. 2, 1640.
2. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 2, 1642.
3. Mary, b. June 6, 1648, m. Judah Everts of Guilford.

1. DANIEL, son of William, m. Hannah Wilcoxson, both of Windsor, Mar. 17, 1664. She d. Apr. 19, 1722. He d. Mar. 22, 1713, a. 73. Children:

4. Daniel, b. Oct. 5, 1666.
5. Hannah, b. Nov. 9, 1668, m. William Phelps, Jan. 4, 1693.
6. Nathaniel, b. March 23, 1671, d. in infancy.
7. William, b. April 27, 1673, d. June 11, 1675.
8. William, b. Jan. 1, 1676.
9. Samuel, b. Feb. 28, 1678.
10. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 14, 1681.
11. Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1686, d. Oct. 31, 1708.

9. SAMUEL, son of Daniel and Hannah (Wilcoxson) Hayden, m. Anna Holcomb, both of Windsor, Jan. 24, 1704; she d. June 13, 1756, aged 81 years. He d. Oct. 12, 1742, aged 64 years. Children:

12. Anna, b. May 2, 1706, m.
13. Samuel, b. Oct. 7, 1707.
14. Nathaniel, b. June 18, 1709
15. Joseph, b. Nov. 17, 1711.
16. William, b. Mar. 13, 1714.
17. Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1716, m. Lyman of Goshen.

¹ Windsor Hist. Hinman.

13. SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Anna (Holcomb) Hayden, m. Abigail H. of Somers, Nov. 7, 1737. Children:

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| 18. Samuel, b. Oct. 27, 1738, d. Dec. 14, 1743. | 22. Samuel, b. Jan. 17, 1748, settled in Winsted, d. in 1838, a. 90. |
| 19. Augustine, b. Aug. 24, 1740, settled in Torrington. | 23. Aaron, b. May 4, 1750. |
| 20. Moses, b. Sept. 30, 1742. | 24. Luke, b. Jan. 7, 1752, d. Mar. 1756. |
| 21. Abigail, b. Dec. 21, 1745, m. — Wetmore of Tor. | 25. Seth, b. Apr. 2, 1756. |

19. AUGUSTINE, son of Samuel and Abigail (Hall) Hayden, m. Cynthia dau. of Jeremiah Fyler, and sister of Ambrose Fyler, who lived in Torrington, and cousin to Stephen Fyler, who settled in Newfield. He settled in Torrington, on the place previously occupied by Rev. Mr. Gould and known as the Hayden homestead. He was a hard working, influential man. Children:

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| 26. Augustine, b. Sept. 14, 1770. | 34. Levi, b. April 1, 1783. |
| 27. Samuel, b. Feb. 18, 1772. | 35. Amelia, b. 1784, m. Thaddeus Squibb of Granville, Mass. |
| 28. Luke, b. Aug. 30, 1773. | 36. Cicero, b. Nov. 23, 1787. |
| 29. Nathaniel, b. March 30, 1775. | 37. Tirzah, b. April 19, 1789, m. Seth Barber, of Canton. |
| 30. Cynthia, b. July 31, 1776, m. Theophilus Humphrey of Canton. | 38. Nancy, b. 1790, m. Solomon Meigs of Tioga Co., N. Y. |
| 31. Jerusha, b. April 21, 1778. | 39. Betsey, b. 1792, d. in 1794. |
| 32. Seth, b. Jan. 19, 1780, killed by the Catholics in Mexico. | |
| 33. Hezekiah, b. Oct. 12, 1781. | |

26. DR. AUGUSTINE, son of Augustine and Cynthia (Fyler) Hayden, m. Asenath Hammon, of Suffield, Ct., and settled as a physician in Chatham, Y., where he followed his profession many years. He d. at Franklinville, Y., March 28, 1838, a. 68. Children:

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| 40. Augusta, b. Feb. 14, 1800, m. Owen Terry, of Franklinville, N. Y. | 42. Wadsworth, b. May 4, 1809, m. Lucia Taylor, of Franklinville, N. Y.; two children. He and his wife d. in Vt. |
| 41. Augustus, b. May 28, 1805, m. Mary Jewell, of Franklinville, N. Y. | |

27. DR. SAMUEL, son of Augustine and Cynthia (Fyler) Hayden became a physician, settled in Windham, Penn., where he m. Dorcas Young, in Mar. 1810, and continued his profession until advanced age. Children:

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| 43. Samuel Fyler, b. April, 1811. | 48. Nancy, b. Oct. 10, 1823. |
| 44. Cynthia, b. April 15, 1813, m. Dr. Hipckley, Dec., 1833. | 49. Emily, b. Aug. 11, 1826. |
| 45. Clark, b. Feb. 17, 1815. | 50. Ellen, b. June 23, 1829. |
| 46. Frances, b. Sept. 2, 1817, m. Augustine Barber, 1836. | 51. Joseph, b. Sept. 25, 1833. |
| 47. Samuel Fyler, b. Aug., 1820, d. July 24, 1835. | 52. Cicero, b. July 4, 1839. |

28. LUKE, son of Augustine and Cynthia (Fyler) Hayden, m. Ruth Humphrey, of Canton, and settled in Barkhamsted. Children:

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| 53. Ruth, b. 1806, d. 1815. | 58. Julia, b. Feb. 1, 1815, m. — Hoar of Milwaukee. |
| 54. Minerva, b. Feb. 1, 1807, m. Jared Thompson, of Milwaukee. | 59. Luke, b. Dec. 10, 1818. |
| 55. Marietta, b. Nov. 26, 1810, m. Salmon Howd, 1830. | 60. Martha, b. Sept. 25, 1820. |
| 56. Julius, b. Aug. 24, 1811, went to Atlanta, Ga. | 61. Cicero, b. Aug. 7, 1823. |
| 57. Sidney, b. March 1, 1813, m. Florilla Miller, of Torrington. | 62. Catharine, b. March 21, 1826. |
| | 63. Sarah, b. June 20, 1829. |
| | 64. Franklin, b. Dec. 29, 1833. |

29. NATHANIEL, son of Augustine and Cynthia (Fyler) Hayden, m. Sally Ransom, of Barkhamsted, and settled in Hartford. Children :

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| 65. Ransom, b. about 1800. | 69. Austin, b. about 1810. |
| 66. Betsey, b. about 1802, m. — Beach. | 70. Almira, b. about 1813. |
| 67. Nathaniel, b. about 1804, m. and settled in Dover, O. | 71. Emily, b. about 1815. |
| 68. Sarah, b. about 1806. | 72. Addison, b. Dec., 1817. |

32. SETH, son of Augustine and Cynthia (Fyler) Hayden, m. Sylvia Jenks, of Leyden, N. Y., and settled in western N. Y. Children :

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| 73. Louisa, b. 1808, m. Alpheus Taylor of Milwaukee, and settled in Berlin, Wis. | 77. Gay, b. 1819, m.; a settler in Oregon. |
| 74. Cornelius, b. 1812, m. Alexander Alby, Madison, O. | 78. Charles, b. 1822. |
| 75. James, } b. Feb. 20, } d. in Boston in | 79. Cicero, d. a. 3 years. |
| 76. John, } 1815, } 1856. | |

36. CICERO, son of Augustine and Cynthia (Fyler) Hayden, m. Sophia Squires of Granville, Mass., Aug. 17, 1810, and lived on the old homestead. Children :

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| 80. Tullius C., b. Aug. 20, 1811. | 85. Augusta, b. July 1, 1823, m. Jeremiah Phelps, M.D. |
| 81. Sophia, b. Sept. 29, 1814, m. Rev. Geo. W. Fogg. | 86. Harriet, b. Aug. 31, 1828, m. Jeremiah Wainwright, M.D. |
| 82. Amelia, b. Oct. 21, 1816. | 87. Caroline, b. Oct. 10, 1831, m. Rev. Jeremiah Wainwright. |
| 83. Henry, b. Mar. 5, 1819. | |
| 84. Helen, b. Nov. 15, 1821, d. July 4, 1822. | |

80. TULLIUS C., son of Cicero and Sophia Hayden, m. Susan C. Chidsey, of Canton. Children :

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| 88. S. Ella, artist and teacher, m. A. D. Nooney. | 90. Hattie F., artist and teacher. |
| 89. Cicero, d. young. | 91. Charles H., a law student and teacher. |

HIGLEY, ISAAC, came from Simsbury to Torrington, among the first settlers, before 1740. His farm was on the hill west of the late Joseph Allyn place. He m. Sarah Porter, Feb. 13, 1735, who d. July 19, 1753. He m. 2d Sarah Loomis, Feb. 24, 1757. Children :

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| 1. Sarah, b. Nov. 23, 1735; not m.; she sold the farm to Oliver Allyn Jan. 30, 1800. | 2. Susannah, b. Dec. 8, 1741. |
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HILLARD, WILLIAM C., son of William Hillard, of Preston, Ct., b. Oct. 29, 1843; came to Wolcottville, in 1866; m. Alice Eunice, daughter of Merritt and Henrietta (Taylor) Treat, May 22, 1871. Mr. Hillard is a druggist. Ch. :

1. Caroline E., b. Sept. 4, 1872.
2. An infant, b. Apr. 2, 1876, d. Apr. 4, 1876.

HILLS, BENONI, was born at Northampton, Mass., in 1700. His father d. before and his mother soon after his birth. He was m. Dec. 19, 1723, and settled in Suffield, where he remained a little more than one year and removed thence to Durham. His first child was born in Suffield, and the eight following were born in Durham, and removing thence, about 1740, his two last were born in Goshen. In August, 1747, he purchased thirty-seven acres of land in Torrington, a little north of Capt. Abel Beach's house, with a frame standing on it. Half of this land with the frame on it he gave to his son Beriah, who

soon after settled on it. In 1764 or 5, Benoni Hills rented a house of Abel Beach, and in 1765, he bought the same of Mr. Beach. This house stood a little north of his son Beriah's, where he resided until within a few years of his death, when he removed to Winchester. In Torrington he was well known and much respected for his uprightness of character, and sensible, but pleasant admonitions to the young. While sitting in Dr. Hodges's store he several times remarked to the clerks: "Boys, it is best to be pretty middling honest." Some years before his death, he selected two rough stones of mica slate, and shaping them to his liking, engraved on one of them, "Benoni Hills; this is thy house;" and on the other, "O eternity, death is come." To which had been added: "June 24, 1793; B. H., aet. 93." Working upon these stones seems to have been the special enjoyment of his leisure hours. He took them with him from Torrington and gave special directions to have them placed over his grave, where they now stand, in the old Winchester graveyard. His wife born June 3, 1700, d. Oct. 21, 1776. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Hannah, b. Oct. 5, 1724, m. Aaron Loomis, June 6, 1743. | 7. Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1734, m. Epaphras Loomis, Sept. 9, 1755. |
| 2. Zimri, b. Dec. 16, 1725, d. June 4, 1760. | 8. Seth, b. Sept. 13, 1736, m. |
| 3. Beriah, b. Aug. 31, 1727, m. | 9. Rachel, b. July 8, 1739, m. Joel Soper |
| 4. Medad, b. April 27, 1729, m. | 10. Bela, b. Aug. 24, 1741, d. May 29, 1755. |
| 5. Mary, b. June 1, 1731, d. Jan. 28, 1732. | 11. Ann, b. June 11, 1743, m. Luman Beach, had one dau.; d. in Norfolk, Jan. 26, 1777. |
| 6. John, b. Dec. 13, 1732, m.; d. in Charlotte, Vt., Feb. 16, 1808, leaving 2 sons and 4 daughters. | |

3. **BERIAH**, son of Benoni Hills, m. Mary ——— and settled in Torrington in the spring of 1748, a little north of Capt. Abel Beach's, where he remained until after the year 1769, when he removed to Winchester, north of Stephen Fyler's, near Torrington line. He was appointed several years to read the Psalm in the old meeting house in Winchester, and d. Mar. 25, 1778. His children were all baptized in Torrington. Children:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 12. Mary, bap. Mar. 20, 1748, m. Elijah Barber, July 10, 1776. | 16. Bela, bap. Aug. 25, 1756. |
| 13. Benoni, bap. Dec. 24, 1749, m. | 17. Roger Eno, bap. Mar. 4, 1759. |
| 14. Lois, bap. Feb. 2, 1752. | 18. Zimri, bap. Apr. 23, 1763. |
| 15. Chauncey, bap. Feb. 17, 1754, m. | 19. Huldah, bap. Aug. 9, 1767. |

4. **COL. MEDAD**, son of Benoni Hills, m. Sarah ———; was a goldsmith in Goshen, and made muskets for the state in the Revolution, and also served some time as an officer in the army. He was a large land holder in Winchester and resided there a time in the Norris Coe house. His wife Sarah died Feb. 18, 1802, a. 70. He d. Apr. 9, 1808, a. 79. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 20. Seth. | 22. Hewitt, bap. in Tor., Sept. 9, 1753, m. |
| 21. Lucy, m. Daniel Baldwin, of Goshen; had children, Theodore, Seth, Collins, Erastus, Abigail, Lucia. | 23. Rebecca, m., and had Ruben. |
| | 24. Miles, b. Aug. 31, 1766, m. |

6. **CAPT. JOHN**, son of Benoni Hills, m. Jerusha, about 1754, and resided in Goshen until a short time before 1776, when he removed to Winchester and lived near the Hurlbut cemetery. He was a gunsmith by trade. He sold his place in 1781 and afterwards removed to Charlotte, Vt., where he died Mar. 15, 1808, aged 76. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 25. Jerusha, b. Nov. 26, 1755, m. Abel Wetmore, May 12, 1774. | 27. Zimri, b. Oct. 2, 1762, m. Mille Catlin, Jan. 17, 1782. |
| 26. Lorrain L., b. Feb. 6, 1758, d. Oct. 14, 1763. | 28. Esther, } b. June |
| | 29. John, } 1, 1766., d. July 21, 1766. |

30. Lorrain, b. May 30, 1768, d. Mar. 7, 1772.

31. Claraman, b. Oct. 5, 1770.

32. Olive, b. July 23, 1773.

33. Lewis, b. Sept. 8, 1775.

34. Roger, b. Jan. 9, 1779, d. Oct. 1, 1780.

8. DEACON SETH,¹ son of Benoni Hills, m. Abigail Soper, in 1760, and lived in Goshen, until near 1765, when he settled in Winchester, his farm bordering on Torrington. He was first deacon of the church in Winchester and first representative of that town. He served as wagon master in the Saratoga campaign; was present at Burgoyne's surrender, and assisted in clearing the field of the dead and wounded after the battle. He sold his homestead and in the winter of 1793, went to Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., a place then without a white inhabitant, save two or three who went with him, where he cut down four acres of heavy forest, on which to build his future home, and in the following autumn, with the assistance of his son Ira, then a lad of sixteen, burned, cleared and fitted it for seed. He removed his family thither in the winter of 1799, and at the age of sixty-four, began the settlement of a new puritan town. He d. in Vernon, June 3, 1826, a. 99 years. Children:

35. Statia, b. July 6, 1762, m. 1st John Marshall, of Torrington, March 30, 1780; 2d Andrew Everitt, in 1799.

36. Jesse, b. May 17, 1764.

37. Elisha, b. May 8, 1766, d. June 11, 1766.

38. Candace, b. June 1, 1772.

39. Hannah, b. May 19, 1776.

40. Seth, b. April 20, 1779, removed to Vernon.

41. Ira, b. June 22, 1782, removed to Vernon.

13. BENONI, son of Beriah and Mary Hills, m. Elizabeth Agard, Oct. 23, 1773, and made his residence in Winchester. One of his daughters m. Chauncey Humphrey. Children:

42. Theodosia, b. Feb. 1, 1775.

43. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 20, 1776.

44. Amanda, b. June 18, 1780, in Torrington.

15. CHAUNCEY, son of Beriah and Mary Hills, lived on his father's homestead, bordering on Torrington line until about 1802, when he removed to Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

20. SETH, son of Medad and Sarah Hills, m. and removed to Vernon, where he d. in 1826. Children:

45. Edmund.

46. Anna.

47. Fanny.

22. HEWITT, son of Medad and Sarah Hills, m. and settled in Winchester, in 1788, where he owned a large farm and was a prominent business man. His house was on Blue street near Torrington line. He was a representative to the assembly between 1790 and 1800, and filled at various times, most of the town offices. He lived a time in Winsted, and removed to Vernon, N. Y., about 1805. Children:

48. Lucy, m. Thomas Spencer, Jr., May 27, 1795.

49. Mary, m. Abijah Bronson, Nov. 16, 1797.

50. Eliza, m. Isaac Bronson.

51. Louisa, m. Stephen Wade, March, 1802.

24. MILES, son of Medad and Sarah Hills, m. 1st Abigail, dau. of John Wilcox, of Goshen; 2d Anne Butrick, March 9, 1794. He lived in Goshen, where he d. March 10, 1815, aged 49 years. His widow d. Oct. 12, 1830. Children:

¹ See Hist. Winchester.

GENEALOGIES.

52. Levi, b. May 29, 1795, m. went to Georgia, thence to Lubon, Ill., where he died, leaving a family.
53. Medad, b. June 17, 1797, d. Sept. 15, 1803.
54. Abigail, b. July 17, 1799, m. Nelson T. Loomis, Nov., 1827, lived in Cornwall and then in Winsted; had Sarah L. b. June 26, 1829; Frederick L., b. Aug. 12, 1834.
55. Eben, b. Oct. 8, 1801, removed to Vernon and then to Lisbon, Ill., had Caroline, Hubert, Frederick B., Melissa, Mary A., Eben L., Sarah L., and Luther B.
56. Mary A., b. Sept. 2, 1804, m. Frederick P. Whiting, Feb. 15, 1826.
57. Frederick P., b. Sept. 1, 1808, m.
58. Lucy A., b. March 18, 1810, m. S. Wetmore of Winchester, Nov. 24, 1833, had Julia A., b. Aug. 18, 1830, N., b. March 8, 1833; Ellen E., b. 29, 1834; Leroy W., b. Sept. 23, 1835; Miles H., b. Sept. 6, 1840; Samuel b. Sept. 25, 1842; Hubert, b. Feb. 1847.
59. Elisha, b. May 23, 1812, m. in Vernon had a family.
60. Roxy, b. Oct. 6, 1814, d. Dec. 15, 1847.

57. **DEA. FREDERICK P**, son of Miles and Anne (Butrick) Hills, m. Lucy E., dau. of John Wetmore of Winchester, Sept. 11, 1833, lived in Winchester until April 1846, when he settled on the Matthew Grant farm on Goshen turnpike where he still resides. He is a successful farmer; has been deacon of the Torrington church many years; has been selectman of the town a number of years, and has filled other positions of honor and trust with honor to himself and the town. His wife, Lucy E., died Dec. 26, 1858, aged 46. He married, 2d, Mrs. Harriet B (Frisbie) Bailey of Litchfield, Dec. 7, 1859. Children by 1st wife:

61. Lucy A., b. Sept. 7, 1841, m. Leroy W. Wetmore, Feb. 12, 1861, and d. Aug. 24, 1871. Her husband d. Nov. 27, 1872.

HINSDALE, BARNABAS, of Hartford, was an original proprietor of land in Harwinton, to the amount of £120, and when Harwinton was laid out, lots were appropriated to his heirs and one of these was Jacob Hinsdale, one of the first settlers of that town. Barnabas had, apparently, six children, but names are found:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Daniel. | 3. Mary. |
| 2. Amos. | 3. John. |
| 2. Jacob, settled in Harwinton. | 4. Martha. |

2. **JACOB**, m. Hannah Seymour and settled in Harwinton on lands inherited from his father. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Jacob, b. —, probably in Hartford and hence the date is not on Harwinton Records. | 7. Ezra, Jan. 5, 1740, m. Sarah Hopk had 8 children. |
| 5. Hannah, b. —, m. William Cook, Mar. 7, 1759, and d. Mar. 28, 1775. | 8. Stephen, } b. Mar. } m. Rhoda J |
| 5. Lou, b. Feb. 27, 1737. | 9. Samuel, } 22, 1743, } |
| 6. Stephen, b. Nov. 16, 1738, d. Nov. 7, 1741. | 10. George, b. April 15, 1745. |
| | 11. Sarah, b. Mar. 1, 1747. |

4. **JACOB**, son of Jacob and Hannah Hinsdale, m. Mary Brace of Harwinton May 11, 1758; he removed with his family to Canaan, probably so after 1773, and he is said to have had ten children, but six are recorded in Harwinton. Children:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 12. Jacob, b. April 18, 1759. | 17. Whiting, b. Oct. 17, 1773. |
| 13. Elisha, b. Feb. 28, 1761, m. | 18. Sherman. |
| 14. Elias, b. Apr. 20, 1763. | 19. Eliazur. |
| 15. Abel, b. July 19, 1765. | And two others. |
| 16. Rhoda, b. Feb. 27, 1770. | |

13. **CAPTAIN ELISHA**, son of Jacob and Mary (Brace) Hinsdale, enlisted

Canaan, in the continental army and served principally on the Delaware; was under the command of LaFayette; wintered at Valley Forge. After three years' service he left the army completely broken down in health, but hoping to do something he learned the jeweler's trade, serving his apprenticeship at Litchfield; tradition says, when the elms were planted in that village. He recovered his health and learned the trade of a blacksmith.

In the year 1799, Capt. Elisha and his brother Dea. Abel, settled in Torrington, on the Naugatuck about three miles north of Torrington hollow, at a place once called the axe factory, and later the tannery, and Appley's mills. Here the Hinsdales made the celebrated "clover leaf" scythes and axes, and did general blacksmithing, until 1816, when having obtained with his brother, land in the western reserve, he removed with his wife and younger children to Ohio, and the year following settled in Norton, now Summit county. He made the journey to the west with a wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen in eight weeks. He d. at Norton, June 22, 1827, a. 66 years. His first wife, Assenath Barnes, d. in Torrington, in 1800. In 1801, he m. Elizabeth Holcomb, who d. in Wadsworth, Ohio, in 1846, a. 77. He was captain of a company in Torrington and representative in the legislature, and in Ohio was justice of the peace. Children by 1st wife:

20. Horace, b. 1776, in Canaan, d. May 31, 1818, a. 32.
21. Elisha, b. in Canaan, removed to Ohio, thence in 1831 to Michigan where he d. Feb. 4, 1856, a. 65. His widow, Orpha dau. of Giles Whiting of Torrington is still living near Adrian, Mich. They had two sons: Whiting still living; Elisha deceased.
22. Herman, removed to Ohio, d. at Hudson, Sept. 31, 1831, a. 42. He m. Lucy Drake of Torrington, who d. in 1876. He stood second to no citizen of Hudson as a man of upright character. His only son L. M. Hinsdale d. a. 44, in 1876. His daughter Mrs. Fidelia Cray d. in 1876, and his three daughters, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Hall, all widows, are still living.
23. Julius, d. in Ohio, Aug. 24, 1818, a. 23.
24. Sherman, removed with his father to O., d. Aug. 30, 1859, a. 59, in Wellington, O. His descendants have removed further west.
25. Assenath, m. Edward Spicer, d. July 8, 1835, a. 50, and their dau. Elizabeth is living, wife of Charles Mattin.
26. George, b. in Ohio, d. a. 25, Mar. 31, 1842.
27. Albert, b. July 18, 1809, in Tor., son of Elizabeth Holcomb, went to O., with his father and in 1836, he removed from Norton to Wadsworth, where he still resides, a respected farmer and citizen. He m. Clarinda, dau. of Judge William Eyles, who removed from Warren, Ct., to O., in 1814. Their children are: i. Assenath, b. Oct. 2, 1834, d. a. 13; ii. Burke Aaron, b. Mar. 31, 1837. (*See Biog.*) iii. Roldon O., b. Mar. 27, 1840, m.; resides in Wadsworth, O., a farmer; iv. Louisa, b. Apr. 23, 1844, d. greatly lamented Sept. 8, 1876, a. 32; v. Wilbert B., b. May 25, 1854, m. graduate of Hiram college and is teaching in W. Richland, O.

15. DEA. ABEL, son of Jacob and Mary (Brace) Hinsdale, came with his brother Capt. Elisha, to Torrington, and engaged with him in the scythe manufactory and blacksmithing. He m. Mary, daughter of Rev. Joshua Knapp, of Winchester, who was b. Dec. 8, 1772, and d. in Torrington, Oct. 10, 1851. He was elected deacon of the Torrington church in 1802, and held the office until his death April 9, 1851. He is very highly spoken of by the older people. Children:

28. Lophelia, b. July 27, 1795, d. Sept. 25, 1863, in Tor.
29. Lorrain, b. Sept. 19, 1801, m. Aurora J. Slater, Feb. 28, 1847, b. in New Britain, Mar. 30, 1817, no children; live in Winchester.
30. Gilman, b. Dec. 26, 1803, m. Amanda Ward, Mar. 23, 1827; live in New Britain; had Mary Louisa, b. Jan. 30, 1830.
31. Abel Knapp, b. Oct. 6, 1807; was a missionary. (*See Biog.*)

HODGES.¹ There was a Captain Hodges at Boston as early as 1633. It is supposed, from several reasons that Captain Hodges of Boston and William Hodges, who was enrolled in the militia in Taunton, Mass., in the year 1644 were the same individual. He died in Taunton, April 2, 1654. Children:

1. John, b. about 1650.
2. Henry, b. 1652.

1. **JOHN**, son of William of Taunton, Mass., m. Elizabeth Macy, May 1, 1672. He resided in Taunton, where some of his descendants were residing in 1853, and was successful in the accumulation of property. He died probably about 1745. Children:

3. John, b. April 5, 1673.
4. Nathan, b. April 2, 1675.
5. Samuel, b. May, 20, 1678.
6. William, b. June, 6, 1682.
7. George, b. Nov. 27, 1685, d. in Norton, Mass., Aug. 10, 1713, a. 27.
8. Ebenezer, b. March 13, 1687.
9. Nathan, b. Oct. 25, 1690.

6. **WILLIAM**, son of John and Elizabeth (Macy) Hodges, m., 1st, ———, 2d, ——— Clapp, and lived on his father's homestead. He d. June 23, 1760, aged 84. Children:

10. George.
11. Abigail.
12. Job.
13. Elijah.
14. Abijah.
15. Mary, m. Chandler.

10. **GEORGE**, son of William and ——— Hodges, m. Susannah and lived in Taunton and Norton, Mass., and Woodstock, Conn. He was a man of more than ordinary mind and influence. He died in 1786 aged 78. Children:

16. George, b. in Norton, Jan. 26, 1789.
17. Silas.
18. Elkanah, b. 1747.
19. Daniel.
20. Leonard, removed to Vt.
21. Susannah, m. John Richardson Woodstock Conn.

18. **DR. ELKANAH**, son of George and Susannah ——— Hodges, came from Woodstock to Torrington, and became eminent as a physician and merchant. He m. 1st Roxalany, dau. of Ashbel North, Jan. 14, 1777, and she d. Feb. 13, 1777: 2d, Rebecca, dau. of Dea. John Whiting, March 26, 1777. His farm and house were on the hill a little north of the meeting house Torrington Centre. An ulcerated tooth caused his death, March 21, 1797, a. 50. His widow Rebecca, d. July 13, 1839, a. 82. (See *Biography*) Children:

22. Willard, b. Dec. 16, 1778, m.
23. Erastus, b. March 9, 1781, m.
24. Roxalany, b. April 27, 1784, m. Rev. Amasa Jerome, of New Hartford, and d. Feb. 12, 1856, leaving a number of children.
25. Sally, b. March 29, 1787, m. Rev. Timothy P. Gillett, of Branford. She is living and in her 90th year.
26. William Franklin, b. Aug. 24, 1788, was graduated at ——— college, studied law, went to south and d. in Alabama Oct. 10, 1837, a. 48 years; not m.
27. Alpheus, b. May 4, 1792.
28. Henry Elkanah, b. Oct. 3, 1794.

22. **WILLARD**, son of Dr. Elkanah and Rebecca (Whiting) Hodges, May 28, 1811, Ruth Mansfield of Harwinton. She was b. July 2, 1787. He continued in business as a merchant, with his brother Erastus, after father's death, in the old store on the hill, until about 1809, when they dissolved partnership and he bought the Aaron Loomis place on which he lived and died. He had a large farm including the old priest Robert's place; was

¹ Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family.

kindly disposed man, possessing many agreeable qualities. His brief life closed June 8, 1817, at the age of 38 years. His widow survived him and was known as a woman of decided religious character, good sense, entertaining to the young; and was much esteemed. The school house being near her farm and orchard, she gave the school children one of the best apple trees in the orchard, which they were to use as their own. The apples were very beautiful, having red cheeks, and were often placed in rows along the writing desks in the school house, adding beauty to the place as well as enjoyment in the eating. She departed this life Jan. 15, 1863, a. 64. Children:

29. Sally Emeline, b. March 8, 1812, m. Sheldon Barber, April 10, 1833.
 30. Eunice W., b. Jan. 19, 1817, m. John M. Wadhams, of Goshen, Oct. 30, 1837, d. Aug. 7, 1855.
 30. George Elkanah, b. Sept. 19, 1814, d. Feb. 8, 1815.

23. ERASTUS, son of Dr. Elkanah and Rebecca (Whiting) Hodges, m. Laura, dau. of Richard Loomis, Jan. 5, 1809. He was one of the most prominent, successful and respected citizens of the town. (See *Biography*, and Torrington as a Business Centre.) He d. June 13, 1847, a. 66. His wife, Laura, d. Dec. 7, 1839, a. 52. Children:

31. Edwin, b. June 26, 1810.
 32. Elkanah H., b. Jan. 12, 1812.
 33. Roxa, b. May 7, 1814, never m. d. June 22, 1838, a. 24.
 34. Levi, b. Jan. 26, 1817, m.
 35. Willard, b. May 25, 1820, m.
 36. Laura M., b. July 25, 1827, not m.; d. Aug., 1864.

27. ALPHEUS, son of Dr. Elkanah and Rebecca (Whiting) Hodges, was never m.; lived on his father's homestead and conducted his farm many years. He possessed a quiet and agreeable disposition, good judgment; and was much respected in the community. He d. Dec. 27, 1870.

28. HENRY E., son of Dr. Elkanah and Rebecca (Whiting) Hodge's, m. Betsey Fowler, of Guilford, and was a merchant Taylor in New Haven, where he d. March 13, 1859. Child:

37. Caroline, an adopted daughter.

31. EDWIN, son of Erastus and Laura (Loomis) Hodges, m. Catharine Hickox, of Mass. He had a store in Torrington hollow, where he also was engaged in the manufacture of clocks; was also interested a time in the cotton factory; removed to, and kept a store some years in Wolcottville; and in later years removed to Kansas. Children:

38. Roxa Elvira, d. June 24, 1840, a. 3 yrs.
 39. Laura, m. Charles Britton of Elkhorn, Wis., and had three children.
 40. George, lives in Elkhorn, and is a druggist.

32. ELKANAH H., son of Erastus and Laura (Loomis) Hodges, m. Mary Purdy. He removed to San Francisco, Cal, where he d. in March, 1862. Child:

41. A child, d. young.

34. COL. LEVI, son of Erastus and Laura (Loomis) Hodges, m. Delia, dau. of Moses Drake Jr., Sept. 24, 1844, and lived on the homestead of his father, and was a farmer. He possessed very amiable qualities and was much respected and honored by all classes of citizens; was a strong supporter of the church and all humane and benevolent enterprises; a straight forward, upright, and honorable citizen. When he departed this life, the people mourned as for a brother, whose place as a citizen would remain vacant in all the years to come. He d. Dec. 27, 1860. Children:

42. Lucy, b. Dec. 24, 1846, m. Frederic Wilcox of Portland, Ct., May 25, 1871, and resides in Waterbury; Mr. Wilcox is a druggist. They have: William H., b. July 6, 1874, and Levi, b. Jan. 19, 1876.
43. Erastus, b. Jan. 20, 1848, d. Mar. 1865.
44. Levi, b. May 12, 1849, m.
45. Helen, b. June 20, 1860.

35. WILLARD, son of Erastus and Laura (Loomis) Hodges, was graduated at Yale college in 1845; engaged in business in New York city a short time and then settled on a farm near Rochester, N. Y., where he still resides. m. Jane A. Bradley, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1847. He has served several terms in the legislature of New York state, and is well reported as a farmer of enterprise and intelligence. Children:

46. Guerdon H., b. May 8, 1850, d. Mar. 7, 1862.
47. Alpheus C., b. Feb. 1, 1853, has spent three years in Yale college.
48. Roxey Jane, b. Oct. 6, 1855.
49. Amy Martha, b. Aug. 19, 1858.
50. Mary Louise, b. Apr. 16, 1861.
51. Fannie L., b. May 21, 1863.

44. LEVI, son of Levi and Delia (Drake) Hodges, m. Lucy M. H., dau. of Dr. Henry F. Fish, of Waterbury, Feb. 15, 1873, and resides with his mother on his father's homestead, and is a farmer. He is the only one of the name residing in the town; is much respected; has represented the town in the legislature. Children:

52. Lucy Helen, b. May 13, 1875, May 20, 1876.
53. Elkanah, b. April 27, 1877.

HOLBROOK, ABIAH, came from Bellingham, Mass.; was son of A. Holbrook, who, in his advanced life, came to Torrington and died here. m. Mary, dau. of Dr. Silas Pratt, of Mass., and sister to Elijah Pond's wife. Her mother, Mrs. Pratt, came to Torrington and d. here. Mr. Holbrook, having slaves and other property, was considered wealthy. He built a flour mill and saw mill, and it is thought had some hope of working the iron mine supposed then to exist in Torrington. He had children but no account of them has been obtained. His widow m. Judge Hopkins of Mount Morris, N. Y. She sold her property at Holbrook's mills in 1814.

HOLBROOK, SYLVANUS, and wife, Betsey, had children recorded in Torrington:

1. Huldah, b. June 27, 1804.
2. Uri, b. March 11, 1806.

HOLLEY, FRANCIS N., son of Newman and Sarah (Stiles) Holley, was born May 13, 1807, in Salisbury, Ct., and m., 1st, Eliza A. Hotchkiss M., b. 27, 1846; she was born May 29, 1824, died May, 1866. He m., 2d, M. Lucinda R. Hayden, dau. of Charles Bronson of Waterbury, Dec. 22, 1866. Mr. Holley came to Wolcottville about 1837, and engaged in the woolen mill. When this the first mill was burned in 1844, he and John Hungerford formed the Union Manufacturing Company and bought the old finishing house and established what is now the woolen mill and engaged in the manufacture of dress skin cloths; in which business he continued with good success until 1872, when he sold his interest in that mill. He has served the town in various offices with credit and honor and maintained the high esteem of its citizens, and though living in retired life is benevolently interested in the prosperity of the town. Children by 1st wife:

1. Edward H., b. July 17, 1848, m. Nellie M. Wheeler of Wolcottville, May 4, 1876; resides in East Bradford, Pa.
2. Francis A., b. Aug. 29, 1851, d. Sept. 9, 1853.
3. Harriet, b. May 31, 1857, d. June 1857.
4. Horace, b. April 17, 1860.

Mrs. Holley's children by her first husband, Edmund J. Hayden, are :

5. Helen E. Hayden, b. March 29, 1861. 6. Edmund Hayden, b. Nov. 13, 1865.

RANSOM, brother to Francis N., was born in Salisbury Aug. 8, 1813, and was the son of Newman Holley who was connected with the iron works in that town. Mr. Holley came to Wolcottville in 1859, and became a partner in the woolen mill with his brother, and remained in business until 1872, when he and his brother sold their interest in that property. He married, 1st, Mary M., dau. of C. S. Sperry of Waterbury, in 1864. She died in May 1874, and he married, 2d, June 10, 1875, Laura Ward, adopted dau. of ex-Gov. A. H. Holley of Connecticut. He is well and favorably known as a business man ; resides on Main street next north of the post office, the house built by George D. Wadhams, but Mr. Holley has refitted it and beautified the grounds so that it is one of the most beautiful in the village.

HOLMES, DAVID, m. Chloe, dau. of Asahel Strong ; had a large family. removed to Russell, Mass.

JOSEPH, m. Lydia Curtiss Sept. 9, 1778, both of Torrington. (*Town Rec.*) Children :

1. David, b. Apr. 27, 1779. 3. Jerusha, b. Apr. 25, 1783.
2. Rufus, b. Apr. 29, 1781.

SETH, m. Phebe Grant Mar. 31, 1785. Child :
Marens, b. May 5, 1786.

LEVI, a blacksmith, a man of great physical power ; learned his trade with Dea. Abel Hinsdale.

LEVI, son of Lebeus of Goshen, m. Hancey Ward, and d. at Norfolk in 1876 ; had a dau. Hancey who m. ——— Tibbles of Norfolk.

HOPKINS, HARVEY P., of Warren, Ct., m. Lydia Tanner in 1844 ; settled on Torrington street about 1857 ; bought the farm of Rufus W. Gillett, where they still reside. Children :

1. Edward T. 4. Ella A.
2. Arthur E. 5. Albert H.
3. Frank N.

1. EDWARD T., son of Harvey P. and Lydia (Tanner) Hopkins, m. Gertrude Waterman and resides in Winsted. Child :

1. Grace W.

HOPSON, ORRIN L., was born in the town of Wells, Rutland county, Vt., June 23, 1814. His father, John C. Hopson, was at the battle of Plattsburgh, but not under fire in the war of 1813. His grandfather, Samuel, of Wallingford was in the battle of Quebec, when Gen. Wolfe was killed. Mr. O. L. Hopson, m. Susan Caroline Wilson at Whitehall, N. Y., July 7, 1837, and resided some years in Waterbury ; from which place he removed to Wolcottville in February 1872 ; having previously become a partner in the Excelsior Needle Company. Children :

1. Marion Pamela, b. Aug. 18, 1838, m. 1st, Merritt C. Ives, Dec. 1855 ; 2d, George Partree, Dec. 1867. Child by 1st husband : John C., b. Mar. 5, 1860 : Children by 2d husband : Susan H., b. Jan. 26, 1871, d. July 21, 1871 ; Lewis H., b. Sept. 3, 1872 ; Marion E., b. Sept. 4, 1875.
2. William Fowler, b. Aug. 30, 1849, m. Mary Allen of New Haven, May 10, 1871, where he resides ; and is a designer and engraver. He has a son Orrin L., b. Apr. 12, 1875.

HODGKINS, SAMUEL, from, probably, Essex, England, arrived at New Haven, previous to 1641, and was traditional brother of John of Guilford, Conn. After the first hundred years it became customary to write the name Hotchkiss. The ancestors of the Wolcottville family are as follows: Samuel of New Haven, Ensign Joshua, of New Haven, Dea. Stephen, of Chesapeake, Dea. Gideon, of Waterbury now Prospect, Asahel of Prospect, and Dyer, Naugatuck.

HOTCHKISS, DEA. CHARLES, son of Dyer Hotchkiss, of Naugatuck, was b. Feb. 23, 1811, and came into Torrington, in June, 1841. He purchased the water privileges and erected a saw mill and two dwelling houses at the place known many years as Hotchkiss' mill, and more recently as Drakes mill, about two miles north of Torrington hollow. In 1851, Mr Hotchkiss removed to Wolcottville, and in 1857, sold his mill property above Torrington hollow and purchased the old Wilson's mill property in the village and established what is now the shops and lumber yard of Hotchkiss and Sons, builders. A large proportion of the buildings in Wolcottville, have been built by Mr. C. Hotchkiss and this firm, and they are, at the present time, very busy in the same line of work. Their work has been extended into the adjoining towns of Litchfield, Goshen, Norfolk, Harwinton and Northfield. Mr. Hotchkiss has served as deacon of the Congregational church sixteen years, and therein has been a good representative of his ancestors Dea. Stephen, and Dea. Gideon. He m. in Feb. 1833, Electa Susannah, daughter of Harlan Brace. Children:

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| 1. Edward C., b. Nov. 5, 1833. | 5. Albert G., b. Aug. 4, 1844. |
| 2. Lucia E., b. Nov. 25, 1835, m. Henry Wilmot, and d. Feb. 28, 1863. | 6. Fidelia, b. Aug. 21, 1846, m. Henry Clemence June 14, 1868 and has Charles b. May, 1869, and Eva, b. Feb., 1870. |
| 3. Chauncey G., b. Nov., 1838, d. a. 5 yrs. | 7. Eugene, b. May 18, 1854. |
| 4. Henry E., b. Feb. 5, 1841. | |

1. **EDWARD C.**, son of Charles and Electa S. (Brace) Hotchkiss, m. Amanda Briggs, of Saratoga, N. Y., April 9, 1856. He is a builder in the firm of Hotchkiss and Sons; has been to the legislature twice, and is a successful honored business man. Children:

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| 8. Edward H., b. Oct. 29, 1861. | 10. Minnie E., b. Nov. 5, 1866. |
| 9. Josephine A., b. Nov. 29, 1864. | |

4. **HENRY E.**, son of Charles and Electa S. (Brace) Hotchkiss, m. Jennie daughter of Allen G. Brady, Dec. 1, 1866. He is a builder of the firm of C. Hotchkiss and Sons. Children:

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| 11. Hattie Electa, b. Oct. 26, 1867. | 13. Jennie Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1871. |
| 12. Mary Lucinda, b. Oct. 17, 1869. | 14. Clara Isabel, b. July 25, 1875. |

5. **ALBERT G.**, son of Charles and Electa S. (Brace) Hotchkiss, m. F. Osbond of Naugatuck, June, 1869, and resides in Springfield, Mass., and is machinist in a needle shop. Child:

15. Walter, b. Oct., 1871.

7. **EUGENE**, son of Charles and Electa S. (Brace) Hotchkiss, m. Amanda dau. of Henry Berry, Dec. 9, 1874; works with his father and the firm as builder. Child:

16. Ella A., b. Nov. 25, 1876.

HOSKINS, JOSEPH, perhaps of Litchfield, m. Eunice dau. of Ebenezer Coe Aug. 20, 1761, and settled just over the line from Newfield, in Winchester about 1769, but three of the children were baptized in Torrington church. He served as trumpeter in the cavalry detachment that went from Litchfield

county to Long Island in the Revolution, whose gaunt appearance, rusty equipments, and pacing horses excited the ridicule of Washington's army, until their good service in the battle and retreat from Brooklyn Heights made them better acquainted. He was a kind hearted, jovial man as was indicated by his life-long sobriquet of "Uncle Jo." He d. in Winchester in Dec. 1818, a. 88 years. Children :

1. Rachel, bap. April 12, 1762, m. Lauranus Palmer.
2. Theodore, bap. May 20, 1764, d. young.
3. Theodore, bap. April, 1766, lived in Winchester.
4. Roswell, bap. Aug, 30, 1769.
5. Alexander, b. Aug. 31, 1773, lived a short time in Winchester then removed to Vernon, N. Y.
6. Loranda, b. Dec. 19, 1778, m. Ichabod Loomis, Nov. 22, 1803.
7. Gustavus, b. March 4, 1784.

ELISHA, probably brother to Joseph, m. Delight Holmes, Dec. 24, 1766. (*Town Rec.*) Children :

8. Benjamin, b. Nov. 27, 1767.
9. Elisha, b. June 18, 1769, d. July 26, 1771.
10. Ladema, b. May 17, 1771.
11. Elisha, b. Jan. 16, 1773.
12. Tamma, b. Jan. 5, 1775.
13. Luther, b. Jan. 5, 1777.
14. Calvin, b. Sept. 24, 1778.
15. Delight, b. Jan. 8, 1782.

HOYT, IRA, son of Nathaniel and Anna Hoyt, was born in Danbury, Jan. 13, 1787, and married, 1st, Anna Plumb of Litchfield, in 1808, and, 2d, Anna Shove, dau. of Levi and Abigail Shove of Warren, Oct. 1821. He was a blacksmith, and lived in Warren, Litchfield and Torrington. In the last named town he lived on the Waterbury turnpike a mile south of Newfield and kept the toll gate many years. His first wife died May, 1821, a. 35. He removed to Halsey Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he died Jan. 2, 1864, aged 77. Second wife still living. Children :

1. Harriet, b. March 30, 1810, in Warren, m. Frederick North, June 14, 1830.
2. Ann, b. July 4, 1812, in Warren, m. 1st, Isaac Riggs, and 2d, James Haggadom, in 1856, resides in Spencer, N. Y.
3. Charles, b. Dec. 12, 1814, in Litchfield, By 2d wife.
4. Ruth E., b. April 8, 1817, in Tor., m. Lewis Smith, resides in Constantia, N. Y.
5. Zeri, b. Nov. 8, 1818, d. in N. Y. city, in 1871.
6. Ira, b. Sept. 1822, m. 1st, Helen Roberts, and 2d Lydia Hollenback, in 1864, lives in Halsey Valley N. Y.
7. Alonzo, b. Feb. 2, 1826, d. in 1831.
8. Maria Lucy, b. June, 1832, m. George Taylor in 1854, resides in Halsey Valley, N. Y.
9. Warren Jerome, b. Sept. 17, 1834.

9. WARREN JEROME, son of Ira and Anna (Shove) Hoyt, m. Jenette H., dau. of Matthew Manchester of Torrington, Aug. 30, 1853. He removed Middlebury and thence to Halsey Valley, N. Y., where he resides. Children :

10. Ella M., b. June 23, 1854, in Middlebury.
11. Addie M., b. Dec. 29, 1855, in Halsey Valley.
12. Vesta C., b. Oct. 16, 1857.
13. Seth S., b. June 14, 1862.

1. HUDSON, DANIEL, wife, two daughters, and sons William and Daniel, came to America in one of the ships which arrived at the New England colony in 1629 or 1630, possibly with the Dorchester company. Daniel Hudson and family settled in Lancaster, now Leominster, Mass., in 1630. He, his wife and daughters were killed there by the Indians in 1697. Children :

2. William.
3. Daniel.

Two daughters.

2. WILLIAM, son of Daniel, 1st, m. Experience, dau. of John Willis, was

made freeman in Boston in 1631. He afterwards removed to West Bridge water, where he d. without children.

3. DANIEL, JR., son of Daniel, 1st, removed to South Bridgewater, Mass. and married Mary, dau. of William Orcutt, in 1697. Children:

4. Mary, b. 1701, m. Isaac Lazell, in 1719. He d. 1750. 5. Daniel, b. 1704.
6. William, b. 1707.

5. DANIEL, 3d, son of Daniel and Mary (Orcutt) Hudson, m. Mary, dau. of John Fobes, and removed to Middletown, Ct. He died in 1775, aged 71. His widow, Mary, died in 1786, aged 81. Children:

7. Mary, b. 1727, m. Dea. Nathan Alden, 1750. 10. Daniel, b. 1738, removed to Middletown, Conn.
8. Abigail, b. 1730, m. John Howard, 1752. 11. Nathan, b. 1740.
9. Reliance, b. 1735, m. Samuel Billings, 1756. 12. John, b. 1743.

6. WILLIAM, son of Daniel and Mary (Orcutt) Hudson, m. Sarah, dau. of John Fobes, 1737. She d. 1789; he 1796, a. 87. Children:

13. Sarah, b. 1738, m. John Ward of Middletown, Ct., 1768. 17. Edward, b. 1745, went to New Britain.
14. Silence, b. 1740, m. Ebenezer Soule of Plympton, 1764; d. 1835, a. 94 yrs. 8m. 18. Sarah, b. 1747, m. Asaph Soule of Plympton, 1767.
15. Barzillai, b. 1741, removed to Hartford, Ct. 19. Asa, b. 1749.
16. William, b. 1743. 20. Eli, b. 1751.

10. DANIEL, son of Daniel and Mary (Fobes) Hudson, removed from Bridgewater, Mass., to Middletown, Ct., and m. Mary, dau. of David Coe July, 1766.¹ She d. Dec. 8, 1787, aged 42. He m., 2d, Dorothy Hubbard of Glastonbury, Dec. 10, 1788, who d. May 4, 1807. He m., 3d, Abigail Watson of Torrington. He d. Aug. 1821, a. 83. His widow, Abigail, d. in Mar. 1834. Children:

21. Hannah, b. 1767, m. Phineas Elmer of Wintonbury. Kinsley of Bridgewater, Mass., had children, went to Ashland, N. Y.
22. Rhoda, b. 1768, removed to Torrington in 1768, one of the early settlers, m. David Birge of Torrington. 26. Adah, b. Feb. 8, 1778, m. Gen. Uri Tuttle of Torrington, had John Hubbard Tuttle.
23. Molly, b. May 1, 1770, m. Zenas Wilson of Torrington, had children, removed to Concord, O. N., Chardon. 27. Barzillai, b. Aug. 13, 1780.
24. Grace, b. Apr. 17, 1772, m. Ozias Bronson, went to Amsterdam, N. Y. (See *Annals of Winchester*.) 28. Clarissa, b. June 7, 1782, d. Dec. 1782.
25. Daniel Coe, b. Apr. 24, 1774. 29. Sarah, b. Nov. 18, 1783, d. Jan. 1784.
30. Clarissa, b. Dec. 29, 1785, m. Daniel Tuttle of Torrington, had children. She is now living (1878).

11. NATHAN, son of Daniel and Mary (Fobes) Hudson, m. Betty, dau. of Capt. Joseph Gannett, 1767; who d. in 1777, a. 28; m. 2d, Anna Gibbs of Sandwich, 1777. He d. in 1834, a. 93. His wife, Anna, d. in 1834, aged 81. Child:

31. Betty, m. Rev. Wm. Briggs in 1799.

12. JOHN, son of Daniel and Mary (Fobes) Hudson, m. Bethiah, dau. of Dr. Isaac Otis, in 1769. He d. in 1819, a. 77. His widow d. in 1825, a. 78. Children:

¹ See *Middletown Records*.

32. Mary, b. 1770, John Q. Keith 1792.
 33. Mehitable, b. 1772, m. Jonathan King-
 man, 1793.
 34. Otis, b. 1774, a bachelor.
 35. Hannah, b. 1777, m. Cyrus Edson 1797.
 36. Daniel, b. 1779.
 37. Abigail, b. 1782, m. Jonathan Snell
 1809.

38. Melzar, b. 1784, m. Lucinda, da
 of Mark Phillips in 1818, had a family.
 39. Susannah, b. 1788, m. Martin Wh
 man 1810.
 40. Isaac, b. 1791, m. Molly, dau. of Joh
 Wade, 1819, and had a family. (S
History of Bridgewater, Mass).
 41. Bethiah, m. Nicholas Wade, 1823.

24. DANIEL C., son of Daniel and Mary (Coe) Hudson, m. Mary, dau
 of Capt. Epaphras Loomis, Feb. 16, 1797. She d. July 22, 1804. He m
 2d Rhoda Fowler, dau. of Noah Fowler, Jan. 24, 1805. He bought an
 settled on a farm (the old Burr Hostlery) adjoining his father's homestead, o
 the northwestern brow of Tarringford hill. (*See Biography*.) He d. Jul
 1840, a. 66. His widow, Rhoda, d. May 20, 1850, at Springfield, Mass.
 Child of 1st wife:

42. Daniel, b. Mar. 9, 1798, d. Mar. 16, 1805.

By 2d wife:

43. Erasmus Darwin, b. Dec. 15, 1806.
 44. Daniel Coe, b. Jan. 16, 1808, d. while
 on a business tour, unm. at Trenton, Ohio,
 March 10, 1832, of pneumonia, a. 24.
 45. Flora Hollister, b. May 6, 1811, m.
 James H. Seymour of Wolcottville.
 46. Charlotte L., b. Oct. 21, 1813, m. Dea.

- Elias Gilman of West Hartland, and Win
 sted. She d. Oct. 12, 1852; no children.
 47. Mary Loomis, b. Mar. 31, 1818, m
 Henry Rummell of Wolcottville; re
 moved to Florence, Northampton, Mass.
 had George, Frank, Philip and Charlotte.

27. BARRILLAI, son of Daniel and Mary (Coe) Hudson, m. Content, dau
 of Timothy Pickett, of Windsor, Ct., Jan. 26, 1803. He d. in 1860, a. 80.
 Children:

48. Ann Squires, b. Oct. 21, 1803, m.
 Rufus Burr of Winsted, and removed to
 Bloomington, Ill., had: Alonzo, Hudson,
 Franklin, Adeline, Luman, John, Helen,
 Annette, Delphine.
 49. Mary Coe, b. April 12, 1806, m. Dea.
 Thomas A. Miller of Tarringford, had:
 Gaylord B., John T., Hobart B., all resid-
 ing at Grand Rapids, Mich. He and she

d. the same day and were buried in the
 same grave.

50. Abigail Watson, m. Dea. Eben. M
 Gibbs, of Farmington, had George E. and
 Mary E.
 51. Juliette King, m. John S. Bancroft o
 South Windsor, Ct., had Mary, and Juli
 Hudson.

42. DR. ERASMUS D.,¹ son of Daniel C., and Rhoda (Fowler) Hudson
 studied medicine with Dr. R. M. Fowler, was graduated, M. D., at the Berk
 shire Medical college, Mass., December, 1827 (*see Biog.*). Children:

52. Romulus Fowler, b. April, 1828, in
 New Marlboro, Mass.
 53. Daniel Wyatt, b. Dec. 10, 1853, in
 Tarringford.

34. Erasmus Darwin, b. Nov. 10, 1843, in
 Northampton, Mass.

52. ROMULUS, F., son of Erasmus D., and Martha (Turner) Hudson, m
 Elizabeth Hutchings, of Lowell, Mass. Resided a time in Hartford, associated
 in Exchange Bank. Removed to New York, in 1865, and was associated with
 A. G. Paine & Co., a Woolen Goods House. No children. His wife
 Elizabeth, d. Feb. 1873. He m. 2d, Caroline Troocshlut, of New York
 Nov., 1873.

53. DANIEL W., son of Erasmus D., and Martha (Turner) Hudson, learned
 book binding at Hartford. In 1854, he had a protracted and painful sickness.

¹ A Malacca cane was brought to this country by Daniel Hudson, in 1630, which has been transmitted
 through the Daniels of the family, and is now in possession of Dr. E. D. Hudson, awaiting some Daniel
 Hudson to prove title to it.



of which he died January 25, 1855, a. 21. His remains were interred in Springfield Cemetery, Mass. (Hudson Lot).

54. DR. ERA-MUS D. JR., son of Erasmus D., and Martha (Turner) Hads, graduated A. B., at the college of the city of New York, and also M. D. at the college of physicians and surgeons, of the same city. Passed through a practical course of nearly two years in surgical, and medical wards, at the Bellevue Hospital, New York; and became a practicing physician and surgeon in the city, and professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Female Medical College and New York Infirmary in New York. He was an extensive contributor to Johnson's Cyclopaedia, and has also contributed several popular essays on medical subjects. He m. Laura A., dau. of Samuel Shaw, M. D., of Springfield, Mass. She was a graduate of Vassar college. Children:

55. Samuel Fowler, b. May 18, 1872.

57. Darwin Shaw, b. Aug. 31, 1876.

56. Helen Turner, b. Aug. 8, 1874, d.

March 7, 1877, interred in cemetery lot, Springfield, Mass.

HUNGERFORD, JOHN, was born in Southington, Ct., in 1787; lived a time in Harwinton; m. 1st Elizabeth Webster, of Albany, N. Y.; came to Wolcottville, about 1813, and commenced a store south of the bridge. His wife Elizabeth, d. June 12, 1819, and he m. Charlotte Austin, June 5, 1819, and spent his life in Wolcottville, as a merchant and manufacturer, and d. in 1856. (See *Biography*) His widow still survives, cheerful and courageous, and has been of much advantage to the author of this work, in regard to the history of several families of Torrington, specially that of Father M. Children by 1st wife:

1. John T., b. June 4, 1815, m. Susan McQuarter in Georgia, in which state he was a merchant.

2. Elizabeth W., b. April 19, 1817, m. Roderick White, M.D., and lived in Simsbury.

Children by 2d wife:

3. Walter M., b. Feb. 6, 1822, m. Miss Swift, of Dutchess county, N. Y., and kept the store on the corner, now occupied by Agard and Church until after his father's death. In 1874, he removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; his children are: Mary, Frances, Morton S., Charles B., Harrie S.

resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has d. Sarah, Lorrie and Hattie.

4. Austin N., b. Oct. 20, 1824, m. Sarah Prindle, of Rochester, N. Y.; d. Nov., 1873, leaving son Harrie Prindle

9. Frances A., b. Oct. 17, 1833, m. J. B. Whiting, lived in Wolcottville June, 1823.

5. Charlotte, b. April 15, 1825, d. Oct. 15, 1826.

10. Ellen L., } m. George F. of Detroit 1860, and George Lottie A., d. Jan. 7, 1870.

6. Edward (Rev.), b. Sept. 10, 1829, m. Maria Buell, of Burlington, Vt.; preaches in Meriden, Ct. (see *Biog.*), has, Linnie, Charles L., Frederic B., Catharine.

11. Helen, } b. July 13, 1837, }

8. Dana L. R., b. April 19, 1827, m. Caroline Grace, of Hartford, and is a merchant in New York.

12. George D., b. Aug. 25, 1840, d. Aug. 25, 1840.

8. Charlotte A., b. July 13, 1831, m. Roger Olmstead, M.D., of New Haven;

13. Uri T., b. Dec. 14, 1841, m. D. Hyde, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; d. in Mar. 1870; was a merchant.

HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH, of Harwinton, m. Rachel Preston of Litchfield June 10, 1773. Children:

1. Lucy, b. March 8, 1775, on Wednesday, m. — Blazo, and removed to Vt.

2. Rachel, b. Aug. 4, 1776, on Sunday, — Fraud and removed to Vt.

3. Joseph, b. July 8, 1778, on Wednesday, when young went to Montreal, Ca.
4. Rhoda, b. Nov. 27, 1780, m. — Tryon and d. in N. Hartford.
5. William, b. April 12, 1782, m.
6. Phebe, b. Aug. 19, 1787, when young went to her sisters in Vermont where she was taken ill and d.

5. WILLIAM, son of Joseph and Rachel (Preston) Huntington, m. in Harwinton, Elizabeth Vincent, of Martha's Vineyard. He was a carpenter by trade, but had a carding mill in Harwinton. He came to Torrington — and built a carding mill on the East branch a little distance above Daytonville which he conducted some years. He afterwards lived in Wolcottville, where he d. Children :

7. Mary, m. David Sammis and removed to Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., has ch.
8. Solon, m. Harriet Summers of N. Y., resided in Oneonta, N. Y. He is a farmer and of considerable success and wealth.
9. Rhoda, m. Riley Dunbar of Wolcottville.
10. Phebe, m. Henry Pardee of Waterbury, resides in Oneonta, N. Y.
11. Elizabeth, m. Hiram Yager of Oneonta.
12. Collis P., m.; is president of Central Pacific rail road.
13. Susan, m. Dr. William Porter of Bridgeport, where she resides.
14. Joseph, d. unm. in Warsaw, N. Y.
15. Ellen, m. Rev. J. E. Yates, resides in Elizabeth, N. J. She is quite well known in literary circles, especially as the authoress of the poem *Your Mission*, which has become celebrated through the lamented President Lincoln. She is continuing her literary labors in producing poems for magazines and various periodicals.

IVES, ABNER, of Wallingford, m. Anna Ferguson of Haddam, May 11, 1768, and settled in Torrington, on the place still known as the old Ives place, a little way east of his brother's home, where he died. Children :

1. Eunice, b. March 10, 1796, m. Gaylord of Goshen.
2. Jesse, b. Oct. 16, 1770, m. Polly Phelps, and removed to northern N. Y.
3. Abner, b. Sept. 29, 1772; lived some time in this town and went to Whites-town, N. Y.
4. Anna, b. July 11, 1774.
5. Amasa, b. Oct. 18, 1776, m.
6. Catharine, b. Aug. 11, 1778.
7. Charlotte, b. Feb. 25, 1781, m. Beebe Wadhams of Goshen and had, Caroline, Henry, Beebe, Julius, Willard, and Albert.
8. Shelbourn, b. Feb. 2, 1783.
9. Nancy, b. July 8, 1785.
10. Dimedia, b. Aug. 6, 1787, not m.; d. in this town.
11. Trumbull, b. Oct. 24, 1789.

JOTHAM, of Wallingford, brother of Abner, m. Anna Foster of Wallingford, May 10, 1769, and settled in Torrington, east of Wolcottville, on what is known as the Elijah Phelps place. He d. about 1823. Children :

12. Joel, b. May 13, 1770, removed to Black river country, N. Y.
13. Anna, b. Sept. 26, 1771.
14. Erastus, went to Black river country, N. Y.

5. AMASA, son of Abner and Anna (Ferguson) Ives, m. and lived some years west of Wolcottville where Mr. Birney resides.

11. TRUMBULL, son of Abner and Anna (Ferguson) Ives, m. Abigail S., dau. of Thaddeus Griswold, and lived on his father's homestead.

JOHNSON, JACOB (probably son of Israel or Abner of Wallingford), m. Esther ——— She was a professional doctress; a very noble woman; d. in Torrington. He removed with his family to Johnstown, N. Y., a little after 1800. Children :

1. Caleb, b. May 1, 1774.
2. Thankful, b. Oct. 16, 1776.
3. Stephen, b. May 9, 1778.
4. Charity, b. Dec. 25, 1779.
5. Jacob, b. Feb. 8, 1782.
6. Adolphus, b. April 25, 1784, d. Dec. 6, 1787.
7. Susanna, b. April 23, 1786.
8. Abner Adolphus, b. Jan. 11, 1788.
9. Jerusha, b. Nov. 24, 1789.

1. CALEB, son of Jacob and ——— Johnson, m. Mary Beach Dec. 2, 1798. Children:

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| 10. Frederick, b. Dec. 15, 1799. | 12. Caleb, b. Apr. 10, 1804, in Johnston N. Y. |
| 11. James W., b. Dec. 27, 1801, in Johnston, N. Y. | 13. John Beach, b. Sept. 26, 1806, in T |

JOHNSON, LEVI F., was b. in Cheshire, Ct., Jan. 10, 1791, m. M. Morris of N. Y. state in 1812. She was a slave, and her father bought her time when she was eighteen years of age. She is nearly 92 years of age. Mr. Johnson is much respected, and has been sexton of the Torrington society over fifty years, and is now in his 88th year. Children:

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. John S., m. in 1833 Huldah Peterson, had 2 children. | man, had 12 children, d. in 1862. |
| 2. Hilligar J., m. in 1833, Artimicia Thompson. | 4. Jarvis B., m. |
| 3. Daniel V., m. about 1840 Elizabeth Free- | 5. Miles, m., d. Feb. 22, 1842. |
| | 6. Sarah E., d. Mar. 30, 1843. |

4. JARVIS B., son of Levi F., m. Elizabeth Hills in 1844 Children:

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 7. Sarah E., b. 1845, d. 1866. | 14. William H., b. 1863. |
| 8. Emily A., b. 1847. | 15. Nellie F., b. 1868. |
| 9. Celia M., b. 1849, d. 1863. | 16. Alice L., b. 1872. |
| 10. Julia Ann, b. 1852. | Hannibal Randall, son of Mrs. Johnson |
| 11. Daniel H., b. 1854. | b. 1841, went to the war, d. at Fort Jackson, La., Aug. 24, 1864. |
| 12. Fannie M., b. 1856. | |
| 13. Fatie J., b. 1859. | |

JONES, LEWIS M., was b. in Burlington, Ct., July 16, 1835; came to Wolcottville, in 1871; m. Christina M. Lankton, and lives on Migeon avenue. Child:

1. Grace Mabel, b. Oct., 1874.

JONES, DAVID, of Shrewsbury, England, m. Eliza Norton, Sept., 1851, came to Wolcottville, in 1871; is a shoemaker. Children:

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Eliza, b. Nov. 22, 1856. | 4. Walter D., b. July, 1866. |
| 2. James H., b. Mar., 1862. | 5. Clara B., b. Sept., 1875. |
| 3. John C., b. Aug., 1864. | |

JUDD, TIMOTHY, of East Middletown, m. Lois Curtiss, at Farmington Nov. 6, 1744, where he resided some years. He was in Torrington as early as 1750 when his son Ozias was baptized here and remained until after 1770. He had eight children baptized here. He removed to Tyringham, Mass., where d. April 29, 1785, a. 64. He united with the church in Torrington, Mass., 10, 1754. Children:

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|--|---|
| 1. Timothy, b. Sept. 21, 1745. | 7. Selah, b. Mar. 2, 1758, d. Apr. 9, 1761. |
| 2. Aronah, b. Dec. 16, 1747, m. Sarah Spring; removed to N. Y. | 8. Oliver, b. June 10, 1761. |
| 3. Lois, b. Jan. 13, 1750, d. July 18, 1777. | 9. Orange, b. Aug. 14, 1763, bap. in Torrington, Aug. 21, 1763. |
| 4. Rebecca, b. Mar. 15, 1752, m. Amos Spring. | 10. Selah, b. Apr. 10, 1765. |
| 5. Ozias, b. July 3, 1754. | 11. Thomas Curtiss, Feb. 4, 1768. |
| 6. Salmon, b. Apr. 9, 1756, d. Apr. 26, 1756. | 12. Asa, b. Sept. 23, 1770, d. Aug. 24, 1771. |

1. TIMOTHY, son of Timothy and Lois (Curtiss) Judd, m. Mindwell Cowdrey of Torrington, Jan. 15, 1767. Four of his children were baptized in Torrington. He removed to Sandisfield, and d. there April 7, 1819. His wife d. in Otis, March 2, 1802. Children:

13. Elnathan, b. Mar. 18, 1768.

14. Mary, b. Aug. 29, 1769.

15. Lois, b. Feb. 20, 1771, m. Jared Thompson.

16. Mindwell, b. Oct. 22, 1773.

17. Timothy, b. Nov. 30, 1775, d. Nov. 28, 1834.

18. Sylvester, b. May 3, 1782.

5. OZIAS, son of Timothy and Lois (Curtiss) Judd, m. Sarah Wilson (she may have been of Torrington, dau. of Asahel); lived in Stockbridge; d. in 1806, leaving one son who removed to state of N. Y.

8. OLIVER, son of Timothy and Lois (Curtiss) Judd, m. Triphena Heath, Sep. 25, 1780; was deacon in Sandis more than forty years.

9. ORANGE, son of Timothy and Lois (Curtiss) Judd, was b. in Torrington, m. Abigail Deke at Sandisfield, Feb. 4, 1784. He removed to Leroy, Genesee Co., N. Y., about 1812, and d. there in 1844. His children were all born in Mass. Child:

9. Ozias, b. June 12, 1791, m. Rebecca Wright, Jan. 1, 1817, removed to Niagara, thence to Lockport, thence to Oberlin, O., to educate his children; returned to Lockport, and afterwards removed to Kansas. His son Orange, b. July 26, 1822, was graduated at Wesleyan University, Ct.; and afterwards pursued a course of analyti-

cal, agricultural chemistry at Yale college; entered the office of the *American Agriculturist* in New York, in 1853, as editor; became proprietor of that paper in 1856, in which he has had unusual success. He has given a large sum as an endowment, to the university of Middletown where he resides.

KELSEY, DEA. JONATHAN, of Woodbury, settled in Torrington, about 1753. His wife's name seems to have been Ruth. He was a man of much value in the society, church and community, and d. April 13, 1792, a. 86 years. A complete list of his family has not been obtained; all the descendants having disappeared from the town, so far as known. Children:

1. Nathan, m.

2. Jonathan, m. Rachel Loomis, of Windsor, Nov. 12, 1767; d. Sept. 15, 1776, a. 37 years.

3. Esaias, d. Sept. 21, 1759.

4. Samuel, m. 1st Mary ———, who d. May 10, 1770; 2d Betsey Hollister, of Glastenbury, Oct. 25, 1774.

1. NATHAN, son of Jonathan and Ruth Kelsey, m. Sarah Judd, of Farmington, Dec. 10, 1760; lived in Torrington. Children:

5. Nathan, b. Feb. 19, 1762.

6. Lois, b. Sept. 8, 1763.

7. Noah, b. June 13, 1765.

8. Amos, b. March 8, 1767.

9. Rozel, b. June 7, 1768.

KIMBERLY, HENRY, of Goshen, m., Dec. 6, 1824, Sylvia, dau. of Jared Curtiss of Onondaga Co., N. Y., and settled on the Parmelee farm west side of Wist pond, in Goshen, where he d. Jan. 1, 1855, with heart disease. Ch.:

1. Edward, b. April 17, 1826, m. Mary Clark, of Cornwall, Oct. 1849, resides in Goshen.

2. Andrew, b. Nov. 26, 1827, d. in Iowa, Jan. 13, 1856.

3. Henry, b. May 20, 1829, enlisted in the late war; was killed by a shell at the battle of Fort Darling, May 14, 1864.

4. Sherman, b. May 14, 1831, m.

5. Arthur Mills, b. Oct. 21, 1832, was

killed by a horse in California, Sept. 2, 1855.

6. Uri, b. July 14, 1834, m.

7. Daniel, b. Dec. 21, 1836.

8. Sylvia, b. Oct. 25, 1840, m. Elmer Bunnell, Oct. 10, 1860, resides in Broome Co., N. Y.

9. Ledelia, b. June 26, 1842, m. Samuel D. Reed, Sept. 1, 1867.

3. HENRY, son of Henry and Sylvia Kimberly, m. Lucy Hurlbut of Tor. Children:

10. Emily, b. Aug. 15, 1854.

11. Charles H., b. April 10, 1857.

12. Andrew T., b. Feb. 23, 1860.

4. SHERMAN, son of Henry and Sylvia (Curtiss) Kimberly, m. Loretta

Pendleton of Norfolk, April 27, 1856, resides on his father's homestead & Wist pond. He lived a number of years on the town farm of Torrington which he conducted with success and a good name. Children :

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|---|---------------------------|
| 13. Nellie Maria, b. July 8, 1858. | 15. Kerrel, b. Oct. 1873. |
| 14. Eliora May, b. Aug. 16, 1866, in Tor. | |

6. Uri, son of Henry and Sylvia (Curtiss) Kimberly, m. Maria Davison of Iowa, where he resided. He enlisted in the late war and was killed by a minnie ball, Sept. 19, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, Va. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 16. Henry William, b. March 2, 1861. | 17. Delia Alice, b. Jan. 13, 1863. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

7. DANIEL, son of Henry and Sylvia (Curtiss) Kimberly, m. Jan. 28, 1856, Eliza H., dau. of Junius Baldwin. He enlisted in the late war Aug. 28, 1861, for three years, and before his time was out re-enlisted for three more ; was wounded and d. in the hospital at Hampton, Va., July 5, 1864. Children :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18. Julia Sylvia, b. Oct. 10, 1857. | 19. Carrie Ledelia, b. Feb. 8, 1861. |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

KUNKLE, EDWARD A., a practicing lawyer in Wolcottville, was b. in 1850 m. Emily R. Estlow in 1871. Children :

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Emily C., b. Sept. 10, 1872. | 2. Frederick W., b. Oct., 1875. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|

LATHROP, NORMAN B., son of Chauncey Lathrop of Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., was born Dec. 18, 1820. He was engaged four years as book keeper, in the wholesale commission house of Howe, Mather & Morgan of Hartford. He came to Wolcottville in Mar. 1846, and established a store the firm being Lathrop & Bradley, in what is now the Coe furniture building. He has been in the mercantile business most of the time since ; is now in his own store ; the Lathrop block on Main street. He m. Sarah Cornstock of Hartford, Sept. 1, 1847. She was b. in Kent, Ct., Jan. 30, 1823. Children :

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Frank P., b. Nov. 17, 1853. | 4. Mary C., b. Mar. 7, 1869. |
| 2. Edward C., b. Jan. 20, 1856. | Willard Mix, b. Feb. 14, 1844, has lived in this family sixteen years. |
| 3. Caroline C., b. Sept. 12, 1860. | |

LEACH, RICHARD, came from Ashford, Winham county, Ct., and was in 1709, and d. in Torrington, in 1805, a. 96. Children :

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Caleb. | 3. Ebenezer. |
| 2. Richard. | 4. Nathaniel. |

1. CALSB, son of Richard, m. first Experience ———, who d. April 2, 1770 ; 2d ——— Fowler. Children :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 4. Benoni, b. Apr. 12, 1770. | 7. David; became a Baptist minister in N. Y. |
| 5. Oramel. | 8. Jesse ; removed west. |
| 6. Caleb ; removed to Chicago. | 9. Myron. |

2. RICHARD, son of Richard, m. Mary, daughter of Jacob Strong, Mar. 23, 1775. His wife Mary, d. April 19, 1791, and he m. 2d, Elizabeth Lyman, of New Hartford, Jan. 12, 1792. He was a revolutionary soldier ; d. in Lyons, July 6, 1827, a. 72 ; his widow Elizabeth, d. in 1847. Children :

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 10. Pomeroy, b. Dec. 6, 1775. | 14. Richard, b. May 10, 1784. |
| 11. Jacob, b. Dec. 8, 1777. | 15. Lyman, b. Dec. 14, 1786. |
| 12. Polly, b. May 28, 1780. | 16. Berney, b. Mar. 3, 1789. |
| 13. Percy, b. Sept. 3, 1782, d. same day. | 17. Miles, b. Apr. 7, 1791. |

3. EBENEZER, son of Richard, m. Lettice Ferguson, of Torrington. Ch. :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 18. Washington, b. Nov. 1, 1785. | 20. Desdemony, b. Dec. 20, 1788. |
| 19. Lorinda, b. July 6, 1785. | |

4. NATHANIEL, m. Eunice Marshall, Nov. 19, 1779. Children :

21. Eunice, b. Nov. 29, 1780.

23. Hannah, b. Aug. 5, 1785.

22. Olive, b. Nov. 10, 1782.

24. Nathaniel, b. Feb. 12, 1788.

5. ORAMEL, son of Caleb, m. Sarah, daughter of Noah Beach ; lived on the hill where Sheldon Johnson now resides. Children :

25. Mary, m. Lewis Murry.

27. Laura, d. in 1873.

26. Candace, m. Childs Pierpont.

28. Lucius, b. Nov. 29, 1811.

9. MYRON, son of Caleb, m. 1st Laura Loomis, 2d Almeda Loomis ; is living and in his 92d year. Children :

29. Roxa, lives in Vermont.

30. Laura, m. — White of Cornwall.

By 2d wife :

31. Amanda, m. Grilly.

father on the hill northeast of Torrington hollow.

32. Luther, m.

33. Julia, m. Henry Johnson, lives with her

34. Almeda, m. Lucius Emmons.

10. POMEROY, son of Richard and Mary (Strong) Leach, m. Sarah, dau. of Abel Beach Jr., Sept. 24, 1797. She d. with cancer Feb. 22, 1838. He d. Feb. 12, 1852. Children :

35. Almena, b. Sept. 16, 1798.

37. Almira, b. May 13, 1804.

36. Abel, b. May 22, 1800.

38. Orphelia, b. May 12, 1806.

23. LUCIUS, son of Oramel and Sarah (Beach) Leach, m. Adaline Beardsley ; resides in Torrington hollow. Children :

39. George T., d. in 1867.

40. Jennie M.

LEWIS, WALTER S., son of Capt. Charles Lewis of New Haven, was born Feb. 21, 1833 ; brother of Wm. B. Lewis of New London and of Henry C. Lewis of Clinton, Ct. Walter S. came to Wolcottville Dec. 1849, engaged as clerk in dry goods store ; is now a prosperous merchant of Wolcottville. He m. Mary J. Wooding, Nov. 29, 1855.

LOOMIS,¹ JOSEPH, was probably b. about 1590. He was a woollen draper in Braintree, Essex county, England ; sailed from London April 11, 1638, in the ship Susan and Ellen and arrived at Boston July 17, 1638. He came to Windsor, probably in the summer or autumn of 1639, and is generally supposed to have come in company with Rev. Ephraim Huet, who arrived at Windsor Aug. 17, 1639. The Windsor records mention that he bought land in that town Feb. 24, 1640. His wife d. Aug. 23, 1652. He d. Nov. 25, 1658. Children :

1. Joseph, b. in England, and was freeman in 1654.

and a representative.

2. A daughter, m. Nicholas Olmstead.

5. Thomas, b. in England, was freeman in 1654.

3. Elizabeth, b. in England, m. Josiah Hull May 20, 1641, and removed to Fairfield.

6. Nathaniel, b. in England.

4. John, b. in England, admitted to Windsor church, Oct. 11, 1640, was deacon

7. Mary, b. in England, m. 1st, John Skinner, 2d, Owen Tudor, Nov. 13, 1651.

8. Samuel, b. in England.

6. NATHANIEL, son of Joseph of England, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Moore, Nov. 24, 1653. He was freeman in 1654, and admitted to the church May 3, 1663, and d. Aug. 19, 1688. Children :

9. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1655, m. John Lee, Dec. 27, 1682.

11. Abigail, b. March 29, 1659, m. Josiah Barber, of Simsbury, Nov. 22, 1677.

10. Nathaniel, b. March 20, 1657.

12. Josiah, b. Feb. 17, 1661.

¹ See *History of Windsor*, also Genealogy of Loomis family, by Prof. Loomis, of Yale college.

13. Jonathan, b. March 30, 1664.
14. David, b. Jan. 11, 1668.
15. Hezekiah, b. Feb. 21, 1669.
16. Moses, b. May 15, 1671.
17. Mindwell, b. July 20, 1673, m. Jonathan Brown, Oct. 1, 1696.

18. Ebenezer, b. March 22, 1765.
19. Mary, b. Jan. 5, 1680.
20. Rebecca, b. Dec. 10, 1682.

14. DAVID, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moore) Loomis, m. Lydia Marsh, Dec. 8, 1692. Children :

21. Lydia, b. Oct. 21, 1693.
22. David, b. Dec. 2, 1694.
23. Aaron, b. Sept. 5, 1696.
24. Hepzibah, b. Dec. 2, 1698.
25. Eliakim, b. July 27, 1701.
26. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 26, 1704.
27. Richard, b. June 1, 1707, d. Dec. 1726.
28. Hannah, b. Aug. 2, 1709.

23. AARON, son of David and Lydia (Marsh) Loomis, m. Deborah Eggleston Feb. 5, 1719, and settled in Torrington first on a farm a little southwest of Charles S. Munger's present dwelling, in a house by the creek. After a few years he sold this farm and purchased one now occupied by Sheldon Barber, where he d. Children :

29. Deborah, b. April 10, 1720.
30. Grace, b. April 28, 1721, m. Stephen Loomis, June 9, 1743.
31. Aaron, b. Jan. 30, 1723.
32. Mindwell, b. March 16, 1724, m. Isaac Hosford, of Litchfield, July 8, 1747.
33. Moses, b. Sept. 12, 1726.
34. Abner, b. Nov. 26, 1727.
35. Esther, b. June 30, 1729.
36. Ephraim, b. April 1, 1731.
37. Richard, b. Oct. 17, 1732, d. May 1753.
38. Eli, b. Feb. 18, 1734.
39. Issachar, b. May 28, 1736.
40. Naomi, b. May 10, 1738.
41. Abiah, b. April 22, 1742, m. Benjamin Beach, Aug. 31, 1763.
42. Lemuel, b. May 8, 1744, bap. in Torrington, May 20, 1744, d. June 6, 1763.

31. AARON, 2d, son of Aaron and Deborah (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Hannah dau. of Benoni Hills, June 6, 1745. He lived about twenty rods south of the present town house, on the east side of the road. He was a farmer. He d. Sept. 16, 1776, a. 53. His widow Hannah, d. March 28, 1812, a. 81. Children :

43. Aaron, b. Jan. 9, 1746, d. Feb. 23, 1746.
44. Hannah, b. Dec. 6, 1746, m. Caleb Lyman, Sept. 28, 1768.
45. Huldah, b. Mar. 2, 1748, m. Wait Beach July 9, 1767.
46. Deborah, b. Jan. 4, 1752, m. Robert Brace, about 1771 or 2.
47. Lucy, b. April 20, 1756, m. Eliza Smith, Nov. 25 1773.

33. MOSES, son of Aaron and Deborah (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Sarah Roberts of Simsbury, Nov. 3, 1752, and settled on what was afterwards called Brandy hill, where Samuel Reed now resides. His wife is said to have been near relative to Priest Roberts. He and his brother Abner, purchased a piece of land half a mile long from east to west, or from one highway to the other. He took the west half and Abner the east; their houses were about twenty rods distant from each other. His wife, Sarah, died May 3, 1800, aged 71. He died Aug. 8, 1803, aged 76. Children :

48. Sarah, b. Nov. 28, 1755, m. Josiah Whiting, removed to Mass.
49. Jemima, b. July 9, 1758, m. Ephraim Bancroft Nov. 2, 1775.
50. Moses, b. June 18, 1760.

34. ABNER, son of Aaron and Deborah (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Sarah ——— July 28, 1757, who d. May 19, 1784. He m., 2d, Chloe, dau. of Nathaniel Barber, June 9, 1785, who d. Dec. 3, 1836. He settled near his brother

Moses. He was a farmer and a distiller of brandy. He d. Jan. 18, 1809, a. 81. Children :

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|--|---|
| 51. Abner, b. Nov. 22, 1757, d. Sept. 11, 1776. | 56. Lovisa, b. Aug. 28, 1772, d. young. |
| 52. Richard, b. Dec. 25, 1758. | 57. Lovisa, b. Sept. 27, 1779, m. Artemus Phillow, Dec. 11, 1800. |
| 53. Sylvia, b. Jan. 6, 1760, m. John Whiting March 23, 1779. | 58. Chloe, b. May 14, 1788, d. Sept. 9, 1816. |
| 54. Tryphena, b. Nov. 10, 1763, m. Seth Whiting, April 16, 1789. | 59. Julia, b. Dec. 20, 1790, d. July 6, 1817. |
| 55. Naomi, b. Aug. 26, 1769, d. Sept. 29, 1839, a. 70. | |

36. EPHRAIM, son of Aaron and Deborah (Eggleston) Loomis, m., 1st, Ruth Hosford of Litchfield, Oct. 31, 1756. She d. May 1, 1764. He m., 2d, Jane Campbell of Canaan, Oct. 18, 1764. He d. Apr. 4, 1812. Ch :

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|--|---|
| 60. Ephraim, b. July 12, 1758. | 62. Amy, b. April 28, 1764, m. — Rice, of Chenango Co., N. Y. |
| 61. Ruth, b. Mar. 11, 1762, m. Job Rowley of Bloomfield. | |

By 2d wife :

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|--|--|
| 63. Aaron, b. May 25, 1766. | 67. Bildad, b. Feb. 12, 1773. |
| 64. Solomon, b. Jan. 23, 1768. | 68. Rebecca, b. Sept. 26, 1774, m. Ichabod Deming, Mount Pleasant, Penn. |
| 65. Jane, b. Dec. 10, 1769, m. Samuel Thorpe, of New Hartford, and d. April 4, 1812. | 69. Elias, b. Nov. 13, 1776. |
| 66. Silas, b. April 12, 1771, m. Polly Cowdy, removed to Waterbury, Vt. | |

38. ELI, son of Aaron and Deborah (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Dorothy, dau. of Ichabod Loomis, Dec. 18, 1762. He lived on a farm afterwards owned by Henry Allyn, on the hill half a mile east of Mr. Lyman R. Pond's present dwelling. Children :

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|---|--|
| 70. Dorothy, b. Nov. 10, 1766, m. Asahel Barber, of Harwinton, near 1791. | 73. Margaret, b. Sept. 7, 1772, m. Arab Loomis, May 15, 1799, d. Sept. 28, 1841. |
| 71. Lemuel, b. Oct. 17, 1764. | 74. Cyrus, b. June 30, 1775, removed to Vernon, N. Y. |
| 72. Eli, b. Jan. 11, 1770, removed to Vernon, N. Y. | |

39. ISSACHAR, son of Aaron and Deborah (Eggleston) Loomis, m. 1st Mary Fowler, Dec. 10, 1765, who d. Sept. 16, 1800 ; 2d Hepzibah, dau. of Joel Loomis, May 6, 1802. She d. May 13, 1831. He d. Feb. 11, 1804, a. 68. He was so very small at birth that he was put into a tankard¹ and the cover was shut upon him. He grew to be a man weighing over two hundred pounds. He resided on his father's homestead, now occupied by Mr. Sheldon Barber, his grandson. Children :

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 75. Joseph, b. Jan. 19, 1767. | 77. Rhoda, b. Feb. 27, 1777, m. |
| 76. Mary, b. Nov. 19, 1769, m. Abijah Barber, March 19, 1795. | |

50. MOSES, 2d, son of Moses and Sarah (Roberts) Loomis, m. Lucy, dau. of Dea. John Cook, Aug. 8, 1782. He resided on his father's homestead until his death, Nov. 2, 1812. His wife Lucy, d. Oct. 29, 1809. Children :

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| 78. Luman, b. July 13, 1783. |
| 79. Sarah "Sally," b. Aug. 3, 1789, m. Uri Whiting, of Torrington. |

¹ A tankard held about three quarts.

GENEALOGIES.

52. RICHARD, son of Abner and Sarah (Grant) Loomis, m. Rachel Higley, May 30, 1780. He lived on the farm now owned by Mr. Charles S. Mudgett on Torrington hill, southwestern part of the town. He d. Aug. 9, 1826.

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|--|--|
| 80. Clarissa, b. Oct. 29, 1780, m. ——— Lyman. | 86. Harriet, b. Oct. 7, 1894, m. Starr C. removed to Oneida Co., N. Y. |
| 81. Levi, b. June 3, 1783, removed to Canada. | 87. Huldah, b. May 18, 1797, m. Hills, April 28, 1818. |
| 82. Chester, b. April 20, 1785, removed to Canada. | 88. Abner, b. Jan. 1, 1799, removed to Oneida Co., N. Y., m. and d. there. |
| 83. Laura, b. May 28, 1787, m. Erastus Hodges. | 89. Amoret, b. Dec. 15, 1802, d. spotted fever, Aug. 4, 1809. |
| 84. Richard, b. Aug. 2, 1789. | 90. Electa Spofford, b. April 9, 1807, m. Dr. Asahel Grant. She d. Aug. 4, 1842. |
| 85. Rachel, b. Feb. 29, 1792, m. Chester Bancroft. | |

60. EPHRAIM, 2d, son of Ephraim and Ruth (Hosford) Loomis, m. Jane Fyler, Oct. 30, 1783, who d. Mar. 30, 1789; 2d, Zerviah Hill, July 1789. He lived in Newfield, a quarter of a mile south of Dea. Frederick North's present dwelling, on the west side of the road, his farm joining brother Solomon's. He d. in 1825, a. 67 years. Children:

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|---|--|
| 90. Reuben, b. Oct. 9, 1785, removed out of the state to Mt. Pleasant, Pa. | Leach, of Smithville, Chenango Co., N. Y. |
| 91. Oliver, b. May, 29, 1787, m. Mary Barber, Feb. 4, 1814, lived in Winsted, she d. March 21, 1870, had no children. He was a much esteemed citizen. | 95. Ruth, b. Aug. 9, 1793, m. ——— thll. She d. in Chenango Co., N. Y. 1848. |
| 92. Ephraim, b. Feb. 28, 1789, d. 1789. | 96. Ephraim, b. July 16, 1796. |
| 93. Asahel, b. April 8, 1790, m. Adah dau. of John Beach, April 29, 1812, and d. in Black river country, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1863. | 97. Charles Grandison, b. March 28, 1797, lived and d. in Litchfield. |
| 94. Zerviah, b. May 16, 1791, m. Jesse | 98. Roman, b. Aug. 6, 1800, went to Chenango Co., N. Y. |
| | 99. Caroline, b. Oct. 9, 1807, m. Zerviah Merrill, Nov. 15, 1842, lived in Hartford. |

63. AARON, son of Ephraim and Jane (Campbell) Loomis, m. Annis Dyer of Windsor, Feb. 12, 1789, he m. 2d, Alma Loomis. Children:

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|---|--|
| 100. Aaron, b. May 16, 1790. | 103. Annis, b. June 23, 1797, not m. |
| 101. Jane, b. March 11, 1792. | 104. Alvin, b. Dec. 22, 1800, no family. |
| 102. Laura, b. Feb. 17, 1794, m. Myron Leach, Jan. 5, 1809. | |

64. SOLOMON, son of Ephraim and Jane (Campbell) Loomis, m. Elizabeth Olcott of New Hartford, Aug. 31, 1791. He lived in Newfield at little distance from Dea. Frederick North's present dwelling, had a large farm and was a successful farmer. He d. Mar. 15, 1848, a. 80. His widow, Elizabeth d. July 7, 1857. Children:

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|---|---|
| 105. Orlen, b. March 1, 1792, m. Ruby North, went to South America. | 108. Levi, b. May 2, 1806, d. Mar. 1853, never m. |
| 106. Hiram, b. Nov. 28, 1794. | 109. Candace, b. Nov. 6, 1807, d. in Newfield, never m. |
| 107. Horace, b. Nov. 14, 1796. | |

67. BILDAD, son of Ephraim and Jane (Campbell) Loomis, m. Delia Peck. No children. Owned and lived on the place now occupied by Warren Cox, about half a mile south westerly from his brother Solomon, about a mile northeast of Wrightville on the northeast road. The house and barn stand about twenty rods from the road north.

69. ELIAS, son of Ephraim and Jane (Campbell) Loomis, m. Mary R. He d. May 2, 1831, in New Hartford. His widow, Mary, d. Oct. 15, 1842. Children:

110. Miles, b. Oct. 3, 1799.

111. William, b. Jan. 1804.

112. Luther, b. Nov. 2, 1806.

71. **LEWEL**, son of Eli and Dorothy (Loomis) Loomis, m. Abigail Parsons Oct. 17, 1793. He lived in the house west of the late Joseph Allyn's on the hill, north side of the road, where Henry Allyn afterwards lived and d. He was a weaver by trade — never weakly — but a good citizen and a well meaning man. Children:

113. Pluma, b. Aug. 10, 1794, m. Willis Crampton of Farmington Feb. 15, 1836, and d. 1858, and the family removed to Farmington.

114. Ruben, b. Feb. 11, 1796, m. Abigail Bernham Nov. 1820; no children; she lives in Torrington hollow.

115. Almeda, b. Aug. 1, 1797, m. Myron Leach and d. in 1847.

116. Lemuel, b. April 3, 1800, not m., d. in Tor.

117. Lydia, b. Aug. 4, 1802, not m., d. May 25, 1848.

118. Abigail, b. April 28, 1805, m. Asa Hamlin, d. 1840.

119. Huldah, b. Dec. 20, 1806, m. Smith Harris May 13, 1838, d. 1859.

120. Lucinda, b. Dec. 6, 1809, not m., d. May 31, 1865.

75. **JOSEPH**, son of Issachar and Mary (Fowler) Loomis, m. Clymena Taylor, removed to Wadsworth, Ohio, in 1816, was the first justice of the peace in that town; d. Aug. 15, 1835, a. 68. He had two sons and several grandsons. (See *Wadsworth Memorial*.)

78. **LUAN**, son of Moses and Lucy (Cook) Loomis, m. Amanda Thrall June 7, 1807, who d. Apr. 12, 1835. He lived on the Elijah Barber place a little west of his father's home, and d. in 1875. Children:

121. Albert, b. July 10, 1811, m. Emily Curtis Nov. 10, 1841, no children; d. Apr. 26, 1875.

122. Lucy, b. July 15, 1817, m. Asa Lyon 1835, d. June 28, 1837, at New Haven.

90. **REUBEN**, son of Ephraim and Jane (Fyler) Loomis, m. Sally Westland of Windsor, Ct.; removed to Mount Pleasant, Pa., where he d. Nov. 10, 1849. She d. Aug. 4, 1866. They had several children.

96. **EPHRAIM**, son of Ephraim and Zerviah (Hills), Loomis, m. Jemima, dau. of Elihu Barber, Feb. 15, 1817; lives on the Newfield road about three miles north of Wolcottville; a farmer of considerable success and influence. Child:

123. Emery, b. Mar. 7, 1819, m. Laura Lyman, Sept. 12, 1841, had Laura Jane, b. May 1846, who m. Enos M. Marshall Mar. 16, 1864.

97. **CHARLES**, son of Ephraim and Zerviah (Hills) Loomis, m. Emma Burgess Nov. 7, 1827; d. in Litchfield, in 1852. Children:

124. Emily, b. Jan. 29, 1830, m. Perry Odell, Winchester.

126. Abigail, b. 1834, m. George Cramer, Winchester.

125. Cornelia, b. 1832, m. William Johnson, Winchester.

106. **HIRAM**, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Olcott) Loomis, m. Abigail Ward Mar. 29, 1821. Children:

127. Elizabeth, b. July 22, 1822, m. Frederick Griswold, Sept. 30, 1845.

128. George Ward, b. Jan. 27, 1827, m. Harriet Gilman Oct. 26, 1853.

107. **HORACE**, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Olcott) Loomis, m. Pamela Loomis, who d.; 2d, Roxalena Loomis, who d.; 3d, Jerusha Saxton, who d. in 1855. He d. in 1869. Children:

129. Harmon, b. Sept. 16, 1822, m. Emeline Beach July 15, 1848, had Emma A., who m. Nathan A. Champion, and Wilber.

130. Orlan, b. Mar. 4, 1828, m. Drusilla Green 1854, South America.

LOOMIS, ABRAHAM, son of Daniel, of Windsor, was b. Dec. 13, 1666; m. Isabel Eggleston, Feb. 5, 1718, came to Torrington; settled a little north of Dr. Elkanah Hodges. Children:

1. Jerusha, b. Apr. 21, 1722, d. Jan. 16, 1757.
2. Abraham, b. Oct. 17, 1724, m. Mary Taylor, lived in T. and Winchester.
3. Isabel, b. Oct. 26, 1729, m. Benjamin Phelps, Oct. 16, 1755.
4. Capt. Epaphras, b. Nov. 13, 1732, m.
5. Jemima, b. July 4, 1734, m. Noah Norcross, Mar. 25, 1756.
6. Benoni, b. Sept. 28, 1738, d. Feb. 1742.
7. Remembrance, b. Sept. 30, 1743, d. Jan. 18, 1745.

2. ABRAHAM, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Mary Taylor, of Litchfield, Feb. 10, 1757, who d. May 29, 1773; m. Mary Wetmore, of Winchester, Nov. 12, 1775. He d. March 6, 1781. Children:

8. Benoni, b. Feb. 27, 1758, m.
9. Mary, b. Dec. 15, 1760.
10. Abraham, b. July 25, 1764.
11. Mabel, b. June 26, 1766.
12. Alexander, b. June 15, 1770, m. Suber, June 3, 1792.
13. Jerusha, b. Sept. 4, 1780.

4. CAPT. EPAPHRAS, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Mary Hills, of Goshen, Sept. 9, 1755, who d. Feb. 12, 1813, a. 78. He d. at Winchester, Sept. 10, 1812. He was in Revolution and several of his sons. Children:

14. Epaphras, b. Mar. 31, 1756, m. Phebe Brown, Dec. 5, 1777; served in the Revolution; d. 1850, at Hannabal, N. Y.
15. Remembrance, b. Feb. 27, 1759, d. Jan. 16, 1779, a British prisoner at Milford, Conn.
16. Jerusha, b. Feb. 6, 1761, m. Noadiah Bancroft, Sept. 7, 1780, d. Oct., 1827.
17. Dea. Lorrain, b. June 9, 1764, m. Abigail Rainsford, 1789, removed to Winchester.
18. Wait, b. Nov. 23, 1765, m. Sally Stone, 1796. He was in the Revolution.
19. Arab, b. July 7, 1767, m. Marg. Loomis, May 15, 1799; d. at Winchester.
20. Ira, b. Sept. 19, 1770, m. Polly Thayer, July 25, 1793; d. in Ohio.
21. Rachel, b. May 29, 1772, d. March 1774.
22. Mary, b. March 15, 1775, m. Daniel Coe Hudson, Feb. 16, 1797.

8. BENONI, son of Abraham and Mary (Taylor) Loomis, m. Jemima, daughter of Nathaniel Barber, March 9, 1786, who d. Oct. 6, 1828. He d. Feb. 2, 1820. Children:

23. Warren, b. Nov. 9, 1787, m. Esther Sutliff, of Plymouth; d. in 1839.
24. Roxalena, b. March 27, 1791, m. Horace Loomis, Jan. 29, 1828.
25. Horace Allyn, b. Aug. 3, 1793, m. Hannah Judson; went to Ohio.
26. Elisha, b. July 27, 1798, m.
27. Pamela, b. Jan. 18, 1804, m. Horace Loomis, April 21, 1824, who d. Sept. 1824.

26. ELISHA, son of Benoni and Jemima (Barber) Loomis, m. Ophelia Leach, April 3, 1833. He bought the Guy Wolcott place and lived there until death, Feb. 21, 1869. Children:

28. Sarah Fidelia, b. April 22, 1834.
29. Louisa Ophelia, b. Sept. 7, 1837, m. Thomas Fitz Simons, Aug. 16, 1862, d. Aug. 6, 1863.
30. Flora Amelia, b. Feb. 15, 1843.
31. Elisha Earle, b. Aug. 2, 1846.

LOOMIS, ICHABOD, son of Ichabod, of Windsor, m. Dorthy Loomis, Jan. 25, 1738, came to Torrington; d. 1775. Children:

1. Dorothy, b. July 5, 1740, m. Eli Loomis, Dec. 18, 1762.
2. Ichabod, b. Jan. 17, 1743, m. Mindwell Lewis, removed to Winchester, d. Jan. 31, 1785.
3. Abiel, b. Sept. 13, 1748, d. suddenly.

4. Elijah, b. Nov. 6, 1753, served in Revolution, d. a prisoner.
 5. Daniel, b. Nov. 28, 1756, m. Ann Phelps, d. in Hampden, N. Y.

6. Elizabeth, b. March 13, 1760, d. young.
 7. Roger, m. Abigail Bartholomew.

LOOMIS, ISAAC, son of Isaac (who was the brother of Abraham, who settled in Torrington), and Hannah (Eggleston) Loomis, m. Sarah Gillett, March 10, 1743. Children:

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| 1. Sarah, b. March 12, 1744, m. Moses Rood, Jan. 15, 1768. | 4. Isaac, b. Aug. 11, 1750. |
| 2. Rhoda, b. July 11, 1746, m. Ebenezer Rood, Sept. 6, 1770. | 5. Hannah, b. Jan. 16, 1753. |
| 3. Michael, b. Oct. 13, 1747, m. | 6. Asa, b. Feb. 29, 1756, m. |
| | 7. Joseph, b. June 26, 1758, m. |

3. MICHAEL, son of Isaac and Sarah (Gillett) Loomis, m. Huldah Loomis, of East Windsor, Oct. 9, 1777. He settled in Torrington, where Christopher Colt now resides. Children:

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| 8. Chester, b. July 5, 1778, d. March 26, 1779. | 9. Chester, b. June 25, 1780. |
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6. ASA, son of Isaac and Sarah (Gillett) Loomis, m. Priscilla Austin, June 11, 1778, lived on West street in Torrington. Children:

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| 10. Abigail, b. July 16, 1779, m. George Deming. | 15. Polly, b. May 1, 1792, not m.; d. June 12, 1820. |
| 11. Belinda, b. May 30, 1781, not m. d. 1840. | 16. Austin, b. Sept. 14, 1794, m. |
| 12. Beulah, b. Oct. 30, 1783, not m. d. Nov. 24, 1810. | 17. Aurelia, b. April 17, 1799, m. Charles L. Curtiss, Feb., 1825, resides at Charlestown, O. |
| 13. Asa, b. March 3, 1786, m. | |
| 14. Wealthy, b. Aug. 3, 1788, m. Nancy Woodruff. | |

7. JOSEPH, son of Isaac and Sarah (Gillett) Loomis, m. Rhoda Stark. Children:

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| 18. Lavinia, b. 1784, m. Lucretius Bissell, d. in Austinburg, O., 1855. | 22. Clarissa, b. 1793, m. Chauncey B. Curtiss, d. in 1851, Charlestown, O. |
| 19. Rev. Harvey, b. 1786; m. | 23. Sophia, b. 1796, m. Horace Cook; d. in 1838, in Elkhart, Ind. |
| 20. Ralsamon, b. Aug. 24, 1788, m. | 24. Willard, b. 1798, not m.; d. 1823. |
| 21. Philomela, b. 1790, not m. d. 1818. | |

13. ASA, son of Asa and Priscilla (Austin) Loomis, m. Sally Burr, removed to Charlestown, Ohio. Children:

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| 25. Eliza Ann, b. June 7, 1807, m. Andrew Haymaker, Charlestown, O. | 31. Abigail, b. April 15, 1822, m. Lozon Bostwick, Edinburgh, O. |
| 26. Lewis, b. May 11, 1809, m. Charity Hough, April 3, 1833, Charlestown, O. | 32. Cornelius, b. May 19, 1825, m. Milly Moore, Charlestown, O. |
| 27. Beulah, b. July 27, 1811, not m.; d. July 10, 1864. | 33. Uriah B., b. March 18, 1828, m. 1st, Elizabeth I. Boly; 2d, Mary Hart. |
| 28. Martha, b. Sept. 19, 1814, m. Orrin Sanford, Charlestown, O. | 34. Milo, b. Nov. 27, 1831, d. 1832. |
| 29. Mary, b. March 22, 1817, m. Robinson Hinman, Edinburgh, O. | 35. Addison, b. June 4, 1835, m. Miriam Warner, 1863, Clermont, Iowa. |
| 30. Harriet, b. June 7, 1819, m. Henry Y. Woodruff. | |

16. AUSTIN, son of Asa and Priscilla (Austin) Loomis, m. Elizabeth Hough. He d. in 1857, at Atwater. Children:

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| 36. Homer A., b. Sept. 29, 1823, m.; lived in Coldwater, Mich. | Mary D. Mansfield, 1849; 2d, Mary L. Barr, Burr Oak, Mich. |
| 37. Dr. Harvey, b. Sept. 27, 1824, m. 1st, | |

GENEALOGIES.

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38. Elvira, b. 1827, m. Dr. Clebrom Palmer, 1846, Ligon, Ind.
39. Almira, b. 1829, m. George Clark, 1851, Louisville, Ky.
40. John S. M., b. July 3, 1837, m. Arline Fowler, 1860, Kendallville, Ind.

19. REV. HARVEY, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Stark) Loomis, m. Nancy Battell (*See Biog. of Mr. and Mrs. Loomis.*) Children:

41. Charles Battell, b. Nov. 12, 1812, m. 1st Emilia Coulomb, July 13, 1832, who d. Mar. 6, 1855, m. 2d, Mary Worthington, July 18, 1860, Brooklyn, N. Y.
42. Harvey, b. Jan. 19, 1815, m. Martha Maria L'Huilier, of Geneva, Switzerland, where he d. Aug. 14, 1857.
43. Joseph W., b. July 24, 1816, d. Feb. 1, 1818.
44. Ann C., b. Jan. 18, 1818, d. March 1820.
45. Joseph W., b. Aug. 1, 1819, d. March 25, 1820.
46. Henry M., b. May 21, 1823, d. Aug. 8, 1824.

20. RALSAMON, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Stark) Loomis, m. Nancy C. July 11, 1819, removed to Charlestown, Ohio, making the journey in forty days with an ox team. Children:

47. Charlotte, b. April 29, 1820, m. Nelson Roberts, Sept. 24, 1841.
48. Henry, b. Sept. 1, 1821, not m.; d. Jan. 21, 1849.
49. Frederick, b. Oct. 11, 1823, m. Elizabeth Wilson, Sept. 13, 1848; m. Harriet Wilson, Oct. 28, 1851. H. Aug. 31, 1861.

LOOMIS, TIMOTHY, son of Timothy of Windsor, came to Torrington and settled a little way south of Augustine Hayden's. He d. Feb. 13, 1832. Children:

1. Anna, b. Nov. 2, 1774.
2. Sarah Talcott, b. July 27, 1776.
3. Roxa, b. April 14, 1778.
4. Timothy, b. Nov. 14, 1779.
5. Allen, b. Sept. 2, 1781, m. Mary Reed, Jan. 19, 1806.
6. Guy, b. Feb. 7, 1784.
7. Wells, b. Jan. 17, 1786.
8. Ruhamah, b. May 9, 1790.
9. Orrel, b. June 18, 1792.

LOOMIS, JOEL, son of David of Windsor, settled in Torrington, a short distance east of the John Brown house. He was nephew to the first Asa in Tor., was born June 2, 1721, m. June 4, 1752, Elizabeth Brown, who was probably a near relative to Owen Brown. Children:

1. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1753.
2. Anna, b. Sept. 17, 1756.
3. Joel, b. May 22, 1760.
4. Hepsiba, m. Issachar Loomis.

3. JOEL, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Brown) Loomis, m. Prudence W. May 23, 1792. Children:

5. Betsey, b. Apr. 15, 1793.
6. Ansell, b. July 3, 1795.
7. Harlow, b. May 30, 1798.
8. Riley, b. Aug. 13, 1800.

MARSHALL, CAPT. SAMUEL, was in Windsor and had a lot in the P. sado in 1637; was a deputy in the same year and a magistrate in 1638. m. Mary, dau. of Lt. David Wilton, May 1, 1652. Children:

1. Samuel, b. May 27, 1653.
2. Lydia, b. Feb. 18, 1655.
3. Thomas, b. April 23, 1659.
4. David, b. July 24, 1661.
5. Thomas, b. Feb. 23, 1663.
6. Mary, b. May 8, 1667.
7. Eliakim, b. July 10, 1669.
8. John, b. Apr. 10, 1672.
9. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1674.

5. DEA THOMAS, son of Samuel and Mary (Wilton) Marshall, m. M. Drake, Mar. 3, 1686, in Windsor. He was an original proprietor in Torrington, but did not settle here. He d. in Windsor Nov. 8, 1735. Children:

10. Thomas, b. Jan. 14, 1686, d. Aug. 26, 1689.
 11. Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1689.
 12. Samuel, b. July 23, 1691.
 13. Thomas, b. Feb. 6, 1693.
 14. Rachel, b. Apr. 12, 1696.
 15. Catharine, b. Apr. 11, 1699.
 16. John, b. April 3, 1701.
 17. Noah, b. Apr. 24, 1703.
 18. (Rev.) Daniel, b. 1705.
 19. Benjamin, b. Aug. 8, 1707.
 20. Eunice, b. May 3, 1709, m. and took upon herself to preach Baptist doctrine. She was ordered to desist and not complying, was, although pregnant at the time, thrown into jail.—*Windsor Hist.*

12. SAMUEL, son of Thomas and Mary (Drake) Marshall, m. Abigail Phelps July 12, 1706; lived in Windsor. Children:

21. Samuel, b. Aug. 17, 1717.
 22. Rev. Eliakim, b. March 1, 1719.
 23. Abigail, b. March 6, 1722.
 24. Noah, b. April 29, 1723, settled in Tor.
 25. Rachel, b. Feb. 1, 1725.
 26. Abner, b. Feb. 9, 1727, settled in Tor.
 27. Amasa, b. Jan. 17, 1729, settled in Tor.
 28. Joseph, Rev.; b. Feb. 17, 1731.
 29. Mary, " "
 30. Assenath, b. May 1, 1733.
 31. Aaron, b. May 11, 1735, settled in Tor.

13. THOMAS, son of Dea. Thomas and Mary (Drake) Marshall, m. Elizabeth Tudor Oct. 9, 1725. He settled in the southwestern part of Torrington on a farm next south of the old Jonathan Coe place, some time before 1755. His wife was of French descent; had some considerable property when she was m., and was a woman of high spirits, in which qualities probably Mr. Marshall was not much lacking. They agreed to a separation for a time, but after about two years revoked the decree. He d. Feb. 4, 1772, and his widow d. Feb. 8, 1790, aged 90 years. Children:

32. Thomas, b. Oct. 13, 1726, d. young.
 33. Gad, b. Feb. 18, 1732.
 34. Job, b. April 22, 1736.
 35. Thomas, b. Aug. 24, 1738.

24. NOAH, son of Samuel and Abigail (Phelps) Marshall, came to Torrington a young man, m. Sarah Taylor, of Litchfield, Nov. 15, 1753. He d. Feb. 3, 1777. Children:

36. Noah, b. Sept. 8, 1754.
 37. Ambrose, b. April 12, 1756.
 38. Oliver, b. Nov. 23, 1757, d. Jan. 10, 1777.
 39. John, b. April 30, 1759.
 40. Roswell, b. June 10, 1761.
 41. Sarah, b. May 12, 1767.

26. ABNER, son of Samuel and Abigail (Phelps) Marshall, m. Hannah Marshall, of Windsor, Jan. 4, 1759. Hannah, his wife, d. June 24, 1800. Children:

42. Hannah, b. Oct. 8, 1759, in Windsor.
 43. Abner, b. Nov. 17, 1761, in Tor.
 44. Roger, b. Aug. 2, 1763.
 45. Nancy, b. Jan. 19, 1765.
 46. Julinus, b. Jan. 7, 1767, d. Jan. 23, 1767.
 47. Abigail, b. July 13, 1769.

27. AMASA, son of Samuel and Abigail (Phelps) Marshall, came to Torrington a young man and m. Jane Leeming, of Middletown, Feb. 27, 1759. Child:

48. Eunice, b. June 1, 1761.

31. AARON, son of Samuel and Abigail (Phelps) Marshall, came to Torrington a young man and m. Chloe Agard, Dec. 4, 1777. She d. Dec. 24, 1795. Children:

49. Chloe, b. Oct. 4, 1779.
 50. Assenath, b. Aug. 5, 1786.

35. THOMAS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Tudor) Marshall, m. Desire Tuttle, Jan. 30, 1764. She was b. May 16, 1743. His father gave him a farm in Newfield, adjoining Winchester line, in 1761, and he settled on this

farm, and established the first large dairy in Newfield, and perhaps the first in the town. He was a man of peculiarities like many men in his day, but must have been more than ordinarily enterprising, and energetic. He was among the first settlers in Newfield, and was a man of considerable influence in that part of the town. His wife, Desire, d. Aug. 14, 1808, and he m. 2d, widow Sarah Butler, of Harwinton. He wrote in his account book, "In 1799, I made 78 barrels of cider; in 1803, 80; in 1807, 120." "In 1805, I sold my new milk cheese at ten cents a pound." He d. instantly of dropsy of the heart May 5, 1810. Children:

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| 51. Raphael, b. May 11, 1765, m. | 1800, when he removed to Vernon, N. Y. |
| 52. Reuben, b. Nov. 29, 1766, m.; was a merchant at Winchester some years, they removed to Granville, Mass.; d. Feb. 13, 1814. | 56. Roswell, b. Dec. 30, 1773, m. Sophia Bass; lived in Colebrook, and d. Nov. 23, 1845. |
| 53. Harvey, b. June 29, 1768, m. Anna Frisbie, of Burlington, Ct., living many years in Colebrook, removed to and d. in Hartford, leaving sons and daus. | 57. Seth, b. Dec. 2, 1775, m. Susan Frisbie, of Burlington, Ct., and lived in Colebrook many years; removed to Painesville, O. |
| 54. Sarah, b. June 10, 1770, m. Oliver Coe, Dec. 1, 1791, had: Norris, b. May 1, 1792, m. Chloe Hubbell; Demas, b. Jan. 11, 1794; Artemisia, b. Dec. 5, 1799, m. George Chase. Mrs. Sarah, d. April 17, 1816. | 58. Rachel, b. June 19, 1781, m. Dec. 19, 1799, Capt. Levi Munsill, and resided on her father's homestead and d. there Jan. 16, 1842, a very excellent woman. Their children were: Marcus, Sarepta, Luman, Hiram, Levi T., and Maria R.; all resided in Winchester. |
| 55. Levi, b. April 19, 1772, m. Polly Gridley; lived in Winchester until about | 59. Susannah, b. Aug. 14, 1783. |

51. RAPHAEL, son of Thomas and Desire (Tuttle) Marshall, m. Philomela, dau. of Daniel Grant, b. April 17, 1769. He was a farmer and tanner on the Gen. Sheldon place on Lyman street; and was an energetic, influential citizen. His wife Phila d. Aug. 13, 1812, and he m. 2d, Mrs. North, widow of Phineas North, Esq., and d. in Colebrook, Nov. 3, 1822. Children:

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| 59. Minerva, b. May 30, 1789, m. Samuel Deliber, d. Feb. 17, 1842. | 63. Daniel, b. Oct. 20, 1800, d. Apr. 25, 1804. |
| 60. Maria, b. July 27, 1791, m. Henry Skilton Morris; d. Aug., 1865. | 64. Raphael G., b. July 1802, d. July, 1802. |
| 61. Sarah W., b. Aug. 29, 1794, m. Rev. Alpheus Geer, of Waterbury; d. in Brattleboro. | 65. Aurelia, b. Sept. 16, 1804, m. Homer Higley, of Winsted, d. Nov. 11, 1870. |
| 62. Philomela, b. April 18, 1798, m. Dr. Geo. O. Jarvis; d. May 12, 1875. | 66. Lorinda, b. March 16, 1808, m. Nelson Hall, of Waterbury; resides in New Haven. |

MCCARTY, WILLIAM H., son of William W. of Wassaic, N. Y., was b. March 5, 1842, in Tolland, Mass. He enlisted at Wolcottville, Aug., 1861, in Co. C, 8th Ct. Served until Mar. 4, 1863; and was honorably discharged by reason of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Md.; was in the battle of Roanoke Island in 1862, of Newbern, N. C., Mar. 14, 1862, and at the siege of Fort Macon, N.C., and in the battle of South Mountain, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862, and at Antietam where he was wounded Sept. 17, 1863, and lay in the hospital six months, when he was sent home. He went as a private, came home a sargeant. He has been engaged in the brass mill thirteen years. He m. Jennie E. Johnson Aug. 9, 1863, and resides on Migeon avenue. Ch.:

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| 1. Albert A., b. Jan. 25, 1865. | 2. Gertrude M., b. May 28, 1869. |
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MCNEIL, HENRY L., son of Elias, was born at Binghamton, N. Y., May 30, 1815, m. at Litchfield, Ct., Oct. 21, 1840, Martha J., dau. of Col. Wm.

O'Dell of Litchfield, and settled in Wolcottville in Sept. 1830. He d. Aug. 20, 1868. Children :

1. William Henry, b. 1840, d. 1853. clerk at the bank of Brooks Brothers, and
2. Edward Lincoln, b. May 1854, d. Nov. 1859. the Wolcottville Savings Bank.
3. Charles Leverette, b. Sept. 28, 1855; is
4. Catherine Lucena, b. Dec. 19, 1858.

CHARLES, son of Elias, was b. at Litchfield, Feb. 25, 1829. He commenced the drug business in Wolcottville in 1850, in which he still continues. He m. Emeline Loveland Feb. 5, 1851. She was b. at Watertown, Ct., Feb. 19, 1832. Children :

1. Frank, b. July 13, 1852.
2. Merritt, b. Sept. 13, 1865.

MATHFR, ZACHARIAH, m. Lucia Gaylord Apr. 20, 1769. (*Tor. Rec.*) Children :

1. Polly, b. Sept. 11, 1772.
2. Lucinda, b. May 6, 1775.
3. Lucy, b. June 2, 1776.
4. Naomi, b. Nov. 27, 1777.
5. Sibyl, b. July 24, 1781.
6. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1783.

MATTHEWS, THOMAS, m. Hannah Harris Apr. 16, 1775. Child :

1. Sarah, b. Dec. 17, 1776. (*Tor. Rec.*)

MIGEON, HENRI, was b in Haraucourt, France, Sept. 11, 1799, and m. Marie Louise, dau of Francois Beaudelot of Haraucourt, France, and came to America in 1829, and was a successful business man, and a resident of Wolcottville. His wife, Marie Louise, d. June 30, 1871. He d. Dec. 24, 1876, aged 76 years. (*See Biog.*) Children :

1. Pauline, m. Hiram W. Hayden, of Fairfield, Ct., children, William H., Achille Migeon, Louise B., Elise.
2. Arcine, m. Henry Munson, of East Waterbury, and had children, Edward S., Leonia M., Florentine H.
3. Adele R., b. in Wolcottville, m. Francis V. Beaudelot, of Haraucourt, France, where she resides, and has, Louis, Nelly, Leon G.
4. Eliza Josephine, m. George B. Terrill, of
5. Achille F., b. Feb. 7, 1834, in Millbury, Mass.
6. Adele R., b. in Wolcottville, m. Francis V. Beaudelot, of Haraucourt, France, where she resides, and has, Louis, Nelly, Leon G.
7. Louise Justine, b. in Wolcottville.

5. ACHILLE F., son of Henri and Marie L. (Beaudelot) Migeon, attended school at Rev. John Catlin's in Northfield, Ct., and then a time at the Academy at Litchfield, then at the Hamden Military school, and was graduated at the Irving Institute at Tarrytown, N. Y. He was then engaged at the Middlesex woolen mill, at Lynn, Mass., learning the business of manufacturing woolen cloths; after which he entered his father's re-finishing shop in New York, and some time later became a partner, and continued there until 1863, when he purchased the Wadhani's property in Torrington hollow, and is owner of stock in the skate shop, needle shop, brass mill, and has an interest in the gold mines at Helena, Montana, where he is at present giving his personal attention. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Almon Farrell of Waterbury, Sept. 1. 1858; resides on Migeon avenue. Children :

8. Virginia Beaudelot, b. Nov. 12, 1860; is at school in New York.
9. Clara Louise, b. March 2, 1864.

MILLER, GEORGE, was an early settler in the northern part of the town, had quite a family and seems to have been a fine man. He d. Feb. 13, 1775. Children :

1. George, b. March 7, 1755, m.
2. Phebe, b. Jan. 23, 1757.
3. Joel, b. Jan. 10, 1758.
4. Asahel, b. Oct. 24, 1760.

5. Ruth, b. Nov. 19, 1762.
6. David, b. Feb. 23, 1765, m.
7. Josiah, b. April 12, 1767.

8. Sarah, b. July 12, 1769.
9. Hannah, b. Sept. 14, 1772.

1. GEORGE, son of George and Sarah Miller, m. Phebe Hurlbut June 29, 1775. Children :

10. Phebe, b. April 13, 1776.
11. George, b. July 2, 1777, d. same day.

4. ASAH, son of George and Susan Miller, m. Lovina Coe, of Winchester, Oct. 26, 1788. Child :

12. Joel, b. June 16, 1790.

6. DAVID, son of George and Sarah Miller, m. Hannah Smith Jan. 1, 1791. Children :

13. Huldah, b. Sept. 15, 1795.
14. Fanny S., b. Nov. 31, 1797.
15. Elihu R., b. Sept. 28, 1801.
16. Hannah E., b. Oct. 8, 1805.
17. David S., b. April, 2, 1808.

MILLER, WILLIAM, m. Polly Cotton in 1783, and may have been an older son of George and Sarah Miller. Children :

1. Daniel, b. Jan. 5, 1785.
2. Nancy, b. Feb. 5, 1787.
3. Joseph, b. March 1, 1790.
4. Polly, b. April, 1791.

MILLER, EBENEZER, came to Tarringford a young man, and afterwards married Thankful Allins of Middletown, Feb. 16, 1761. Children :

1. Jonathan, b. Nov. 26, 1761.
2. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 7, 1764.
3. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 11, 1765, d. Oct. 11, 1767.
4. Abigail, b. May 24, 1767.
5. Thomas A., b. Sept. 13, 1769.
6. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 8, 1770.
7. Thankful, b. June 9, 1772.
8. Samuel, b. Sept. 2, 1773.
9. Joshua, b. Mar. 8, 1775.
10. Henry, b. Oct. 11, 1776.
11. Experience, b. May 5, 1778, d. June 1778.
12. Joseph, b. Oct. 29, 1779.
13. Beula, b. Mar. 21, 1782.

2. EBENEZER, son of Ebenezer, m. Dorothy Gaylord of Middletown, Feb. 7, 1787. Child :

14. Willard, b. Dec. 31, 1787.

10. HENRY, son of Ebenezer, Sr., m. Abigail Bristol Dec. 3, 1799. He d. Feb. 28, 1861. She d. July 11, 1863. Children :

15. Sophronia A., b. Nov. 17, 1800, m. Bunnell, Apr. 24, 1823.
16. Lewis B., b. Dec. 12, 1804, m.
17. Harvey, b. Mar. 11, 1807, m. Jane F. Stanley, Aug. 27, 1838.
18. Luther, b. Dec. 5, 1810, m.
19. Florilla E., b. Feb. 23, 1814, m. Hayden Mar. 23, 1836.
20. Minerva, b. Feb. 8, 1816, d. June 2, 1871.
21. Martha A., b. June 19, 1821, m. C. Lowry, Aug. 11, 1842.

16. LEWIS B., son of Henry, m. Jane Trumbull, who d. Aug. 25, 1863, m., 2d, Harriet S. Hewitt, Nov. 25, 1865. Children :

22. Eleanor, b. Jan. 20, 1845, m. E. G. Richardson, Aug. 30, 1870.
23. Luther E., b. April 20, 1850.

By 2d wife :

24. Lewis B., b. Aug. 30, 1869, d. Sept. 15, 1869.

23. LUTHER E., son of Lewis B. Miller, m. Alice Hewitt Nov. 24, 1869. Children :

25. Henry L., b. Jan. 11, 1871.
26. Charles H., b. Oct. 8, 1872.

MILLER, WILLIAM, a Hessian soldier, taken prisoner, was brought to Tarringford in the Revolution ; and after a few years he m., bought him a lot

land and built a house on it at the corner of West street and the Torrington turnpike where he lived and died. Children :

1. Daniel, removed from the town.
2. Polly, m. Dr. Remus M. Fowler.
3. Joseph, removed from the town.

MILLS, PETER, ancestor of the Wintonbury Mills family, was the son of Peter Vander Water Menlen, native of Holland, Europe. His name was changed at his own request, by the general assembly to that of Peter Mills. He was b. in 1666, and m. Joanna Porter, July 21, 1792, and resided near the east part of what is now Bloomfield, where he followed through the active part of his life the trade of a tailor. He d. in 1754, a. 88 years. Children :

1. Peletiah, b. April 27, 1693, was an attorney at Bloomfield.
2. Gideon, b. Feb. 3, 1694, graduate, at Yale, 1737, settled in the ministry at Simsbury and West Simsbury.
3. Jedediah, b. March 23, 1697, graduated Yale, settled at Huntington.
4. Peter, d. April 28, 1700.
5. Peter, b. April 12, 1701; the father of numerous descendants.
6. Daniel, b. May 22, 1706.
7. John, b. Feb. 14, 1708; settled in Kent.

7. **JOHN**, son of Peter and Joanna (Porter) Mills, m. Jane Lewis, who was b. in Stratford, in 1712, and settled in Kent, a farmer. He was drowned in the Housatonic river June 7, 1760. His widow, Jane, m. Rev. Philemon Robbins, of Branford, where she resided until his death, in 1781, when she returned to Kent, where she d. in 1798, a. 86. Children :

8. Lydia, b. Nov. 2, 1734, m. Jeremiah Fuller, d. July 4, 1755.
9. John, b. Jan. 23, 1736, d. at Windsor unm. March 24, 1762.
10. Lewis, b. Oct. 18, 1738, m.
11. Peter, b. Oct. 14, 1741, m.
12. Samuel, b. May 17, 1743, m.
13. Jane, b. April 5, 1745, m. Rev. Joel Bardwell, Kent, Sept. 6, 1759, d. May 2, 1829.
14. Sarah, b. April 5, 1747, m. Rev. Jeremiah Day, of New Preston, d. Aug. 25, 1767. It is said that she was visited by the Rev. Peter Starr as well as Mr. Day, when a young lady but that she chose to walk by 'day-light rather than star-light.
15. Edmund, bap. June 16, 1751, preached in Sutton, Mass.

12. **REV. SAMUEL J.**, son of John and Jane (Lewis) Mills, m. Esther Robbins, of Canaan, Nov. 19, 1771; he then being settled past or at Torrington, where he remained until his decease, May 11, 1833, lacking five days of ninety years of age. His wife Esther, d. Dec. 30, 1809. Children :

16. Infant dau. d.
17. Infant son, d.
18. Infant dau. d.
19. Infant son, d.
20. Jeremiah Fuller, b. in 1777, m.
21. Florilla M., m. Col. James Ripley, of Cornish, N. H.
22. Samuel John, b. April 21, 1783, never m.

20. **JEREMIAH F.**, son of Rev. Samuel J., and Esther (Robbins) Mills, m. Eleanor Weller, of Roxbury, and was a farmer in Torrington some years, then removed to New Haven, where he d. Oct. 6, 1833, a. 56. His wife Eleanor, was b. in 1785, and d. in New Haven, Feb. 29, 1831, a. 46. Children :

23. Ellen Louisa, never m.
24. Rebecca Florilla, m. Charles Dickson, of Groton, Mass., and d. a few years since in Kansas, leaving a family.
25. Julia Sherman, m. Rev. Samuel C. Damon, of Mass., Oct. 6, 1841; had five children: Rev. Mr. Damon was b. in Holden, Mass., Feb. 15, 1815, graduated at Amherst in 1836; taught the academy

in Salisbury, Ct., 1836-7; studied theology at Princeton, N. J., 1837-8; taught a private school in Burlington, N. J., 1838-9; was at Andover, 1839-41; ordained Sept. 15, 1841; sailed from New York, March 10, 1842, and reached Honolulu, Oct. 19, 1842. From that time to the present he has labored in that place under the auspices of the American

Seaman Friend's Society of New York. In this Bethel chapel he has preached 35 years; during which time he has edited *The Friend*, a monthly paper, the oldest periodical published in the Pacific. He and Mrs. Damon have enjoyed good health, and of their five sons, four are living; three settled on the island, and one a graduate of Amherst is now traveling in Europe.

26. Henrietta Esther, m. Jonathan Walcott of Natick, Mass. Both have 8. leave three children: one dau.; E. H. Walcott, druggist in Natick, Mass.; and Dana V. Walcott, a minister in N. J.
27. Margaret Augusta, m. in Honolulu 1851, Josiah Fuller, and has two sons and one dau.
28. Samuel John, d. at Natick, unm.

MINER, CHARLES W., son of Darius Miner of Cornwall, m. Martha E. Frost of North Haven, Nov. 12, 1851. He purchased and settled on the Nehemiah Gaylord farm on Torrington street, in the spring of 1855, where he d. in 1867. Children:

1. J. Stanley, b. Aug. 15, 1852, d. Sept. 7, 1875.
2. Charles H., b. Mar. 28, 1858.
3. Ellsworth S., b. Nov. 20, 1860.

DARIUS D., son of Darius Miner of Cornwall, m. Mary E. Wadsworth Oct. 10, 1842, of the same town, and settled in Torrington in March, 1844, on the Ebenezer Bissell place. Children:

4. Edward S., b. June 18, 1844, m.
5. Mary Ellen, b. Jan. 20, 1850.

EDWARD S., son of Darius D., m. Josephine Clinton, of North Haven Oct. 10, 1867. He is a merchant at Burrville. Children:

6. Stiles W., b. June 8, 1871, d. Feb. 2, 1873.
7. Mary L., b. Aug. 6, 1873, d. Aug. 25, 1873.
8. Nellie D., b. Aug. 7, 1874.

MOORE, SIMEON, and his wife Hannah, were early in the town. (*Ter. Rec.*) Children:

1. Benjamin, b. Mar. 1, 1756.
2. Chloe, b. Aug. 17, 1758.
3. Philander, b. Feb. 18, 1759.
4. Simeon, b. Mar. 20, 1760.
5. Eldad, b. Oct. 10, 1762.

SIMEON JR., son of Simeon and Hannah Moore, m. Hannah Cook, Jan. 21, 1784. (*Ter. Rec.*) Children:

6. Polly, b. Nov. 1, 1784.
7. Lovina, b. Apr. 16, 1786, m. Elijah Benedict.
8. Wealthy, b. Mar. 24, 1789.
9. Simeon, b. June 8, 1791.
10. Hannah, b. Jan. 15, 1794.

MORRIS, ALANSON, son of David and Lois (Loomis) Morris, m. Lucy, dau. of Rial Brace of Torrington. Mr. Morris came to Torrington about 1816, being a cabinet maker, but bought the farm next east of Willard Birges, at the corners, where he farmed it 53 years. His wife, Lucy, d. Apr. 20, 1871. He resides with his son Lewis, in Wolcottville, being in his ninety-first year. Children:

1. Alanson Lewis, b. Dec. 3, 1814, m.
2. Rial Emery, b. Jan. 18, 1819, m.

ALANSON L., son of Alanson and Lucy (Brace) Morris, m. Lucy Ann, dau. of Isaac Hart of Litchfield, Sept. 17, 1835, settled in Wolcottville and is a watchmaker and silver smith. Children:

3. Henry Lewis, b. Aug. 23, 1836, m. Mary E. Haight, Aug. 1858; had Alice and Lizzie.
4. William Julius, b. May 9, 1845, m. Anna Eliza Way; lives in Wolcottville.
5. Martha Samantha, b. Feb. 28, 1848, m. Charles Huxford; has John Wilbur, Mar. 3, 1872.
2. Caroline Amanda, b. April 19, 1838, m. Harvey Fellows Jan. 1, 1871; had Frederick and Willie.
3. Julia Ann, b. Apr. 10, 1844, m. Edward Thrall, who d. May 17, 1866; m. Anna Lewis Riggs Dec. 13, 1871.

2. RIAL E., son of Alanson and Lucy (Brace) Morris, m. Sarah Mills of Burlington, and d. Feb. 28, 1861, aged 42. Children :

6. Mary E., d. Dec. 19, 1863, a. 19.

7. Albert, removed to Wisconsin, m. had a family.

MUNGER, CHARLES L., son of Julius Munger, of Litchfield, was b. Jan. 18, 1819, m. Lucy C. Colby, Nov. 21, 1841. She was b. Feb. 20, 1823. In 1859, he purchased and settled on the Richard Loomis farm, a little north of the old Israel Everitt place. Children :

1. Lemuel I., b. Feb. 22, 1843.

2. Mary C., b. Nov. 7, 1844, m. Hayden Palmer, Feb. 26, 1865.

3. Lyman C., b. June 9, 1848, d. June 11, 1855.

4. Alice L., b. May 9, 1854, m. James A. Stewart, Oct. 1, 1872.

5. Harriet N., b. Nov. 28, 1856.

6. Lucy J., b. Sept. 15, 1860.

7. Edith A., b. Jan. 1, 1865.

MUNN, JEDEDIAH, son of Jedediah and Hester (Squire) Munn, was baptized in Woodbury, Feb. 12, 1751, where his father resided. His grandfather Samuel, from Milford, Ct., was one of the original settlers of Woodbury. He settled in Torrington, about 1792, on the place afterwards owned and occupied by Bassett Dunbar, in Daytonville, or the northern part of Wolcottville. He m. Molly ———. He d. May 28, 1805. Children :

1. Clara, b. Feb. 26, 1787, in Southbury.

2. Abijah, b. Feb. 14, 1790, in Southbury, m. dau. of James Eggleston, and lived on his father-in-law's place western part of Wolcottville.

3. Ransom, b. Jan. 8, 1793, in Torrington.

4. Betsey, b. Apr. 6, 1796.

5. Jedediah, b. Jan. 23, 1799.

MURRY, DANIEL, came from Guilford, Ct., to Torrington, and m. 1st Lucretia Coe, March 18, 1776, who d. June 5, 1792 ; and he m. 2d, Hannah Clark. He was a farmer in Newfield. Children :

1. Ruth, b. Sept. 7, 1776.

2. Warren, b. July 8, 1779.

3. Truman, b. Oct. 6, 1782.

4. Daniel, b. April 4, 1785.

5. Ammi, b. July 30, 1787.

6. Riley, b. Jan. 9, 1792, d. July 11, 1816.

By 2d wife :

7. Lewis, }
8. Lucretia, } b. March 19, 1795.

4. DANIEL, son of Daniel, m. Roxalany North, March 25, 1810 ; lived in Winchester, near Long lake. Children :

9. Philomela, b. July 7, 1811.

10. Frederick, b. July 28, 1813.

11. Flora, b. Sept. 4, 1815.

12. Jenette, b. April 2, 1818.

13. Lucretia, b. Dec. 5, 1820.

14. Sabra, b. July 4, 1823.

15. Prudence, b. Sept. 14, 1826.

1. LYMAN, RICHARD, the patriarch of all the Lymans of English descent in America,¹ was b. in High Ongar, Essex Co., in England. He m. Sarah, dau. of Roger Osborne, of Halstead, in Kent. Richard Lyman and family embarked in the ship *Lion*, William Pierce, master, for New England, taking their departure from the port of Bristol. He was one of the first settlers and original proprietors of Hartford. He d. in August, 1640, and his name is inscribed on a stone column in the rear of the Centre church of Hartford, erected in memory of the first settlers of the city. Children :

¹ *Lyman Genealogy*, p. 33.

2. William, buried at High Ongar.
3. Phillis, bap. Sept. 12, 1611; came to N. E.
4. Richard, bap. July 18, 1613, d. young.
5. William, bap. Sept. 8, 1616, d. in Nov., 1616.
6. Richard, bap. Feb. 24, 1617.
7. Sarah, bap. Feb. 8, 1620.
8. Anne, bap. April 12, 1621, d. young.
9. John, bap. 1623.
10. Robert, b. Sept., 1629.

6. RICHARD, JR., son of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman m. Hepziba dau. of Thomas Ford of Windsor. Richard resided some time in Windsor removed to Northampton. He d. June 3, 1662, a. 45. Children:

11. Hepziba, b. at Windsor.
12. Sarah, m. 1666.
13. Richard, b. in Windsor.
14. Thomas, b. about 1649, removed to Durham.
15. Eliza, m. Joshua Pomeroy.
16. John.
17. Joanna, b. 1658.
18. Hannah, b. 1660.

14. DEA. THOMAS, son of Richard Jr., and Hepziba (Ford) Lyman, removed with his parents to Northampton, about 1656, where he m. in 1678 Ruth, widow of Joseph Baker. He removed in 1708 or 9, to Durham. He was one of the early settlers; one of the first deacons of the church, and representative of the town several sessions. He d. July 15, 1725, a. 75. Ch.

19. Thomas, b. in 1678, had 3 children.
20. Mindwell, b. in 1680, m. John Harris, no children.
21. Ebenezer, b. in 1682.
22. Elizabeth.
23. Noah, b. in 1686.
24. Enoch, b. Jan. 18, 1691.

21. DEA. EBENEZER, son of Thomas and Ruth (Baker) Lyman, m. Experience Pomeroy, Jan. 2, 1706. He removed to Durham, several years after his father, not later than 1719, and lived near the north line of Durham on the west or lower side of the Durham road formerly called "Crooked Lane." He removed about 1740, to Torrington, having been preceded by his son Ebenezer some three years. He and his son and their wives were among the first members of the church in Torrington, at its organization, Oct. 21, 1741. Ebenezer senior was elected first deacon of the church Jan. 1, 1742. He was representative from Durham, in 1737, and was justice of the peace in the same town. He d. Feb. 15, 1762, a. 80. His widow Experience, d. Nov. 14, 1769. Children:

25. Moses.
26. Experience, b. in Northampton, April 17, 1708, d. Sept. 30, 1708.
27. Ebenezer, b. in N., Sept. 20, 1709.
28. Stephen, b. in N., Aug. 14, 1711.
29. Experience, b. in N., Dec. 25, 1712.
30. Mindwell, b. in N., July 13, 1714, m. Oct. 29, 1741, Jacob Strong, Jr., and settled in Torrington.
31. John, b. in 1717, m. had 8 children.
32. Hannah, bap. in Durham June 30, 1721, m. Asahel Strong of Torrington, d. Feb. 19, 1771.

27. EBENEZER, 2d, son of Dea. Ebenezer and Experience (Pomeroy) Lyman m. 1st Elizabeth, dau. of Noadiah Seward. She d. and he m. 2d, Sarah — about 1734. He removed to Torrington and settled on land given him by his father, the deed bearing the date of June 4, 1737. This farm was on Torrington hill, in the southwestern part of the town, about one hundred rods south of the first meeting house, on the west side of the road. The only record of him in the *Durham History*, is the baptism of "Ruth, dau. of Ebenezer Lyman and his 2d wife, Nov. 30, 1735." Hence, according to the dates this Ruth must have been the eldest child. He d. suddenly, April 1, 1753, a. 44. Children:

33. Ruth, b. Nov. 25, 1735, m. Ashbel North, Jan. 26, 1757.
34. Lydia, b. June 16, 1738, m. Stephen Tuttle, March 23, 1758.

35. Sarah, b. July 5, 1740, m. Joel Wetmore, Nov. 13, 1763.
 36. Sibil, b. May 25, 1742.
 37. Esther, b. Aug. 5, 1745, m. Nehemiah Lewis, Dec. 30, 1767, some of her descendants live in Bridgeport.
 38. Caleb, b. May 5, 1748.
 39. Ebenezer, b. March 17, 1750.
 40. Rhoda, b. July 12, 1753, m. Mr. Hayden, and settled in Windsor.
 41. Mary, m. Benjamin Tuttle.

38. CALEB, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Lyman, m. Hannah, dau. of Aaron Loomis, jr., Sept. 28, 1768. She d. in 1797, and he m., 2d, Mrs. Delight Marsh. He lived on the homestead of his father until his death. Children:

42. Medad, b. Nov. 14, 1769.
 43. Sibil, b. June 8, 1778, m. ——— Beach, and settled in Washington, Ct.
 44. Rhoda, b. Nov. 7, 1782, m. Joseph Hurlbut, of Charlotte, Vt., Feb. 14, 1803, had one dau. who m. ——— Haight, her children have a prosperous school in Montreal, Canada.
 45. Eleanor, b. March 25, 1784, m. also Joseph Hurlbut, who d. suddenly in Mass., while on his way home from Torrington.
 46. George, b. Aug. 1, 1790.

Children by 2d wife:

47. Hannah, m. Rev. Alvan Ingersoll, Jan. 11, 1815; Mr. Ingersoll, preached some years in Ohio, then settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he d. Dec. 23, 1864. His children were, Sarah L., b. Nov. 24, 1825; Jonathan Edwards, b. Nov. 16, 1827; George, b. Feb. 13, 1830; Mary C., b. July 18, 1832; Charles Finney, b. Feb. 5, 1835, was 1st lieut. in the late war, d. Dec. 13, 1861, a. 26; Emily L., b. May 6, 1839.

39. EBENEZER, 3d, son of Ebenezer and Sarah Lyman, m. Ann Young, Oct. 20, 1774, and lived in Torrington until after 1790, when he removed to Vermont, where he d. Mar. 7, 1813, a. 63. Ann, his widow, d. Mar. 14, 1813, seven days after her husband. His five children were born in Torrington. Children:

48. Phineas, b. June 24, 1776.
 49. Rosalany, b. Oct. 15, 1777.
 50. Ebenezer, b. July 16, 1779, m. Clarissa Loomis, and d. Mar. 13, 1813, one day before his mother and six days after his father, a. 34.
 51. Laura, b. Oct. 17, 1788, m. George Wadsworth Feb. 28, 1808; d. at Plattsburg Jan. 2, 1863, a. 74.
 52. Amanda, b. Sept. 22, 1790, m. Russell Harrington at Burlington, Vt., Mar. 17, 1810, and had children, Charles, Juliette, Donald, "Marrien," and Edward.

51. Laura, b. Oct. 17, 1788, m. George

42. MEDAD, son of Caleb and Hannah (Loomis) Lyman, m., 1st, Eliza Rich, 2d ———; became a lawyer, removed to Vermont and d. about 40 years of age. Children:

53. Medad, removed to Ohio.
 54. Eliza, removed to Ohio, m. ——— Barnum.
 55. George.
 56. Riley, b. in Tor., Dec. 13, 1789.

Child by 2d wife:

57. Hannah.

46. GEORGE, son of Caleb and Hannah (Loomis) Lyman, m. Feb. 22, 1812, Ophelia, daughter of Elihu Cook, b. Jan. 3, 1794, and in 1817, removed to Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohio. Children:

58. Emily C., b. Dec. 15, 1812, m. Dr. John Brown, son of Judge Frederick Brown of Wadsworth, Ohio. She d. Feb. 23, 1828, leaving no children.
 59. Cornelius N., b. in Ohio, May 14, 1819; is a physician in Wadsworth, O.; m. Caroline Beach.

56. RILEY, son of Medad and Eliza (Rich) Lyman, m. Nov. 24, 1818, Christina Case of Simsbury, Ct., b. Sept. 23, 1799; where he resided a farmer for some years. He d. in Torrington, Sept. 6, 1847. Children:

60. Erastus, b. Oct. 5, 1819.
 61. Hiram, b. Oct. 18, 1823.
 62. Adeline E., b. Apr. 2, 1831, m. Burritt Tuttle, 1851, and d. in Thomaston, Oct. 4, 1857.
 63. Edward, b. Oct. 4, 1835.

60. ERASTUS, son of Riley and Christina (Case) Lyman, never m.; d. in Wolcottville, Jan. 20, 1847.

61. HIRAM, son of Riley and Christina (Case) Lyman, m. Julia M. Ostrom of Wolcottville, May 7, 1848. She was b. Dec. 22, 1824, and d. April 30, 1858. He m. 2d Eliza M. Booth, of Wolcottville, Nov. 23, 1859, who was b. Jan. 13, 1832. He resides in Thomaston. Children:

64. Eva S., b. Jan. 10, 1851, m. Charles B. Holt, Nov. 30, 1871. 65. Mary A., b. Mar. 16, 1857.

63. EDWARD, son of Riley and Christina (Case) Lyman, m. 1st Ellen Marian Potter, of Milton, Ct., Nov. 25, 1857; who d. in New Haven, Sept. 29, 1865; 2d Henrietta E. Blood, of Bridgeport, Ct., May 27, 1867; who d. in New Haven, March 18, 1869; 3d, Caroline H. Brinsmade, of New Haven, May 10, 1870, who was b. June 2, 1844. Mr. Lyman is engaged as constructing engineer and draughtsman, in New Haven. Children:

66. Wilbur Seeley, b. Feb. 22, 1863. 68. Ralph Brinsmade, b. June 21, 1874.
67. Charles Harry, b. March 27, 1871.

LYMAN, DAVID, son of David and Mary (Gittau) Lyman of Woodbury m Oct. 20, 1773, Mary Brown, a relative of the martyr, Capt. John Brown. He served some time in the army of the Revolution, known as General David, then was honorably discharged to run a grist mill in New Hartford, for the supply of the revolutionary troops. In the latter part of his life he resided in Torrington, where he d. July 29, 1813. Mary, his widow, d. July 22, 1822. Children:

69. Elijah, b. Aug. 16, 1774. 73. Daniel, b. Apr. 15, 1784, d. July 2, 1846, a. 67.
70. David, b. June 14, 1776, d. Feb. 24, 1850, a. 74. 74. Norman, b. Sept. 6, 1787, d. Oct. 2, 1850, a. 65.
71. John, b. Oct. 5, 1778, d. July 20, 1865, a. 87. 75. Mary, b. Aug. 18, 1789, m. ——— Pardee, and resided in Torrington.
72. Orange, b. July 26, 1780, d. July 16, 1850, a. 71. 76. Samuel, b. Feb. 8, 1793, not m.

69. DR. ELIJAH, son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, m. Lorinda Smith. He was a practicing physician in Torrington some ten years, then removed to Warren, Ct., where he d. Nov. 5, 1819, a. 46. Children:

77. Elijah Smith, b. Apr. 26, 1812, a phy. 78. Lorinda.
sician in Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y.

70. DAVID, son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, m. Rhoda P. Belden. He was a farmer in New Hartford. Children:

79. David Belden, b. July 28, 1803, was graduated at Williams college in 1828; m. Nov. 3, 1831, Sarah Joiner, of Royalton, Vt., and sailed, shortly after as a missionary of the American Board, to the Sandwich Islands, where he was living in 1870, as principal of the Missionary High school for the natives at Hilo, Hawaii.
80. George, b. April 18, 1806, residence, Cleveland, O.
81. Elijah, b. Feb. 6, 1808, residence, Tallmadge, O.
82. Edward, b. Aug. 5, 1810, residence, Tallmadge, O.
83. Luther T., b. Oct. 1, 1814, residence, Cleveland, O.
84. Rhoda, b. Nov. 22, 1816, residence, Newton Falls, O.
85. James, b. Feb. 14, 1818.
86. Benjamin, b. July 8, 1819, residence, Jackson, Iowa.
87. Gaylord P., b. Sept. 6, 1821, residence, Middlebury, O.
88. Julia A., b. May, 22, 1822, m. Alonzo Clark.

71. JOHN, son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, m. Salome Maltby and is a farmer in New Hartford. Children:

- 89. Rev. John Bennett.
- 90. Wm. Maltby.
- 91. Clarinda Mary.
- 92. Salome.
- 93. Marcella.
- 94. Emily.

- 95. Laura F.
- 96. David Newton.
- 97. Solomon.
- 98. Justin.
- 99. Rufus.

72. REV. ORANGE, son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, was a Presbyterian minister, m. Maria, daughter of Stephen Dewy of Sheffield, Mass. (*See Biography.*) Children:

- 100. Stephen D., b. June 23, 1815, is a lawyer in Iowa.
- 101. Cornelius, b. July 20, 1818, d. a. 5 years.
- 102. Henry Martin, b. Oct. 27, 1821, a farmer in Ill.
- 103. Thomas, b. Mar. 19, 1824, resides near Chicago.
- 104. Eurotas, b. Jan. 12, 1827, d. in 1837.
- 105. Mary E., b. Aug. 6, 1829, d. in 1831.
- 106. Edward, b. July 3, 1833, d. in 1837.

73. DANIEL, son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, m. Jerusha Merrill, March 12, 1812, lived in New Hartford, and d. Aug. 20, 1846. Children:

- 107. Frederic, b. Mar. 19, 1813, m. in New Hartford.
- 108. Henry M., b. Sept. 23, 1814, m.; lived in O.
- 109. Jerusha, b. Nov. 4, 1816, d. in 1819.
- 110. Julia, b. Nov. 7, 1818, d. in 1829.
- 111. Judson G., b. Nov. 21, 1820, a graduate of Williams college, Baptist minister in Huntington, Ct.
- 112. James D., b. Oct. 23, 1823, lived in Torrington, m. 1st, Rhoda Marsh, Nov. 1853; 2d, Mary E. Stone in 1859.
- 113. Jane M., b. Feb. 15, 1826, m. June, 1847, Rev. Wm. W. Baldwin, Wilmington, Ct.; 8 children.

74. NORMAN, M.D., son of David and Mary (Brown) Lyman, m. Eunice Smith, of Litchfield, resided in Glastonbury and Warren, Ct. (*See Biog.*) Children:

- 114. Sidney.
- 115. George S., b. Aug. 31, 1818.
- 116. Edward P., b. April 1, 1821.
- 117. Mary, b. 1823, d. 1841.
- 118. Jonathan H., b. 1826, d. 1852.
- 119. Eunice, b. 1828, d. 1841.

MUNSELL, ZACHEUS, son of Calkins, who was son of Jacob the first at Windsor, was b. Aug. 17, 1845; m. Hannah Drake, May 4, 1768; joined the Shakers, with his whole family. The Munsells are said to have descended from Sir Philip de Munsell, who came from Normandy, to England, with William the Conqueror. Among the children of Zacheus was LEVI, b. Sept. 9, 1775, and came to Torrington, when eight years of age to live with Junia North. Moses and Noah Drake were his uncles. He attained the military rank of captain. Capt. Levi Munsell m. Rachel, dau. of Thomas Marshall, Dec. 19, 1799, and occupied many years the farm of his father-in-law, Capt. Thomas Marshall, in Newfield. He was a hard working, good citizen, an earnest devoted Methodist, a class leader and a chorister. Was a justice of the peace; a representative two years and was elected the third time, but being taken ill suddenly, d. and was buried on the day the legislature convened May 1, 1833, a. 58 years. His widow d. Jan. 16, 1842, a. 61. Children:

- 1. Marcus, b. Oct. 13, 1800, m.
- 2. Sarepta, b. Dec. 28, 1803, d. unm. 1877.
- 3. Luman, b. Dec. 31, 1806, m.
- 4. Hiram, b. May 28, 1809, d. not m. Aug. 9, 1841, on the Mississippi river at Plumb point bend, and was buried in Osceola, Arkansas.
- 5. Levi Tuttle, b. July 9, 1813, m. June 20, 1842, Adeline, dau. of George and Prudence (Dennison) Fyler, of Burke, Vt. She d. Dec. 27, 1872, a. 60, he lived on the homestead until about 1860, then he removed to Winchester.
- 6. Maria Rachel, b. April 26, 1819, m.

July 7, 1841, Theron Bronson, of Winchester. He d. Jan. 20, 1873, a. 64. Children: Edward H., b. July 31, 1842; Henry T., b. Jan. 1, 1845, d. Nov. 25,

1866; Wilber M., b. June 9, 1848; Maria L., b. Jan. 31, 1853, d. Feb. 2, 1856; Elliot B., b. Aug. 7, 1858; Catharine M., b. Jan. 17, 1863.

1. **MUNSILL, MARCUS**, son of Capt. Levi and Rachel (Marshall) m. Charlotte Eno of Colebrook, Nov. 12, 1829. He lived in Torrington and Winchester; was elected deacon in 1858. His wife d. May 3, 1867, age 65. Children:

7. Frances, b. Sept. 1, 1834, d. June 11, 1835.

8. Samuel Mills, b. April 21, 1837, resides at Winchester; m. Aug. 9, 1859, Mary Jane, dau. of Gail Borden of Texas. Children: Esther E., b. June 10, 1862; Gail

B., b. Jan. 6, 1864; Marcus, b. Oct. 1, 1868; Clifford L., b. Apr. 28, 1874, Mar. 7, 1876.

9. Anna Maria, b. Dec. 9, 1838, m. Sept. 26, 1866, Benjamin W. Pettibone of Winchester; d. Mar. 1, 1873.

3. **LUMAN**, son of Capt. Levi and Rachel (Marshall) Munsill, m. Sept. 1843, Abigail P. Bronson, and lived in Winchester, where he d. Apr. 2, 1877, a. 70. His wife d. May 13, 1874, a. 56. Children:

10. Elbert Marshall, b. Sept. 20, 1844, m. June 1875, Ella G. Germond and has Warren A., b. July, 1876.

May 6, 1866, Martha E. Eggleston and has, Elbert M., b. Aug. 18, 1871.

12. Ella Adelle, b. Aug. 7, 1853.

11. William Luman, b. Jan. 24, 1848, m.

MUNSON, AUGUSTUS, son of Lieut. Levi Munson of Wallingford, was born in Wallingford Aug. 21, 1781. While young he came with his father's family to Harwinton, and when a young man came to Torrington, where he m. Huldah, dau. of William Wilson Dec. 4, 1803. He d. in Wolcottville Nov. 29, 1840, a. 59. She d. Feb. 18, 1864, a. 80. Children:

1. William W., b. Mar. 22, 1805, m. Lucretia Palmer in 1832, and d. in Winsted June 21, 1850.

2. Mary M., b. Aug. 16, 1806, m. May 30, 1830, Albert B. Wilcox, of Bristol, where they reside.

3. Lemuel H., b. Aug. 18, 1808, m. Clarinda Bull of Winsted Sept. 30, 1833; resides in Waterbury.

4. Lewis A., b. May 31, 1811, m. Oct. 13, 1863; Anna Yarrington of Carbondale, Pa., reside in Bristol.

5. Charles M., b. July 18, 1813, m. Jan. 5, 1843, Elizabeth Fellows of Phila., d. Feb. 1857.

6. James P., b. Mar. 11, 1816, m. Oct. 1839 Ellen Barrows of Cincinnati, O., in Winsted Sept. 25, 1848.

7. Martha W., b. July 3, 1819, m. Apr. 1, 1843, Mason W. Fyler of Winsted, Mar. 13, 1846.

8. John C., Nov. 1, 1823, m. April 1855 Mary Clark of New Haven; d. in Waterbury Mar. 23, 1874.

NORTH, EBENEZER, came from Farmington "Great swamp" in the spring of 1741, and purchased in company with Zebulon Curtiss, two farms a little south of the old Matthew Grant place, where he settled, but in the autumn of that year he sold his part of these farms to Mr. Curtiss. His wife's name is written "Sibbillia" on the town records. He is said, also, to have come from Rocky hill, in Wethersfield. He d. Aug. 5, 1789, in the 86th year of his age. His wife, Sibyl, d. Nov. 17, 1794, in the 91st year of her age. Children:

1. Ashbel, b. Oct. 3, 1731.

2. Noah, b. Jan. 10, 1733, m.

3. Martin, b. Dec. 13, 1734, m. May 5, 1805.

4. Sibyl, b. Sept. 4, 1736, m. Samuel Cowles, Apr. 14, 1756, and removed early to Norfolk.

5. Lucy, b. May 1, 1739, m. Amasa Cowles, and settled in Norfolk.

6. Asahel, b. May 13, 1743, in Torrington, m.; d. in 1803.

7. Ebenezer, b. June 27, 1746, m.

8. Achsah, b. Aug. 14, 1748, m. John Videto, Jr., Dec. 12, 1780, lived in Winchester.

9. Sarah, b. Dec. 1, 1752, m. Lebe Holmes of Goshen.

1. ASHBEL, son of Ebenezer and Sibyl North, m. Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., Jan. 2, 1757. He was a farmer on what is known as the old Phineas North place, and was an enterprising man. He d. July 9, 1800, a. 68. His widow Ruth, d. Feb. 7, 1812, a. 77 years. Children:

10. Roxalany, b. Nov. 24, 1759, m. Dr. Elkanah Hodges, Jan. 14, 1777, took the small pox and d. within a month from her marriage. 11. Phineas, b. July 19, 1762, m. 12. Lemuel, b. Dec. 14, 1767, d. Mar. 3, 1787.

2. NOAH, son of Ebenezer and Sibyl North, m. 1st, Jemima, daughter of Abraham Loomis, March 25, 1756, and settled on a farm in Newfield, known by his name ever since. His wife Jemima, d. Dec. 17, 1767, and he m. 2d, Elizabeth Humphrey, May 29, 1771, who d. Aug. 5, 1822, a. 78 years. He was a very important man in that part of the town. In religion he was a puritan of the strict and thorough kind. In going to the barn Sunday afternoon, his grandson Cyrus accompanying him slid across a little piece of ice. The old gentleman obtained a whip and proceeded to whip him severely, and the boy was heard at some distance crying and saying: "I won't do it again, I won't do it again." To which the old gentleman was heard to say: "I don't mean you shall." This was done as a religious duty rather than a matter of passion or want of love for the child. Children:

13. Noah, b. June 12, 1757, d. April 28, 1789, a. 23. 17. Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1767, m. Hezekiah West, a Baptist minister, and removed to Penn., where she d. Sept., 1827, a. 52. 14. Juna, b. Sept. 24, 1760. 15. Remembrance, b. Oct. 13, 1762. 16. Jemima, b. April 7, 1766, m. Elihu Barber.

3. MARTIN, son of Ebenezer and Sibyl North, m. 1st Abigail Eno, April 2, 1760, and had four children; 2d, ———, had son. He removed to Colebrook. Children by 1st wife:

18. Martin, b. June 10, 1761. 20. Lucina, b. June 6, 1767. 19. Abigail, b. April 3, 1764. 21. Rufus, b. Dec. 24, 1769.

By 2d wife:

22. Noah, d. early.

7. EBENEZER, son of Ebenezer and Sibyl North, m. Jerusha, dau. of Samuel Cowles, Sen., Feb. 16, 1769. He removed to Colebrook, and d. there Dec. 17, 1832. Children:

22. Prudence, b. Nov. 16, 1769, m. Jonathan Saxton, son of Jonathan from Enfield, and had Jerusha, b. in 1800; Anna, 1802; Milo, in 1804; Norman, 1807; Ebenezer, 1811; Melissa, 1814. 23. Enos, b. Nov. 17, 1773; removed to Colebrook.

11. PHINEAS, son of Ashbel and Ruth (Lyman) North, m. Chloe Skinner, Dec. 3, 1787. She was b. April 17, 1767. He was a farmer and lived on the place that still bears his name. He had a genius of mechanical skill; made several brass clocks by hand, with high cases, which would run 9 and 10 days, and keep the day of the month. One owned by Judge F. D. Fyler, of Winsted, bears date 1794. Children:

24. Lemuel, b. Sept. 23, 1790, m. in Wadsworth, Ohio, where he d. April, 1832. 26. Parmelia, b. March 2, 1801, m. Martin Webster, of Tor., Sept., 1820, d. March 31, 1831. 25. Roxalany, b. Dec. 27, 1796, m. James Humphrey, of Norfolk, May, 1819, d. 1835, leaving children. 27. Phineas, b. Feb. 9, 1803. 28. Alfred, b. Sept. 17, 1807.

14. JUNIUS, son of Noah and Jemima (Loomis) North, m. Sabrina Fyler Jan. 25, 1785, and settled on the north and south road east of his father's, and where his son Frederick now resides. He kept a tavern many years; was active, stirring man; and was called by all, "Uncle Juna." His wife d. and he m. 2d, Sally Covey, Jan., 1807. He d. Nov. 14, 1828, a. 68 years. Children:

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| 28. Roxalany, b. Nov. 2, 1785, m. Daniel Murry, March, 1810, and in after years removed to Winchester, where she is still living, and in her ninety-second year. | 33. Sabrina, b. Aug. 15, 1794, d. May 2, 1875, a. 81, not m. |
| 29. Triphena, b. March 14, 1787, d. April 10, 1867, a. 80, not m. | 34. Junius, b. April 30, 1796; removed to Ohio, m. |
| 30. Ariel, b. Aug. 13, 1788, d. Sept. 22, 1818, a. 30 years; not m. | 35. Lura, b. Oct. 7, 1798, m. Mid. Griswold, of Litchfield, March 19, 1822, had a son Midian. |
| 31. Ruby, b. July 28, 1790, m. 1st Orrin Loomis, Nov., 1821, 2d, Moses Drake, and d. May 16, 1875, a. 85 years. | 36. Laurin, b. July 21, 1800, m. Harri Ford, and had children: Mary, Ele Henrietta. |
| 32. Willard, b. June 5, 1792, m. | 37. Frederick, } b. Aug. } |
| | 38. Philomela, } 12, 1803, } d. Apr. 30, 180 |

15. REMEMBRANCE, son of Noah and Jemima (Loomis) North, m. Elizabeth Lee, Sept. 21, 1786. He d. Aug. 10, 1802. Children:

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|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 39. Noah, b. Sept. 4, 1787. | 43. Betsey, b. April 20, 1795. |
| 40. Lury, b. May 21, 1789. | 44. Cyrus, b. May 6, 1797. |
| 41. Prudence, b. March 28, 1791. | 45. William, b. Oct. 5, 1799. |
| 42. Mary, b. June 14, 1793. | |

27. PHINEAS, son of Phineas and Chloe (Skinner) North, m. Louisa We more, Oct. 10, 1832. He lived on his father's homestead until his death. He was an energetic farmer and business man. He built a house in Wolcottville and was ready to move into it; was taken ill and in a few days d. May 1867. His widow occupies the house he built in the village. Children:

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 46. Helen, b. Sept. 1, 1833, m. Sept. 1, 1856, James W. Holmes, of Waterbury, and d. June 13, 1866. | 47. Alfred (Dr.), b. Oct. 5, 1836, m. |
|---|---------------------------------------|

32. WILLARD, son of Junius and Sabrina (Fyler) North, m. Lucina Child:

48. Arvid, b. March 19, 1824.

34. JUNIUS, son of Junius and Sabrina (Fyler) North, went to Ohio and married. Children:

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|-------------|---------------------|
| 49. Mary. | 53. Eliza. |
| 50. Junius. | 54. Orson, } |
| 51. Rhuby. | 55. Orton, } twins. |
| 52. Amelia. | |

DEA. FREDERICK, son of Junius and Sabrina (Fyler) North, m. Harriet, daughter of Ira Hoyt, June 14, 1830, lives on his father's homestead. He was elected deacon of the Baptist church in Newfield many years since; is a farmer and a man much respected. Children:

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| 56. Charlotte J., b. May 13, 1831, m. Joseph Deming of Colebrook, Mar. 12, 1856, and had children. | has children, Almira b. Aug. 186 Waruga F. |
| 57. Catharine, b. Aug. 29, 1833, m. | 62. Ann M., b. March 27, 1845, m. E ward Y. Clark, of Washington, Ct., Oc 21, 1870, has Freddie N. |
| 58. Carrel F., b. June 29, 1835. | 63. Frederick A., b. April 10, 1846, is pricipal teacher in high school in Ill. |
| 59. Junius D., b. June 17, 1839. | 64. Lyman H., b. Feb. 4, 1849 |
| 60. Roxa A., b. April 23, 1842, m. Elbert Norton of Gushen, Dec. 31, 1865. | 65. Rubie O., b. May 30, 1851 |
| 61. Irene H., b. Oct. 14, 1843, m. John A. Moore of Colebrook, Mar. 3, 1866, | |

OLMSTED, ROSWELL, came from Windsor and settled in New Hartford, Torrington parish, near Torrington line. Children :

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|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Lucy. | 3. Elihu. |
| 2. Two other daughters. | 4. Stanley. |

3. **ELIHU**, m. Susan Phelps of Harwinton, lived in the edge of New Hartford, but in Torrington society. Children :

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|------------------------------|--|
| 4. Roswell, b. Jan., 1808. | 7. Eliza, b. Feb., 1815. |
| 5. Lucius, b. Feb. 17, 1811. | 8. Julius, b. March, 1819, d. in 1847. |
| 6. Sally, b. Dec., 1813. | |

5. **LUCIUS**, m. Catharine E. Brown of Westfield, Mass. Children :

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| 9. Esther J. Wright, lives in Harwinton. | 10. Charles E., b. Jan. 1844. |
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Second wife :

11. Lizzie J., b. June 14, 1860.

OSBORN, TIMOTHY, m. Susannah Higley, both of Torrington, Feb. 28, 1761. Children recorded in Torrington :

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Justice, b. Dec. 3, 1765. | 3. Isaac Higley, b. Apr. 12, 1772. |
| 2. Susannah, b. Mar. 10, 1770. | |

OVIATT, MARCUS, son of Luman and Rhoda (Norton) Oviatt, of Goshen, was b. Jan. 15, 1807, m. Dezhiah, daughter of Stephen Norton, of Goshen, Feb. 12, 1829. He was a farmer and lived in Goshen, until 1843, when he removed to Watertown, and from thence in 1853, to Torrington hollow where he d. Oct. 10, 1854. Children :

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| 1. Erastus, b. Dec. 21, 1829, d. in Torrington, Feb. 12, 1860. | Whiting, Oct. 28, 1855, and lives in Iowa. |
| 2. Stephen, b. Apr. 21, 1832. | 4. Everett, b. Mar. 9, 1838. |
| 3. Hannah, b. Jan. 7, 1835, m. Uri | 5. Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1841, m. Theodore W. Austin, Oct. 16, 1867. |

2. **STEPHEN N.**, m. Emma Brooker, daughter of Martin, Nov. 22, 1860. Children :

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 6. Carrie N., b. Aug. 31, 1861. | 7. Charles S., b. Jan. 1, 1860. |
| 4. EVERETT , m. Hetty Jones, Jan. 1, 1865. Children : | |
| 8. Clarence, b. Feb. 4, 1866. | 9. Willis, b. Jan. 1, 1868. |

PALMER, NICHOLAS, was early at Windsor ; m. Joan ———, who died Apr 16, 1683. He d. Aug. 30, 1689. His children apparently were b. in Windsor. Children :

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mary, b. May 3, 1637. | 3. Timothy, bap. Mar. 20, 1641. |
| 2. Hannah, bap. Oct. 11, 1640. | 4. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1644. |

3. **TIMOTHY**, son of Nicholas and Joan Palmer, m. Hannah Buel Sept. 17, 1663 ; who d. Sept. 26, 1704. He d. Aug. 20, 1713. Children :

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Timothy, b. Aug. 25, 1664. | 10. Sarah, b. Apr. 12, 1675. |
| 6. Hannah, b. Oct. 3, 1666. | 11. Samuel, b. Sept. 7, 1677. |
| 7. Mary, b. May 14, 1669. | 12. Martha, b. Dec. 29, 1679, d. young. |
| 8. Sarah, b. Feb. 25, 1671, d. young. | 13. Benjamin, b. Feb. 24, 1682. |
| 9. John, b. Apr. 13, 1673. | |

9 **JOHN**, son of Timothy and Hannah (Buel) Palmer, m. Sarah Mudge Jan. 14, 1695. Children :

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 14. John, b. June 11, 1696. | 16. Samuel, b. Apr. 5, 1712. |
| 15. Benjamin, b. Dec. 23, 1703, d. young. | 17. Benjamin, b. Oct. 11, 1707. |

14. **CAPT. JOHN**, son of John and Sarah (Mudge) Palmer, m. Deborah Filley Sept 12, 1723, who d. Jan. 29, 1797, a 92. He d. Apr. 11, 1794, a 98. Children :

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 18. John, b. Feb. 7, 1724. | 23. Ezekiel, b. May 17, 1737. |
| 19. Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1728. | 24. Jonathan, b. May 31, 1740. |
| 20. Jehiel, b. Jan. 12, 1730, d. Oct. 10, 1756. | 25. Benjamin, b. Apr. 10, 1741. |
| 21. Eli, b. Oct. 13, 1733, m. Elizabeth Gillett. | 26. Deborah, b. June 21, 1746. |
| 22. Joel, b. May 14, 1736. | |

22. JOEL, son of Capt. John and Deborah (Filley) Palmer, m. Ann Hayden July 23, 1761. Children:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 27. Ann, b. May 16, 1762. | 32. Martin, b. Feb. 19, 1773. |
| 28. Naomi, b. Oct. 1, 1763. | 33. Rubah, b. July 5, 1775. |
| 29. Latimer, b. Feb. 4, 1766. | 34. Hezekiah H., b. Jan. 19, 1781. |
| 30. Joel, b. July 26, 1768. | 35. Horace, b. Mar. 5, 1783. |
| 31. Harvey, b. Nov. 30, 1770. | |

31. HARVEY, son of Joel and Ann (Hayden) Palmer, learned the trade of cloth dressing, in Windsor, and came to Torrington a short time before his marriage. He m. Mehitable daughter of Daniel Dibble, of Torrington, Nov. 25, 1795. Not long after this he built a house a little west of Torrington hollow, now owned by Mr. Burton T. Cowles, where he established himself as a clothier. His carding mill stood on the stream east of the house by the present bridge and his cloth dressing house was opposite his dwelling on the north side of the road. His first fulling mill was down in the hollow above the present saw mill dam. He went down steps cut in the rocks, to it, and afterwards it was removed to the bridge above the falls. He was post master, keeping the office in his house about thirty years. He was also assessor of the town, and was active in public matters; was a good citizen, much respected. Children:

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| 36. Anna, b. Nov. 8, 1796, m. Seymour Hopkins of Warren; had: Harvey P., and Lucretia, who m. ——— Stodard; lives in Carol McHenry, Ill. | 41. Adaline, b. Aug. 1, 1808, m. Enoc Johnson; had: Ellen and Emma, lives in O. |
| 37. Eliza, b. July 5, 1796, m. Prescott Pond. | 42. Emma R., b. Jan. 9, 1812, m. Charles C. Beers, Sept. 28, 1831, left one child Anna, who is adopted by her Aunt Lucretia. |
| 38. Aurelia, b. Oct. 11, 1800, d. Jan. 23, 1834. | 43. Frances A., b. Feb. 7, 1814, m. Henry H. Newall; lives at Great Bend, Pa. had: Frances, Gertrude and Irene. |
| 39. Addison, b. Sept. 7, 1792. | 44. Mehitable D., b. Sept. 17, 1816, m. Elihu H. Dwight, lived in Long Meadow Mass., d. Dec. 18, 1860. |
| 40. Lucretia, b. June 6, 1806, m. Wm. W. Munson, Nov. 21, 1832, no children living. She is a widow, living in Brooklyn, N. Y. | |

39. DEA. ADDISON, son of Harvey and Mehitable (Dibble) Palmer, m. 1st Phebe, daughter of Norman Fowler, May 22, 1839. She d. Jan. 25, 1860 and he m. 2d Mrs. Ann P. (Lucas) Wadhams, Oct. 27, 1869. She had three sons, Willard, Henry and Edward. Dea. Palmer lived one year on his father's homestead, then sold it, and bought the Norman Fowler place, which he still owns. He was elected deacon, in Wolcottville, in 1852, and is much respected in the town. He now resides in Goshen. Children by his 1st wife:

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|--|--|
| 45. Homer F., b. Feb. 22, 1840, d. a. 4 yrs. | 46. Frances A., b. Nov. 30, 1846, m. Cassius Bronson, Oct., 1866; lives in Waterbury; has Clara. |
| 46. Hayden D., b. June 26, 1841, m. | |
| 47. Mary E., b. Mar. 15, 1845, m. Adelbert Welden, Oct., 1866, lives in Waterbury. | |

46. HAYDEN, son of Addison and Phebe (Fowler) Palmer, m. Mary, daughter of Charles S. Munger, in 1863. He enlisted in the late war in the Fourth Connecticut was promoted to a lieutenant and served four years; was slightly wounded by a shell at Petersburg. He and his family now reside in Farmington, Russell Co., Kansas, and is clerk of the district court of the county.

PATTERSON, BURTON C., came from Cornwall with his mother and brother Henry S. Patterson, and settled on a farm across the street from the Amos Wilson place, owning the latter also, and is a farmer. He m. 1st, Hattie M. Beach, of Goshen, Feb. 8, 1872, who d. Oct. 18, 1874, a 30; m. 2d, Anna M. Merwin, of New Haven, May 18, 1875. Children:

1. Silas B., b. March 15, 1873.

2. Son, b. March 9, 1877.

PARSONS, PHINEAS F., son of Samuel B. Parsons, of Northampton, Mass., was b. Oct. 8, 1835, and m. on the first of May, 1860, Helen A., dau. of Charles Bronson, of Waterbury. She was b. Feb. 27, 1839. Mr. Parsons was engaged as secretary and treasurer, with the Waterbury Brass Co., until 1865, when he removed to Wolcottville and engaged with the Coe Brass Co., in the same relations which he had resigned at Waterbury. After occupying this position for a few years he resigned and became interested in the Coe Furniture Co. For the last four years he has been a traveling agent of the Waterbury Brass Co. He resides in the western part of Wolcottville, on High street, where he has a commodious house, and very pleasant grounds around the house. It is one of the desirable locations in the village. Children:

1. Edmund Hayden, b. May 13, 1861, in Waterbury.

3. Elizabeth Sparks, b. Aug. 27, 1868, in Wolcottville.

2. Frank Roberts, b. Jan. 7, 1863, in Waterbury.

4. Florence Russell, b. March 16, 1872, in Wolcottville.

PERRIN, REV. LAVALETTE, D.D., son of Aaron and Lois (Lee) Perrin, was b. May 15, 1816, at Vernon, Ct. He m. June 4, 1844, Ann Eliza, dau. of William and Polly (Keeler) Comstock, of Ridgefield, b. Nov. 29, 1826, at Peekskill, N. Y., resides in Wolcottville; is pastor of the Congregational church. Children:

1. Bernadotte, b. Sept. 15, 1847; was graduated at Yale college in 1869; studied theology in Yale seminary one year; then engaged in a select school in Hartford, a year, from which he went into the high school of Hartford, where he was elected associate principal, with leave of absence one year. He has been in the German universities one year and a half.

2. Catharine, b. Dec. 8, 1850.

3. Addison, b. Sept. 27, 1852.

4. Giles Griswold, b. Jan. 19, 1856, d. March 13, 1856.

5. William Aaron, b. Dec. 18, 1858, d. Jan. 30, 1863.

PHELPS, BENJAMIN, came to Torrington a young man and m. Isabel, dau. of Abraham Loomis, Oct. 16, 1755, and may have settled on what is known as the Phineas North place. His wife d. Dec. 15, 1784. Children:

1. Jerusha, b. May 2, 1757.

5. Jemima, b. Feb. 6, 1765.

2. Joseph, b. Mar. 16, 1759.

6. Daniel, b. Nov. 9, 1766.

3. Isabel, b. June 15, 1761.

7. Benjamin, b. June 15, 1769.

4. Jonathan, b. May 17, 1763.

2. JOSEPH, son of Benjamin and Isabel (Loomis) Phelps, m. Rebecca Leavenworth, Oct. 27, 1804. Children:

8. Sally, b. Sept. 6, 1805.

9. Joseph N., b. Nov. 29, 1806.

4. JONATHAN, son of Benjamin and Isabel (Loomis) Phelps, m. Sylva Beach Jan. 20, 1785. He d. Sept. 27, 1791. Children:

10. Anna, b. Oct. 8, 1785.

12. Almira, b. Sept. 22, 1789.

11. Luman, b. June 26, 1787.

13. Jerusha, b. Sept. 13, 1791.

7. CAPT. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin and Isabel (Loomis) Phelps, m. and

lived on the Phineas North place, and was a prominent man in the town some years. Children :

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| 14. Hiram, accidentally killed by a pistol shot at Torrington hollow. | 16. Emeline, m. at Hartford. |
| 15. Lucretia, m. Sylvester Spencer, of Litchfield. | 17. Cornelia, m. Frederick Wadhams, Goshen, removed to Ohio. |

PHELPS, ELIJAH, from Windsor, lived in Torrington. Children :

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Polly, m. Titus Ives. | 3. Elijah. |
| 2. Caleb, not m., d. in Torrington. | 4. Esther, m. Col. Thaddeus Griswold. |

JANNAH B., came to Torrington with his brother Elijah, and m. Lucretia Dible Nov. 26, 1812. Children.

1. Frederick, b. Dec. 15, 1714, and perhaps others.

ABRAHAM from Windsor, lived on West street, Torrington, near the Iv place, and d. young. Children :

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Chloe, m. Patrick McCoe. | m. Addis; Rhoda m. Gould; Fanny m. |
| 2. Mindwell, m. Chester Bristo. | Lemuel Cook; Charlotte m. Charles Re |
| 3. Rhoda, m. Patrick McCoe, had Nancy, m. ——— Castle; Phelps, d. young; Sally | nolds, lives in Winsted. |

PHELPS, DR. JEREMIAH W., m., 1st, Augusta C. Havden, Dec. 25, 1846 who d. in 1858; m., 2d, Mrs. Mindwell M., widow of Dr. Peter Beardsley July, 1859. Children :

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jeremiah W., b. Dec. 29, 1866. | 2. Frank S., b. June 7, 1872. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|

PHILLOW, ARTEMAS, m. Lovisa, dau. of Abner Loomis, Dec. 11, 1800 and lived in a house that stood a little north of Esq. Smith's or the present town house. He is said to have had fifteen children, but all of their names have not been obtained. They were a pleasant family; Mr. Phillow being a very humorous man, and the young ladies good looking and quite agreeable. They removed to Illinois. Seven children were recorded on the town records. Children :

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lura, b. Oct. 9, 1801. | 7. Onpha, b. Nov. 9, 1808. |
| 2. Edmund, b. Oct. 6, 1802. | 8. Loomis. |
| 3. Dennis, b. Dec. 5, 1803. | 9. Nelson. |
| 4. Addison, b. Nov. 27, 1804. | 10. Lucretia. |
| 5. Emily, b. Dec. 16, 1805. | 11. Mary Ann. |
| 6. Adeline, b. April 30, 1807. | |

POND, LYMAN RUSSELL, son of Lyman and Lucy (Spencer) Pond, m. Oct. 17, 1849, Frances S., dau. of Norman B. Rouse, of Torrington, and resides on the homestead of his mother and grandfather Asa Spencer, in the southwestern part of the town. He is descended from the Branford Pond family. Children :

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Lucy E., b. Dec. 24, 1850, m. Edward S. Andrus, Feb. 5, 1871, and has ch., Julia I., b. Jan. 4, 1872, Hattie I., b. Nov. 9, 1873. | 4. Frances G., b. April 16, 1859. |
| 2. Norman R., b. May 27, 1853. | 5. Frederick R., b. Jan. 9, 1862. |
| 3. Mary E., b. Oct. 17, 1856. | 6. Willis L., b. April 19, 1864. |
| | 7. Miles A., b. Dec. 8, 1866. |
| | 8. Lewis H., b. June 14, 1868. |
| | 9. Elijah R., b. May 5, 1872. |

POND, PRISCOTT, m. Eliza, dau. of Harvey Palmer; lived in Wolcottville. Children :

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|---|--|
| 1. William, d. in Ohio. | 4. Charles, living in Newington. |
| 2. George, d. in New Britain. | 5. Adaline, m. ——— Brockway, lives in Ill. |
| 3. Emily, m. ——— Westover, of Litchfield. | |

POND, PRESTON, m. Esther Wheadon Apr. 27, 1814. Child:

1. Lucia, b. March 5, 1815.

POTTER, AMBROSE, brother of Daniel from Farmington, m. Abigail Seward April 8, 1805, both said to have been of Torrington at the time. (*Town Rec.*) Children:

1. Adelia, b. June 14, 1805.
2. Lucius F., b. Aug. 27, 1808.

POTTER, DANIEL, said to have been from Farmington, m. Mealy Johnson Jan. 24, 1792. He removed to Johnstown, N. Y., but in connection with his brother built the first store building in Wolcottville south of the bridge on Main street, and the first house where the American House now stands, and another dwelling on Litchfield street. He also afterwards purchased a farm or more in the southwest part of the town.

PULVER, HIRAM, son of Cornelius M. Pulver, of Copake, Columbia Co., N. Y., b. Dec. 1, 1824, learned his trade in Salisbury, m. 1st Mary S. Hubbard, of Salisbury, March 9, 1847. She d. in 1848. He m. 2d, March 18, 1849, Jane, daughter of David R. Kimberly of Wolcottville, formerly of Guilford. He lived in Wolcottville, some two years after his 2d m., and then went to California, in 1851, when he remained over two years at first mining, afterwards at his trade and did quite well. On returning home he established himself at Wrightville, in the trade of carriage and wagon making. Children by 1st wife:

1. Stanley, b. Dec. 18, 1842, m. Mary, dau. of Martin Drake, Oct. 2, 1872, and resides in Ancram, Columbia Co., N. Y.

By 2d wife:

2. Albert Henry, b. Dec. 22, 1851.
3. Helen Frances, b. Jan. 5, 1856, d. July 15, 1864.
4. Hudson J., b. Dec. 24, 1860.
5. Frank Augustus, b. Apr. 22, 1866.

RAY, TIMOTHY, m. Lovicy Richards, Sept. 15, 1784, and lived in Newfield. Children:

1. Rachel, b. Dec. 26, 1784.
2. Abigail, b. Nov. 23, 1786.
3. Lovicy, b. June 20, 1788.
4. Abner, b. Apr. 9, 1791.

REED, GEORGE DANIEL, was b. in Cornwall, and came to Torrington, where he bought a farm which he kept nearly two years, and then sold it and bought the Frank Whiting place and afterward he bought the George Whiting place, on the west side of the town near Luman Loomis's place; m. 1st, Eliza Davison, 2d, Irene Malory, 3d, Julia Sawyer. He resided in Torrington, two or three years and then settled on the George Whiting farm, where he d. in 1873. Children by 1st wife:

1. Samuel Davison, b. Nov. 14, 1846.
2. Franklin Harvey, b. Mar. 14, 1847.

By 2d wife:

3. Edward Daniel, b. June 11, 1852.

By 3d wife:

4. Ida Estelle, b. Sept. 17, 1861.

1. SAMUEL D., son of George D. and Eliza (Davison) Reed, m. Ledelia, daughter of Henry Kimberly, of Goshen, Sept. 1, 1867, and lives on his father's homestead. Children:

5. Fannie Walker, b. Mar. 26, 1869.
6. Edith Mills, b. May 25, 1870.
7. Mabel Eliza, b. Oct. 2, 1871.
8. Holly Elbert, b. Feb. 19, 1872.
9. Harry Julian, d. July 30, 1877.

3. EDWARD D., son of George D., and Irene (Malory) Reed, m. Nellie En of Simsbury, Feb. 7, 1873. She was b. Aug. 22, 1855. He is a farmer and resides on his father's homestead with his brother. Child:

10. Nellie Irene, b. Feb. 20, 1864.

RICE, FRANKLIN, son of Alexander Rice of North Bridge, Mass., was Oct. 6, 1834, m. May 4, 1859, Sophia, dau. of Asa Spaulding of Strafford Conn. She was b. Dec. 7, 1838. Mr. Rice came to Torrington Jan. 1864, and entered upon work in the scythe shop in Wrightville. Children:

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| 1. Ellis Alexander, b. July 16, 1860, d. Aug. 18, 1860. | 3. Hattie Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1864. |
| 2. Franklin Ellsworth, b. Nov. 17, 1862, d. Aug. 4, 1863. | 4. George Levi, Sept. 1, 1868. |
| | 5. Cyrus Wm., b. Oct. 26, 1872. |
| | 6. Charles D., b. Nov. 30, 1876. |

DANIEL and Anna Rice. Child:

1. William, b. Oct. 26, 1798.

ROBERTS, HENRY, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1758, and m. Mary Latimer Apr., 1784; who was b. at Windsor Mar. 24, 1765. The tradition of this family is that it is of French descent; that it left France at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre; that the name was De Roberts, with the accent on the last syllable, and from England they came to Boston and thence to Windsor. Mr. Roberts with his wife and one child settled in Torrington, the Green woods, as then called, in 1786, where he cleared and worked a farm and where he died April 7, 1813. His widow Mary died Aug. 1854, aged 89 years. Children:

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| 1. Henry, b. Aug. 31, 1785, at Windsor. | 5. Sarah, b. Sept. 5, 1793, d. Dec. 10, 1799. |
| 2. Mary (Polly), b. Feb. 12, 1787, in Torrington, m. Wm. Wilson, and had Almira, Henry, Horatio, Lorenson, Elizabeth. She d. Jan. 11, 1871, a. 83. He d. July 8, 1873, a. 87. | 6. Pelatiah, b. Oct. 24, 1795, d. 1868, m. Sarah Judd, of Canaan, had 7 children. Rev. W. H. Roberts is one. |
| 3. Barzillai, b. April 19, 1789, m. | 7. Sylvester, b. Feb. 12, 1797, d. May 1845, m. Mrs. Amelia Cook of Worcester, had one child. |
| 4. George, b. June 30, 1791, m. Eliza Judd of Canaan, had children, Willard, Mary, Edward, Ann. He d. Dec. 20, 1869. She d. Sept. 21, 1870. | 8. Willard, b. Nov. 9, 1804, m. Dayton, of Tor., d. in West Virginia, 1874 or 5. |

1. HENRY, son of Henry and Mary (Latimer) Roberts, m. Chloe Burr Oct. 14, 1805, and lived on his father's homestead. His wife, Chloe, d. in March 1826. He d. Sept. 5, 1865, aged 80 years. Children:

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| 9. Allen Burr, b. Sept. 24, 1806, m. | children, Henry R., b. Feb. 19, 1833. |
| 10. Sarah, b. July 8, 1808, m. Enos F. Richards, Dec. 24, 1832, and removed to Wisconsin, where he d. Sept. 18, 1872, and his wife Sarah, d. March 13, 1863, their children were, Henry A., b. May 16, 1834; Hobert A., b. Aug. 7, 1836; Wilbert B., b. June 7, 1841; Ema E., b. March 26, 1848; Ellen E., b. 11, 1849; d. in 1849; Charles L., b. Aug. 22, 1850. | Luman, b. Sept. 26, 1835; Byron, Sept. 29, 1837; Frank, b. July 2, 1841; Horton, b. May 24, 1844; Robert, June 14, 1846. |
| 11. Emeline, b. Jan. 15, 1811, m. Sylvanus Pease, of Winsted in July 1832, and had | 12. Nelson, b. Sept. 12, 1814, m. |
| | 13. Adah, b. April 22, 1820, m. Joseph Wooster of Goshen, Oct. 30, 1840, and had children, Charlotte L., b. Jan. 1, 1845; Joseph F., b. Feb. 16, 1850; Nellie S., b. S. b. Jan. 7, 1857; Jennie A. b. Jan. 2, 1859. |

3. BARZILLAI, son of Henry and Mary (Latimer) Roberts, m. Almira Humphrey in 1812, and removed to Ohio where he d. in 1872, and his wife Almira, d. Feb. 17, 1871. Children:

14. Harriet M., b. Jan. 29, 1813, m. Erastus N. Graham, d. July 31, 1844. Loveland in O., in 1839, d. Oct. 22, 1853.
 15. Cyrus H., b. Oct. 13, 1815, m. Julia Norton in 1843, lives in New Hartford.

9. ALLEN B., son of Henry and Chloe (Burr) Roberts, m. Martha Cook, of Torrington, Nov. 9, 1840. Children:

17. Chloe, b. July 21, 1843. 18. Allen J., b. Aug. 28, 1845.

12. NELSON, son of Henry and Chloe (Burr) Roberts, m., 1st, Charlotte, dau. of Ralsamon Loomis of Charlestown, O., Sept. 24, 1841. She d. June 1, 1858. He m., 2d, Chloe, sister of his first wife, June 6, 1859. He resides in Vineland, N. J. (*See Biog.*) Children by 1st wife:

19. Harvey L., b. Oct. 20, 1843, m. 20. Frank, b. Apr. 12, 1849.

19. HARVEY L., son of Nelson and Charlotte (Loomis) Roberts, m. Emily, dau. of Hiram and Catharine (Fyler) Perkins.

ROBERTS, JOEL, lived in Torrington. Children:

1. Nama, b. Sept. 26, 1760. 4. Chloe, b. Apr. 15, 1765.
 2. Samuel, b. Jan. 26, 1762. 5. Joel, b. June 16, 1772.
 3. Judah, b. Sept. 13, 1763.

ROBERTS, ABEL, was b. Nov. 27, 1762, in Middletown. His brother Squire Roberts, was a prominent man in Middletown. Abel Roberts came to Torrington a young man, after having been a soldier some time in the Revolution, where his health failed. He taught school in Torrington; m. Sally, dau. of Roger Loomis, May 11, 1789. He went to Schenectady and taught school some years in that part of New York state. In 1801, he returned to Torrington; bought a home near what was then called the centre district, and where his son-in-law, Ephraim Fellows, now resides. When he was quite aged he taught school in the school house opposite his own dwelling. He d. Jan. 20, 1834. His widow d. Feb. 1, 1850. Children:

1. Harvey, b. Oct. 25, 1791, he was a printer, and d. May 1827 at Hartford. 4. Sabra, b. Nov. 2, 1802, m. E. Fellows, Nov. 2, 1825.
 2. William T., b. Mar. 5, 1794, d. June, 1822, lung difficulty. 5. Flora E., b. Dec. 26, 1810, d. June 12, 1832.
 3. Laura, b. Feb. 5, 1798, d. Nov. 8, 1839, lung difficulty.

ROBERTS, REV. NATHANIEL, from Simsbury, m. 1st, Margaret, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Marsh, of Windsor; she d. Oct. 1, 1747, 2d, Esther, dau. of Aaron Loomis, Nov. 7, 1748. He d. March 4, 1776. (*See Biography.*) His widow Esther, d. Feb. 6, 1783, a. 54. Child:

1. Margaret, b. June 5, 1759, m. Samuel Cumings.

GEORGE P., was b. in Litchfield, South Farms, in 1811; was in Torrington a little time, then engaged in the lumber business in St. Louis, Mo., and while thus engaged he m. Annis M. Allyn, of Wolcottville, May 15, 1842, and remained there some twenty-three years. He engaged on the Pacific and St. Louis rail road, and sold the first ticket on that road; was afterwards made paymaster on the road which office he held about twenty years, or until he returned to Wolcottville, in 1865, where he purchased the old Samuel Beach place west of the village; enlarged his dwelling and fitted up the barn and other buildings in good style and seemed to have every thing ready for living when he closed his earthly life Feb. 16, 1875. He was a member of Dr. Potts's church in St. Louis and a regular worker in the Sunday school. Children:

1. Mary Jane, d. 2. George A., b. 1847, d. April 12, 1863.

ROGERS, HILAN M., son of Orlando Rogers, was b. in Michigan Jan. 10, 1838. So far as is known his ancestors were : Isaac Rogers who removed from New Jersey to Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his son Joel was b. abo. 1770. Joel Rogers removed to North East, Dutchess Co., about 1775, and d. there in 1855. Orlando Rogers, son of Joel, was b. at North East in 1810 and d. at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1871. Mr. Hilan M. Rogers m. Josephine dau. of Geo. A. Hoyt of Ansonia, Jan. 26, 1870, and resides in Wolcottville. is ticket agent at Naugatuck depot, and has a coal yard at the same place. Ch. William H., b. Oct. 16, 1872.

ROOD, MOSES, m. Sarah Loomis Jan. 5, 1768; both of Torrington, and settled in Torriagford. Children :

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sarah, b. Oct. 26, 1768. | 5. Hannah, b. Feb. 16, 1779. |
| 2. Amos, b. Jan. 3, 1772. | 6. Moses, b. June 12, 1781. |
| 3. Lydia, b. June 12, 1774. | 7. Aaron, b. Nov. 17, 1784. |
| 4. Mary, b. Oct. 17, 1776. | 8. Lorrain, b. May 27, 1787. |

EBENEZER, m. Rhoda Loomis Sept. 6, 1770, both of Torrington. Children :

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| 3. Isaac, b. Sept. 10, 1771, d. away from home. | 9. Anne, b. May 28, 1780, m. Elisha Wetmore, d. in Ohio. |
| 6. Rhoda, b. Apr. 6, 1774. | 10. Eunice, b. July 24, 1783. |
| 7. Ebenezer, b. Mar. 27, 1776, m. | 11. Amanda. |
| 8. John, b. May 10, 1778, m. Abigail Hewitt. | 12. Calvin. |

7. **EBENEZER**, son of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Loomis) Rood, m. Aurelia A. Loomis. She was b. Nov. 8, 1788, and d. Nov. 14, 1843. He d. Apr. 26, 1851. Children :

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| 13. Harvey L., b. Oct. 31, 1818, m. | 15. Rufus, b. Apr. 10, 1822, d. Nov. 13, 1874. |
| 14. Ann A., b. Mar. 15, 1820, m. Ezra D. Pratt of North Cornwall about 1846, had Dwight M., and Hattie J. | 16. Ebenezer H., d. in infancy. |
| | 17. Ebenezer H., b. Sept. 29, 1825. |

13. **HARVEY L.**, son of Ebenezer and Aurelia (Loomis) Rood, m. Susan M. Humphrey of Guilford, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848. Children :

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| 18. Charles G. Rood, adopted son, m. Mary F., dau. of R. W. Griswold, Nov. 12, 1873. | 19. Anna J. Rood, adopted dau. |
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17. **EBENEZER H.**, son of Ebenezer and Aurelia (Loomis) Rood, m. Melissa Budd of Farmington, Ill., Dec. 15, 1849. Children :

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|-------------|--------------|
| 20. Ellen. | 24. Hattie. |
| 21. Isabel. | 25. Dwight. |
| 22. John. | 26. Melissa. |
| 23. Ida. | |

RICHARDS, CAPT. ELI, came from Wethersfield, and settled in Newfield; kept a tavern; was a prominent man in that part of the town, a number of years. Child :

1. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 16, 1785. One dau. is said to have m. a lawyer in Winchester. He may have had other children.

RICHARDS, JOHN, m. Rachel ———. Children :

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Samuel, b. Aug. 5, 1776. | 2. Alpheus, b. Aug. 26, 1778. |
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ROSE, DANIEL, of Branford, Ct., removed to Wolcott, where he d. Ch. :

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Hannah, b. 1773. | 5. Chandler. |
| 2. Sally. | 6. Rensselaer. |
| 3. Bela. | 7. Betsey, b. 1791. |
| 4. Daniel. | |

3. BELA, son of Daniel, m. Mary Brockett and lived and d. in Wolcott. He lost both hands in a wool picking machine in Plymouth hollow. Children:

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8. Charles. | 13. Daniel, m. |
| 9. Augustus, b. May 28, 1812. | 14. Jane, m. ——— Moses. |
| 10. Rebecca, m. Asahel Thomas. | 15. Henry, m. Harriet Seeley. |
| 11. Mary, m. John Payne. | 16. Bela, m. Amanda Todd. |
| 12. Jesse B., b. Jan. 10, 1821. | |

12. JESSE B., son of Bela and Mary (Brockett) Rose, m., 1st, Perlina Hart, 2d, Mrs. Harriet Griswold of Goshen. Children:

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| 17. Edwin C., b. May 17, 1844, m. Mattie E. Hamilton Nov. 26, 1870; had Edwin H., b. April 19, 1872. | 19. Willie A., b. Aug. 22, 1852. His second wife has a son Frederick H. Griswold b. May 4, 1862. |
| 18. Wallace A., b. Dec. 16, 1848, d. Feb. 16, 1850. | |

ROSSITER, NEWTON, a tanner in Burrville, m. Maria ———, and about 1827 or 8, removed to Ohio. Children:

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Luther, b. June 19, 1813. | 4. Charlotte, b. Mar. 23, 1819. |
| 2. Amos H., b. Mar. 20, 1815. | 5. Adaline, b. Feb. 11, 1821. |
| 3. Harriett Newell, b. Mar. 10, 1817. | 6. Gilbert, b. Feb. 9, 1823. |

ROWLEY, SAMUEL, came from Windsor, Ct., and m. Catharine, daughter of Silas Fyler, in 1770. He was b about 1745, and settled half a mile east of the Newfield meeting houses; his house is still standing a little south of Harlow Fyler's homestead. Children:

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|---|--|
| 1. James, b., probably in Winchester, d. in Winchester. | farmer and surveyor, no children. |
| 2. Samuel, b. May 22, 1772, m. | 7. Sabra, b. Apr., 1782, m. John Merchant at Ballston, N. Y. |
| 3. Jairus, b. Apr. 6, 1774, m. Rachel Acatt. | 8. Pamela, b. Mor., 1784. |
| 4. Melinda, b. 1776, m. Daniel Olcott. | 9. Nathan, b. Apr. 2, 1786. m. Catharine Fyler, Feb. 3, 1810, had two children who d. young. He and his wife d. nearly the same time at Tyringham, Mass. |
| 5. Rachel, b. Oct. 12, 1777, m. Abner Perkins, Apr. 30, 1806. | |
| 6. Stephen, b. Feb. 9, 1780, m. Roxy Whiting, Dec. 23, 1808. He was a | |

2. SAMUEL JR., son of Samuel and Catherine Fyler Rowley, m. Mary Merrill, Feb. 26, 1801, and settled in Winchester, in 1806, near Colebrook line, and d. in 1854. Children:

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 10. Calvin, d. in Illinois. | 13. Edwin, twin. |
| 11. Eliza, m. Orrin Freeman of Winchester. | 14. Edwin, twin, of Colebrook. |
| 12. Lucia J., of Colebrook in 1858, d. in Ill., about 1859. | 15. Mary, twin, m. ——— Miller. |
| | 16. Maria, twin, m. Darwin Smith. |

SAGE, MARTIN L., of Berlin, came to Torrington, about 1823, m. Huldah Sanford of Rocky Hill; was a tanner and shoemaker. Removed to Ohio, about June, 1829, had son Luther, b. in Torrington, removed with his father to Huntington, Lorain Co., O.

LINUS, lived where David Evans does, and then built the little house now occupied by Loomis Beach. He d. where Henry Allyn lived on the hill west of George Allyn's. Children:

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|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Harriet. | 3. Charles. |
| 2. Caroline. | 4. Homer. |

SCOVILLE, STEPHEN, of East Haddam, bought seventy-five acres of land in Harwinton and gave it to his son Ezekiel on account of his love and good will, October 9, 1735. This Ezekiel Scoville m. Mindwell Barber, of Windsor,

Oct. 23, 1740, and lived on the land given him by his father, in Harwinton and had the following children. Children :

1. Mindwell, b. Sept. 26, 1742, m. Eli Wilson, March, 15, 1762.
2. Ezekiel, b. Jan. 5, 1744, m. Rebecca Thompson, Aug. 4, 1766.
3. Keziah, b. Feb. 28, 1746, m.
4. Dau. b. Oct. 10, 1748.
5. Joseph, b. July 21, 1751, m. Abigail, dau. of Dea. John Wilson.
6. Sarah, b. July 6, 1754.
7. Mary, b. May 1, 1757.
8. Hannah, b. Oct. 7, 1761.

3. EZEKIEL, son of Ezekiel and Mindwell (Barber) Scoville, m. Rebecca Thompson, of Harwinton, Aug. 4, 1766. Children :

9. Daniel, b. April 27, 1767.
10. Abner, b. May 4, 1769.
11. Asher, b. Sept. 17, 1771, m. Sally Brooker, of Torrington.
12. Ezekiel, b. Jan. 17, 1773, m. Sabra, dau. of Daniel Wilson.
13. Stephen, b. June 8, 1775, m.
14. Joseph T., b. June 6, 1777, m.
15. Conant, b. May 27, 1779, m.
16. Roswell, b. March 11, 1782, m. Ann Ames.
17. Chloe, June 6, 1784, m. Amos Wilson.
18. Levi, m. Statira Johnson.

5. JOSEPH, son of Ezekiel and Mindwell (Barber) Scoville, m. Abigail, dau. of Dea. John Wilson, of Harwinton, Oct. 20, 1771. Children :

19. Abigail, b. May 12, 1772.
20. Joseph, b. June 8, 1774, m. Lucina Coe, Torrington.
21. John, b. 1777, m.
22. Mary, b. July 4, 1779.
23. Mindwell, b. Dec. 13, 1782, d. Apr. 7, 1784.
24. Champion, b. June 12, 1784, m.

12. EZEKIEL, son of Ezekiel and Mindwell (Thompson) Scoville, m. Sabra, dau. of Daniel S. Wilson, of Harwinton, settled on a farm below Wolcottville, now owned by Frederic L. Taylor ; removed to Camden, Ostego Co., N. Y. with most of his family. Children :

25. Russell, m.
26. Fanny, m. Jeremiah Bailey, in Camden.
27. John Wilson, m.
28. Joel Warner, m. Lovicey —.
29. Nelson.
30. Linus, m. Jane Snow, of Ashford.
31. Sabra, m. Warner Penfield, in Camden.
32. Riley.
33. Sidney, lives in Woodbury.
34. Watson, m. in Camden.

21. JOHN, son of Joseph and Abigail (Wilson) Scoville, m. Chloe Brooker, was a merchant in Wolcottville. Children :

35. Mindwell, m. 1st, Dr. Peter Beardsley, who d. and she m. 2d, Dr. Jeremiah W. Phelps.

25. RUSSELL WILSON, son of Ezekiel and Sabra (Wilson) Scoville, removed with his father to Camden, m. Harriet Preston, Dec. 5, 1830, d. April 10, 1844 ; had five children.

27. JOHN W., son of Ezekiel and Sabra (Wilson) Scoville, m. Martha, dau. of Amos Wilson Jr., Oct. 17, 1873. He d. March 4, 1832. Children :

36. Charles Wilson, b. Mar. 26, 1836, m.
37. George Warner, b. Oct. 31, 1837, removed to Ill., m. and had three ch.
38. Martha Jane, b. Dec. 13, 1839, m. John N. Wetmore of Winchester.
39. John Riley, b. Aug. 5, 1841.
40. Frank Russell, b. Aug. 13, 1844.
41. Mary Irene, b. Sept. 19, 1846, d. May 29, 1862.
42. Warner Penfield, b. May 4, 1851, m. Eva A. Newbury, June 7, 1876, and had Grace M., b. Oct. 18, 1877.

36. CHARLES W., son of John W. and Martha (Wilson) Scoville, m. Martha, 4, 1860, Mary S., daughter of Chauncey Potter of Harwinton. She was b. Aug. 16, 1844, d. Aug. 29, 1876. Children :

43. Jennie May, b. May 8, 1862.
44. Addie Sophia, b. Jan. 1, 1865, d. Apr. 29, 1871.

40. FRANK R., son of John W. and Martha (Wilson) Scoville, m. I. E., daughter of Junius Scoville, Ill., Jan. 26, 1869. She was b. Oct. 1850. Children:

45. Charles Junius, b. June 19, 1870.

46. Bertha Jane, b. July 14, 1871.

SEYMOUR, SAMUEL, b. in Watertown, Ct., m. Mehitable Dayton Watertown. Some of his children were: 1. Samuel; 2. James H.; 3. Truman Samuel, Jr., came to Wolcottville a young man, and m. Laura, dau. of John Taylor, in 1812. He was a carriage maker; d. in Watertown. His wife is still living, and to her the author of this book is much indebted for information concerning many things, that otherwise could not have been written. (

1. Julia, b. May 22, 1813, m. Samuel 4. Eliza, b. May 25, 1820, m. Ly

Brooker May 1834.

W. Coe, Nov. 3, 1841.

2. Maria, b. Oct. 21, 1815, m. Martin 5. Frederick J., b. Oct. 24, 1824, m.

Brooker.

3. Mary, b. Mar. 14, 1818, m. 1st Daniel

Robertson, 2d, Samuel Burr.

2. JAMES H., son of Samuel, Sr., m. Flora H. Hudson in 1835. He was a carriage maker; d. at Wolcottville Nov. 5, 1872. Children:

6. Charles H., b. Apr. 26, 1837, m. 1st Mary 7. Charles H., b. Mar. 5, 1843, m.

Judd, 2d Mrs. Susan Ishell, Jan. 3, 1869.

has Alice E., b. Oct. 11, 1865; and Ed-

win J., b. Feb. 10, 1871.

Church in 1868.

3. TRUMAN, son of Samuel, Sr., m. Charissa Bancroft; lived in Wolcottville. Child:

8. George.

5. FREDERIC J., son of Samuel and Lucy (Taylor) Seymour, m. Florine M. Migeon Aug. 28, 1849; resides in Wolcottville. (See Biog.) Children:

9. Frederick H., is a law student in Detroit, Mich.

11. Russell A., d. Nov. 14, 1856.

12. Kittie E.

10. Marie L.

SHELDON, REMEMBRANCE, of Windsor, had children:

1. Elisha, b. Feb. 29, 1720.

3. Epaphras, b. Sept. 4, 1726.

2. Jerusha, b. Nov. 27, 1722.

4. Remembrance, b. Oct. 23, 1728.

3. EPAPHRAS, son of Remembrance, of Windsor, m. Eunice Allyn, Apr. 30, 1752, and lived in Windsor. She was sister to the first Joseph Allyn, of this town. Children:

5. Epaphras, b. Aug. 2, 1753, settled in Tor. 6. Allyn, b. July 30, 1755, d. Feb. 4, 17

5. GEN. EPAPHRAS, son of Epaphras and Eunice (Allyn) Sheldon, came to Torrington about 1769, and m. Hannah Lyman, of Goshen, Nov. 17, 17 and built his house, across the road east from Ebenezer Lyman's, a little north where he kept a tavern until he built a large dwelling for a tavern at the southwest corner of the town, afterwards owned by Timothy Childs. Gen. Sheldon was one of the most prominent business men in the town in his time; became general of the state militia. Mrs. Sheldon was a very fine looking, intelligent woman; always called in her later days, Lady Sheldon. Children:

7. Daniel, b. Aug. 13, 1781.

10. Allyn, b. July 20, 1786.

8. Samuel Lyman, b. Nov. 16, 1782.

11. William, b. Dec. 12, 1788.

9. Esther, b. March 1, 1784.

12. Henry, b. Oct. 27, 1791.

SHELDON, JOB, was agent in the cotton factory in Torrington hollow. He had a family and removed to New Milford.

SHELTON, WILLIAM P., son of William N., and Harriet Shelton, Woodbury, m. Mahalia A. Sanford, of Roxbury, Aug. 12, 1861, and set on the Child's place, in the southwest corner of the town, in 1865, where still resides. Besides attending to the farm he is engaged in the cabinet business at Litchfield. His widowed mother resides with him. This house located on a hill of considerable eminence, and with the maple trees, hundred and twenty-five in number, standing on each side of the highway one of the most imposing appearing country homesteads in the country. The trees are not full grown, but shade the road from fence to fence, and but illustrates, what might be the picturesque appearance of the whole town, if the habitants had spirit and ambition to this effect; and every farmer would be richer if he did his part of such a work. Child:

1. Edward M., b. Oct. 3, 1868.

SHERMAN, REV. HENRY MARTYN, son of Charles H. and Lydia (Crofoot) Sherman, was b. June 26, 1838, at Bridgeport, and m. Maria L., d. of John Baker, of Bridgeport, April 30, 1868. She was b. May 24, 1833, and attended school at the Young Ladies seminary at Bridgeport. He is pastor of the Episcopal church and resides on Migeon avenue. Children:

1. Margaret Lydia, b. Dec. 24, 1870.
2. Mary Benson, b. April 12, 1873.

SMITH, NATHANIEL, was b. in Milford, Ct., in 1785, and came to Torrington, in 1806, and was clerk in the store of William Battell two or three years. He went into mercantile business for himself at Torrington in the store which he built and which is still standing on the northeast corner of the turnpike and Torrington street, in 1809, and continued in business in the same store until his death June 26, 1854, a period of forty-six years. He m. Harriet, dau. of Daniel Winchell in 1809. She d. at Wolcottville, in Nov., 1861, a. 79 years. He was appointed post master in 1812, and held the office without interruption forty-two years, a case, probably, without parallel in this country. Mr. Smith was a very upright and careful business man. Children:

1. Harriet.
2. Charles B., b. 1810.
3. Charlotte.

2. **CHARLES B.**, son of Nathaniel and Harriet (Winchell) Smith, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Ensign, of Sheffield, Mass., Dec. 18, 1839. She was b. March 9, 1814. He was a merchant in Wolcottville, and d. March 1, 1861. (*See Biography.*) Children:

4. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 3, 1840; is a music teacher in Great Barrington, Mass.
5. Alice B., b. Apr. 25, 1842, m. Edward Robinson of Rockville, Ct., had son Charles L., b. Nov. 19, 1866, d. June 1, 1867.
6. Isabella, b. Sept. 10, 1851, m. Oct. 1873, John M. Hopson of Bridgeport afterwards editor of the *Valley Index* Waterbury; she d. June 1, 1876.

SMITH, ELISHA, ESQ., was b. in Farmington, Ct., Aug. 14, 1751, and came to Torrington a young man and m. Lucy, dau. of Aaron Loomis, Nov. 25, 1773. He was for many years one of the most prominent men in town. (*See Biog.*) He d. Jan. 9, 1813, aged 62. His widow d. at General Abernethy's in Wolcottville; a fine woman, of noble character, and possessed great memory. She d. in 1847, a. 91. Children:

1. Elisha, b. July 19, 1775, d. Aug. 9, 1776.
2. Orrel, b. Jan. 30, 1778, m. Russell C. Abernethy, Sept. 17, 1803.
3. Almira, b. Jan. 12, 1780, d. April 1781.

SMITH, AARON, lived a little north of Elisha Smith's, but whether related to that family or not is not known. Children :

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|---------------|------------|
| 1. Hannah. | 3. Aaron. |
| 2. Elizabeth. | 4. Dennis. |

SMITH, REV. SIDNEY K., son of Solomon and Abigail (Ketcham) Smith, was b. at Huntington, Long Island, March 14, 1838. He is pastor of the M. E. church, in his third year, and resides on Prospect street. (*See Bigg*) He m. Mary Frances, adopted dau. of William F. and Lydia W. (Howe) Barnard of Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 13, 1865. Children.

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. William Barnard, b. June 22, 1866. | 4. Mary Louise, b. March 29, 1877. |
| 2. Frank Sidney, b. Nov. 9, 1868. | Helen Gertrude Ketcham, b. Oct. 12, 1856, |
| 3. Ernest Ketcham, b. Oct. 28, 1873. | has resided in this family twelve years. |

SMITH, CHARLES R., son of James H. Smith of Litchfield, m. Mary, dau. of Ira Thrall, Feb 29, 1872, and resides on the homestead of his wife's father, in the southwest part of the town. Child :

1. Julia, b. April 22, 1873.

SMITH, ALONZO D., was b. in New Britain, Ct., May 22, 1836 ; came to Wolcottville in 1849 ; m., 1st, Martha Haight, who d. in 1872, and he m., 2d, Sarah Losee in 1874 ; has been engaged with the Union Hardware company since 1865. Child by 1st wife :

Estelle F., b. Nov. 3, 1859.

SMITH, EBENEZER, m. Hannah ———. Children :

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ebenezer, b. Apr. 18, 1763. | 6. Miles, b. Sept. 11, 1775. |
| 2. Hannah, b. July 21, 1765. | 7. Sarah, b. Nov. 8, 1777. |
| 3. Jesse, b. Oct. 28, 1766. | 8. Norman, b. Aug. 7, 1782. |
| 4. Ira, b. Jan. 14, 1769. | 9. Dolly, b. Nov. 20, 1787. |
| 5. Joseph, b. Oct. 29, 1773. | |

SOPER, JOHN, m. Phebe Moore, Jan. 30, 1730, and lived in Windsor, Ct. Children :

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|---|---|
| 1. Phebe, b. Sept. 19, 1731. | 5. David, b. Dec. 15, 1738, settled in Tor. |
| 2. John, b. May 15, 1733. | 6. Abigail, b. May 6, 1741. |
| 3. Joel, b. Feb. 1, 1734, settled in Tor. | 7. Timothy, b. Aug. 12, 1742, settled in Tor. |
| 4. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 31, 1736. | |

3. DR. JOEL, was a physician and practiced a short time in Torrington, then removed to Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y.

5. DAVID, son of John, of Windsor, settled in Torrington a few rods north of the first meeting house, where he kept a tavern quire a number of years, and was a man of considerable business ability ; bought and sold land ; built saw mills and had considerable influence in the town. He m. Rachel, dau. of Dea. John Cook Jan. 26, 1764. Children :

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|---|---|
| 8. Olive, b. July 23, 1768. | Bissell Jan. 22, 1789. |
| 9. Rachel, b. April 12, 1772, m. Elijah | 10. Naomi, b. May 9, 1774, d. July 2, 1774. |

SPENCER, ASA, from New Hartford, lived first in Torrington hollow, where Mr. Wait Wilson now resides, but afterwards removed to a vacant house with about one acre of land on Torrington hill, near where Mr. Lyman R. Pond now resides. This house and land were never claimed by any one, and by law became the property of the Spencer family after the expiration of — years' possession. Children :

1. Miles, d. a. 62, not m.
2. Theda, m. Henry Pond.
3. Polly, m. Truman Hart of Colebrook or Norfolk. Her dau., Lucy Hart, m. — Wilcox, and went with him as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where they remained 35, or 6 years and returned, and both died a few days after they reached Colebrook. The widow Polly Hart, is now over 85 years of age.
4. Roxy, never m.
5. Millicent, m. Solomon Barker, lived at of Walcottville, where she died.
6. Lucy, m. Lyman Pond.
7. Frederick, b. 1802 or 3, removed to Nova Scotia, d. Jan. 7, 1877 a. 74.
8. Julia, d. in 1849.

SPERRY, RICHARD, m. Rachel Ray, March 10, 1807; lived a little while of the Lyman place. Children:

1. Laura, b. Feb. 20, 1808.
2. Lewis, b. March 24, 1809.
3. Albert, b. May 4, 1811.
4. Homer, b. May 31, 1815.
5. Lucy, b. March 31, 1818, m. Ira Thayer.
6. Lovise, b. May 27, 1820.
7. Samuel, b. Dec. 20, 1822.

ST. JOHN, DR. BELA, m. Mary A. Hodges, Georgetown, Ct., Dec. 2, 1850. Child:

1. Abbie Etta.

STARKS, THOMAS A., son of Roger Starks, of Winchester, m. Flora F. dau. of Noah Drake, Jr., May 20, 1840, and settled on her father's homestead, it being the old Silas Fyler place, in Newfield. Children:

1. Octavia, b. Oct. 19, 1840, m. John Andrews; lives in Torrington, and has children; Mattie, Wilber, Ernest.
2. Hiram M., b. Nov. 5, 1841, m. Mrs. Irene H. Drake, Sept. 6, 1866; lives next house west of his father's home.
3. Harriet A., b. Feb. 7, 1842, m. Franklin B. Beach, Dec. 25, 1863; lives in Winchester; has Lizzie and Arthur.
4. Mary Ann, b. May 25, 1843, m. Emery J. Johnson, Feb. 18, 1862, lives in Wallens Hill, north of Winsted; has Alton J.
5. Roger S., b. Aug. 13, 1845, m. E. S. Drake, Nov. 8, 1877.
6. Adaline R., b. April 21, 1847, m. F. 7, 1872, William Beckley; lives in South Norfolk.
7. Lucius, b. Oct. 21, 1848, d. Jan. 1, 1848.
8. Jennie L., b. May 28, 1851.
9. Flora P., b. Feb. 14, 1854.
10. Thomas B., b. Jan. 4, 1857.
11. Lincoln F., b. June 17, 1860.

STEELE, GEORGE and JOHN, brothers, b. in Essex, England, came to New England, about 1631 or 2; settled first at Newtown, now Cambridge, Mass. removed to Hartford, Conn. George was made a proprietor of lands at Hartford, in 1639. He was made a freeman in Cambridge, in 1634; he d. in the year 1663, as is said "very old." There is no record of his wife but that they had four children:

1. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Watts of Middletown.
2. A daughter, b. in 1640, m. Harrison or Henderson, had a daughter.
3. Richard, m.; d. in 1639, had children.
4. James, m.

4. JAMES, son of George Steele of Hartford, m. Anna probably daughter of John Bishop, of Guilford. She d. in 1676. Children:

5. Sarah, b. 1656, m. Samuel Borman, Jr., Feb. 8, 1682.
6. Lieut. James, b. 1658, m. Sarah Bartholomew.
7. John, b. 1660, m.
8. Mary, m. — Hall.
9. Elizabeth, d. unm.
10. Rachel, m. 1st, Edward Allyn, 2d, Demming.

7. JOHN, son of James and Anna (Bishop) Steele, m. Melatiah, daughter of Major William Bradford, of Plymouth. Children:

11. John, b. 1693, d. 1712.
12. Ebenezer, b. 1695, m.
13. Bethia, m. May 17, 1709, Samuel Shepard.

12. EBENEZER, son of John and Melatiah (Bradford) Steele, m. Susannah ———, of West Hartford; removed to Killingworth, and purchased lands Feb. 23, 1723, d. in 1746. Children:

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| 14. John, m. Christina ———, Feb. 4, 1785. | 19. Melatiah, b. 1732, d. Apr. 23, 1760, not m. |
| 15. Mary, m. John Dodd. | 20. Capt. Bradford, b. Sept. 22, 1734, m. Mary Perkins of Derby. |
| 16. Daniel. | 21. Elisha, b. about 1737, m. |
| 17. Susanna, m. Reuben Flowers, July 14, 1747. | |
| 18. Huldah, m. Nathaniel Flowers, Sept. 30, 1745. | |

21. ELISHA, son of Ebenezer and Susannah Steele, m. Mary Merrills, April 12, 1760; lived in Derby, and his wife d. at Hadley, Mass.; m. 2d, Eunice, widow of Lieut. Pritchard. Children:

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|---|---|
| 22. Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1763. | 25. Lucy, b. May 28, 1769. |
| 23. Candace, bap. Jan. 6, 1765. | 26. Elisha, b. Feb. 3, 1771, lived in Waterbury and d. in 1792. |
| 24. Clarissa, b. Feb. 9, 1766, m. Pomeroy; lived in Hadley, Mass. | 27. Norman, b. 1780. |

27. NORMAN, son of Elisha and Mary (Merills) Steele, m. Hannah Spencer. She was b. in 1778. He d. in 1822, a. 42. She d. about 1822, a. 42. Ch.:

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| 28. Clarissa, d. at the age of 12. | 32. Edwin, lost at the age of 18. |
| 29. Elisha, b. in 1803, m. Elizabeth Hines of Waterbury, had Mary Ann and Henry, d. in 1875. | 33. Norman, b. 1813, m. Sarah Hitchcock, June 4, 1846, had Frederick P., Herbert A., and Anna E. H. |
| 30. Mary, b. 1805, m. William H. Jones in 1825, had Sarah, Stafford, Norman S., Caroline A., William H., and John E. | 34. Ann P., b. Oct. 18, 1814, m. Lewis B. Follett, Oct. 18, d. Oct. 18, 1856, had Susan Maria. |
| 31. Susan, b. 1807, m. Joseph T. Marr, d. in 1840, had Helen, Marion and Louise. | 35. William Spencer, b. 1816, m. |

35. WILLIAM SPENCER, son of Norman and Hannah (Spencer) Steele, m. Caroline Amelia Jones Nov. 8, 1837, and came to Wolcottville in 1839, and was engaged in the Wadhams button shop, as overseer of the work until his decease. He d. Jan. 22, 1857. Children:

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| 36. Abbie A., b. Oct. 16, 1838, in Waterbury, m. Florimund D. Fyler, Nov. 28, 1860; he is a lawyer, resides in Winsted. | which he was firing into Petersburg, Va.; was buried at Fortress Monroe. |
| 37. Mary, b. Dec. 19, 1839, in Torrington, m. Willis A. Bradley, July 14, 1859, had Carrie Isadore, b. June 28, 1861. | 39. Elisha J., b. June 29, 1843, m. |
| 38. William L., b. Sept. 6, 1841, d. July 14, 1864, a. 23, from wounds received by the premature discharge of a cannon by | 40. Edwin S., b. Oct. 4, 1846, d. Feb. 14, 1855. |
| | 41. Albert D., b. Aug. 11, 1848, d. Aug. 21, 1848. |
| | 42. George B., b. May 15, 1852. |

39. ELISHA J., son of William S. and Caroline A. (Jones) Steele, m. Sophia S. Skiff, Jan. 25, 1864. He resides in Wolcottville. Children:

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 43. Jennie A., b. July 30, 1866. | 45. William S., b. Feb. 20, 1876. |
| 44. Abbie A., b. Dec. 7, 1870. | |

42. GEORGE B., son of William S. and Caroline A. (Jones) Steele, m. Alice Diamond, May 15, 1872. Children:

46. Flora, b. June 16, 1873.

STOCKING, SAMUEL J., m. Orrel, dau. of Abijah Coe, March 22, 1835. She d. Dec. 8, 1850. He m. 2d, Mary L. Fellows, June 9, 1852. Children:

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|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Eliza Ann, b. June 22, 1837, d. March 30, 1852. | 4. Emma O., b. Nov. 26, 1850. |
| 2. Charlotte C., b. Nov. 27, 1839. | 5. Frank L., b. Aug. 11, 1855. |
| 3. Harvey M., b. March 23, 1843. | 6. Martha E., b. Nov. 7, 1857. |

ANSON, m. Flora, dau. of Abijah Coe, May 15, 1825. He d in 1857
Children:

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7. Flora E., b. June 22, 1827. | 10. Phila H., b. April 2, 1836. |
| 8. Omar C., b. Oct. 14, 1828. | 11. Eber N., b. Feb. 14, 1838. |
| 9. Fanny M., b. Dec. 4, 1830. | |

STODDARD, EBENEZER, came to Torrington a young man and m. Abiga Strong, May 6, 1785; lived in the southwest part of the town, south of Josep Fowler's. Children:

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| 1. Phenaz, b. March 18, 1786. | 2. Anne, b. May 8, 1787. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|

STOWE, DANIEL, lived a few years in Torrington. Children:

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Prudence, b. Sept. 17, 1769. | 3. William, b. June 9, 1773. |
| 2. Daniel, b. Aug. 10, 1771. | 4. Polly, b. Sept. 7, 1775. |

STOUGHTON, DANIEL, came from Windsor, was b. Aug. 13, 1699, and was probably, son of Capt. Thomas, son of Thomas Sen., the first of Windsor. He m. Joanna Allyn, Sept. 3, 1730, who d. Sept. 30, 1735, in 39th year. He was a prominent man in the organization of the Ecclesiastical Society. Children:

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Chloe, b. July 16, 1731. | 3. Roxalena, b. Oct. 13, 1734. |
| 2. Daniel, b. March 6, 1733. | |

STRONG, JACOB, son of John and Elizabeth (Warriner) Strong, m. Nov 10, 1698, Abigail, daughter of Nathaniel Bissell, of East Windsor, Ct. His ancestors were John, b. in 1626, son of John Strong, who came with the Windsor company in 1630. He was a farmer and d. at East Windsor, 1750, a. 76 years. His wife Abigail, d. March 25, 1749. Children:

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|---|---|
| 1. Abigail, b. Feb. 24, 1699. | 6. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 1, 1712, d. Dec. 5, 1795, a. 83. |
| 2. Mindwell, b. July 19, 1701. | 7. Asahel, b. May 7, 1715, m. |
| 3. Jacob, b. Feb. 6, 1704, m. | 8. Timothy, b. 1719, lived and d. in East Windsor. |
| 4. Ann, b. Jan. 8, 1708, m. Supply Strong of Litchfield. | |
| 5. Eunice, b. Aug. 17, 1710, m. Ebenezer Thomas of Lebanon. | |

3. JACOB JR., son of Jacob and Abigail (Bissell) Strong, came to Torrington in 1739, and m. Mindwell, daughter of Dea Ebenezer Lyman, of Torrington October 29, 1741, and settled on the farm known for many years as the Fowler place. He first built a log house, and afterward, the house now standing. Mr. Strong d. Sept. 5, 1776, a. 72, and after his death Noah Fowler bought the farm and occupied it all his life and his son Norman after him. Children:

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|---|---|
| 9. Mindwell, b. July 28, 1742, m. Samuel Everitt. | 12. Experience, b. Mar. 28, 1750. |
| 10. Experience, b. and d. Aug. 13, 1743. | 13. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 10, 1755, d. Jan. 2, 1756. |
| 11. Abigail, b. Jan. 27, 1746, m. May 6, 1785, Ebenezer Stoddard. | 14. Mary, b. July 2, 1757, m. Richard Leach March 23, 1775. |

7. ASAHIEL, son of Jacob and Abigail (Bissell) Strong, m. Hannah, daughter of Dea. Ebenezer Lyman, March 20, 1749. Hannah Lyman was great aunt to Dr. Lyman Beecher. His wife Hannah, d. Feb. 19, 1771. He d. Nov 15, 1776, a. 61. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15. Asahel, b. Apr. 28, 1750. | 18. Chloe, b. Dec. 4, 1763, m. David Holmes of Tor. removed to Winchester and thence to Russell, Mass., had a large family. |
| 16. Hannah, b. Nov. 30, 1753, m. John Minor of Winchester. | 19. David, b. May 31, 1768. |
| 17. Dorcas, b. Feb. 28, 1758, m. Hezekiah Beecher of Bethlehem. | |

15. ASAHEL, son of Asahel and Hannah (Lyman) Strong, m. Martha, dau. of Daniel Barber of East Windsor, Feb. 5, 1776. He was a farmer and removed to Charlotte, Vt., and thence to Chesterfield, N. Y. His descendants are scattered through central New York in great numbers. He d. at Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1831, a. 80. His wife d. July 21, 1820. Ch.:

20. Philo, b. Nov. 26, 1776.

21. Erastus, b. Dec. 24, 1778, d. Feb. 1834.

22. Theodosia, b. Aug. 5, 1781, m. Thomas Arthur.

23. Sophia, b. Feb. 23, 1785, m. Rev. Daniel Haskell.

24. Selina, b. Jan. 7, 1787, m. Rev. Zacheus Palmer.

25. Mary Young, b. May 22, 1793, m. Hiram Foot.

19. DAVID, son of Asahel and Hannah (Lyman) Strong, m. Esther, dau. of Reuben Miner of Winchester, Aug. 28, 1794. He removed in 1802 to New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y., where he and his wife died. Children:

26. Edwin Miner, b. in Winchester, July 25, 1795.

27. George D., b. in New Paltz, m., lived

in New York, and was an alderman.

28. Emerette, b. at New Paltz.

STRONG, COL. JOHN, was b. in Windsor, June 24, 1733. His father was John Warham Strong, of Windsor, first cousin to Jacob and Asahel Strong, who were among the first settlers on the west side of Torrington. Col. Strong m. Sarah Strong, Aug. 1, 1758. She was b. March 8, 1740. He was captain of the Torrington military company, and as such was in the revolutionary war, probably, several tours, and may have been commissioned as colonel in a volunteer regiment, but the certainty of this is not ascertained. He was a man of great efficiency in the town during the war, as well as being in the active service in the army. His wife Sarah, d. Nov. 22, 1765. and he m. 2d, Mrs. Mercy (Root) Newell, of Farmington. She d. Sept. 9, 1784, and he m. Nov. 28, 1786, Anne Beecher, b. Oct. 20, 1746, sister of David Beecher, of New Haven, who was the father of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher. She d. June 5, 1801, without children. He d. at Farmington, Nov. 16, 1816. Children:

1. Eleanor, b. Jan. 22, 1759, d. Feb. 28, 1762.

2. John, b. May 28, 1760, m. Abigail Prior, lived in Norfolk, Ct., where he d. without children in 1846, a. 86. He left his property \$2,500 to the town treasury, still called the "Strong Fund."

3. Sarah, b. Nov. 24, 1761, m. Henry Hinsdale, d. Nov. 8, 1801, leaving son

By 2d wife:

6. Eleanor, b. April 17, 1771, m. Joel Root, a dry goods merchant at New Haven. She d. in 1853.

7. Stephen, b. Nov. 6, 1772, d. April 2, 1828.

8. Elijah, b. Nov. 17, 1774, d. April 22, 1828.

9. Pomeroy, b. April 9, 1777, d. Sept. 13, 1861.

Henry, who d. in New York about 1840, without children.

4. Return, b. May 4, 1764, m. Jeanette, dau. of Capt. Richard L. Still, M.D., of Windsor. He was a merchant in New York, and died without children. She d. in 1805.

5. Warham, b. Oct. 27, 1765.

10. Oliver, b. April 15, 1779, d. ur.m.

11. Edmund, b. April 28, 1781.

12. Mercy P., b. April 15, 1784, m. Roswell Austin, of Austinburg, O., previously of New Hartford, Ct. She d. April 18, 1823, a. 39. He d. in 1868.

TALLMADGE, DAVID, son of Ichabod, was b. Dec. 31, 1775, m. in 1796, Rebecca Bailey, b. Jan. 3, 1780, and removed to Winsted, Ct., where all of his children were b. He was a farmer, and removed to Torrington in 1825, and settled at Torrington Centre in the old Capt. Beach house, where

he resided three years and returned to Winsted, one year, then went to Torrington where he resided until near 1850, when he removed to Barkhamsted. March 1, 1853, a. 78. She d. Aug. 27, 1862, a. 82. Children:

1. Priscilla, b. Mar. 1, 1797, m. Truman Scoville of Winsted, now living in Windsor.
2. Hylah, b. Feb. 4, 1799, d. with croup in 1806.
3. Electa, b. Mar. 9, 1801, m. Asa Reynolds of Windsor where she resided.
4. Eliza, b. Oct. 5, 1803, m. Albro W. Cowles of Torrington, March 5, 1828.
5. Elliot, b. March 27, 1805.
6. Hylah, b. July 1, 1807.
7. David, b. Sept. 24, 1809.
8. Austin, b. May 20, 1811, m. William B. Wilson of Torrington; resides in Shirley, Mass.
9. Hiram, b. Mar., 1814, d. in 1816, falling into scalding water.
10. Luther, b. Mar. 1, 1816.
11. Sarah P., b. Feb. 11, 1819, m. Calvin Daniels, and is now living with her sister in Plainville, Ct.
12. Achaa, b. July 31, 1821, m. Burwell Carter, of Wolcott, resides in Plainville, Ct.
13. James B., b. May 25, 1823, m. Esther G. Burr, Apr. 22, 1845, was a wagon maker in Burrville and Winsted, had Henrietta, b. Aug. 15, 1847; Alice Olivia, b. July 8, 1854.

5. ELLIOT, m. Emeline Tiffany of Northfield, resides in Barkhamsted.

7. DAVID, m. Emeline Buell, of Litchfield, resides in East Litchfield, near station.

10. LUTHER, went to New York state where he m. and d. by a log rolling over him, Nov. 1852.

13. JAMES, m. Esther Burr, of Torrington, resides in Winsted, Ct.

TAYLOR, STEPHEN, of Windsor, m. 1st Sarah Hosford, Nov. 1, 1642 m. 2d, Elizabeth Newel, Oct. 25, 1649, who d. Dec. 14, 1717; he d. Sep. 1668. Children:

1. Stephen, b. March 11, 1644.
2. Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1647.
3. John, b. March 22, 1652.
4. Thomas, b. Oct. 5, 1655.
5. Abigail, b. March 19, 1657.
6. Mary, b. June 18, 1661.
7. Mindwell, b. Nov. 5, 1663.
8. Nathaniel, b. May 24, 1668.

3. JOHN, son of Stephen and Sarah (Hosford) Taylor, m. and lived Windsor. Children:

9. Samuel, b. April 11, 1691.
10. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1694.
11. Ebenezer, b. Sept. 11, 1697.
12. Zebulon.

11. EBENEZER, son of John and — Taylor, m. Eleanor and came from Windsor to Litchfield, Ct. Children:

13. Ebenezer, b. July 14, 1721.
14. Eleanor, b. May 5, 1723.
15. Ruhamy, b. June 26, 1725.
16. Taban, b. June 14, 1727.
17. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 24, 1729.
18. Joel, b. Sept. 3, 1732.
19. Mary, b. June 27, 1735.
20. Mabel, b. Aug. 28, 1739.

13. EBENEZER, JR., son of Ebenezer and Eleanor Taylor, m. Zerviah Culver Jan. 17, 1750; lived in the town of Litchfield. Children:

21. Jonathan, b. Oct 6, 1750, m.; went to Wyoming.
22. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 23, 1752; went to Wyoming.
23. Joseph, b. Nov. 29, 1753, m.
24. Benjamin, b. March 10, 1756; went to Wyoming.
25. Moses, b. Jan. 13, 1758.
26. John, b. Oct. 4, 1760.

23. JOSEPH, son of Ebenezer and Zerviah (Culver) Taylor, of Litchfield came to Torrington a short time before his marriage and married Ann, dau Noah Wilson, Aug. 31, 1775. He was a prominent man in the community until his death in 1802, aged 49 years. (See Biog.) His widow aged 87 years. (See Biog.) Children:

27. Sylvia, b. Feb. 5, 1779.

28. Roxy, b. Nov. 11, 1779, m. Abel Beach.

28. Jerusha, b. Aug. 12, 1782, m. Chester Rockwell of East Windsor Feb. 28, 1805, and resided a time in Wolcottville in the first house built north of the bridge

and nearly opposite the present House, and afterwards removed to F had Joseph Taylor, b. April 29, 18

29. Uri, b. July 22, 1786, m.

30. Abiel, b. July 4, 1788, m.

31. Lura, b. 1792, m. Samuel Seymour

29. CAPT. URI, son of Joseph and Ann (Wilson) Taylor, m. Abigail Austin of Torringsford; an excellent woman, and with her husband took an interest in the building and establishing the Congregational church. Children:

32. Frederick, d. early.

34. Frederick L., b. Dec. 6, 1815, m.

33. Charlotte, m. Charles S. Church, Nov. 28, 1833.

30. ABIEL, son of Joseph and Ann (Wilson) Taylor, m. Eunice, only child of Eliphalet and Sarah (Whiting) Eno, May 4, 1813, and lived on his father-in-law's homestead. He d. Feb. 14, 1838, a. 39 years. His widow Eu d. Nov. 4, 1863, aged 68. Children:

35. Eleanor Ann, b. Sept. 11, 1813, d. Apr. 12, 1814.

38. Henrietta, b. June 1, 1822, m. Mr. Treat; lives in Wolcottville.

36. Eleanor Ann, b. Mar. 2, 1815, m. Eugene Pardee of Wadsworth, O.

39. Abiel Eno, b. Aug. 14, 1827, m. I. Hocumb; lives on a part of the old homestead.

37. Roxy Eunice, b. Nov. 12, 1819, m. Henry I. Jackson of New Milford Nov. 1838, resides in Wolcottville.

32. FREDERICK L., son of Capt. Uri and Abigail (Austin) Taylor, m. Eline, dau. of Leverette Scott of Torrington, May, 1856. She d. Feb. 20, 18 and he m., 2d, Mrs. Annis M., widow of George P. Roberts, Jan. 31, 18

TAYLOR, STEPHEN, brother to Capt. Elijah Gaylord's wife, came from Windsor and settled on Torringsford west street where he d. Children:

1. Prudence, m. Ebenezer Carr, had several children removed to Black river country.

8. Desdemona, d. not m.

2. Ruth.

9. Elijah, m. ——— Northway, removed.

3. Ruth.

10. John, m. Fanny Strong.

4. Ruth, d. not m. a. 41.

11. Stephen, d. young.

5. Abigail, not m., d. in Windsor.

12. Truman, d. a. 20.

6. Hannah.

13. Lucy, m. ——— Manley.

7. Hannah, m. ——— Tuttle of Watertown, had Lucius and Lucy.

10. JOHN, son of Stephen, m. Fanny Strong in 1823; lived on the Fil Loomis place, d. Feb. 26, 1834, a. 37 Children:

14. John N., b. Dec. 40, 1825, lives near Hartford.

Woodruff, who d. in the late war, m. 2d, Nelson Alvord.

15. Mary Louisa, b. May 30, 1827, m. Admatha Bates of Salisbury.

17. Frances U., b. July 12, 1833, m. Frederick Burns, of Winsted.

16. Harriet E., b. Feb. 13, 1829, m. Henry

18. John U., b. Aug. 5, 1834, d. young.

THRALL, TIMOTHY, b. July 25, 1641, and m. in Windsor, Deborah Gunn, Nov. 10, 1659. She d. Jan 7, 1694; Timothy, Sen, d. June, 169; "Old Goode Thrall," his mother, d. July 30, 1676. Children:

1. Debora, b. Aug. 19, 1660.

6. John, b. June 5, 1671.

2. Timothy, b. Dec. 7, 1662.

7. Martha, b. May 31, 1673.

3. Mehitable, b. March, 1664.

8. Thomas, b. Aug. 5, 1675.

4. Elizabeth, b. May 1, 1667.

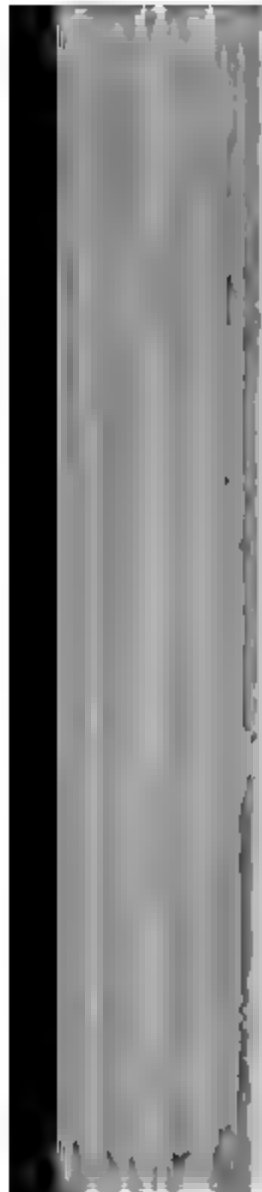
9. Samuel, } b. Feb. 22, 1681.

5. Thomas, b. July 10, 1669, d. Aug. 12, 1672.

10. Abigail, }



Mrs. URI TAYLOR.



4

GENEALOGIES.

77

6. SERGT. JOHN, son of Timothy Thrall, Jr., and Deborah (Gunn) Thrall m. Mindwell Moses, Jan. 6, 1697. Lived in Windsor, was an original proprietor of Torrington lands, having a £125, 15 s., right; he being the third in amount of wealth, of the proprietors. He d. April 18, 1732. Children:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. John, b. Oct. 13, 1699. | 16. Daniel, b. Dec. 13, 1712; removed to Torrington. |
| 12. Moses, b. April 29, 1702. | |
| 13. Aaron, b. Sept. 27, 1704, d. July 7, 1731. | 17. Joel, b. May 27, 1716; removed to Torrington. |
| 14. Amy, b. Jan. 10, 1706. | 18. Charles, b. July 30, 1718. |
| 15. Joseph, b. May 13, 1710; removed to Torrington. | 19. Jerusha, b. Sept. 2, 1722. |

15. JOSEPH, son of John and Mindwell (Moses) Thrall, of Windsor, had one son only, so far as is known. He does not appear to have come to Torrington with his brothers Daniel and Joel, but his son came. Child:

20. Joseph, b. July 8, 1734.

16. DANIEL, son of John and Mindwell (Moses) m. Elizabeth. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21. Daniel, b. probably in Windsor. | 23. Caroline, b. May 31, 1755. |
| 22. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 11, 1739. | 24. Martha, b. June 19, 1757. |
| 22. Rachel, bap. Nov. 6, 1743. | |

17. JOEL, son of John and Mindwell (Moses) Thrall, m. Margaret ——— probably of Windsor. He settled in Torrington, about 1739, on what is known still as the Thrall place on Goshen turnpike, half a mile east of the Goshen line, the old chimney is still standing. Here he probably kept a tavern and his son Pardon after him. He raised a large family; was an influential man as a farmer; not a member of the church which was strange for his day. He d. Oct. 15, 1777. Children:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 25. Joel, b. Apr. 15, 1739. | 31. Noah, b. Apr. 3, 1754. |
| 26. Aaron, b. May 29, 1742, m. | 32. Margaret, b. Jan. 9, 1756, m. Charles Thrall, probably her cousin of Windsor and had: Jerusha, b. June 22, 1774. |
| 27. Chloe, b. Mar. 5, 1745, m. Robert Coe. | Rhoda, b. Apr. 22, 1776. |
| 28. Reuben, b. Feb. 20, 1747, m. | 33. Pardon, b. Feb. 10, 1759, m. |
| 29. Levi, b. June 11, 1749, m. | |
| 30. Friend, b. June 9, 1752, m. | |

20 JOSEPH, son of Joseph of Windsor, settled in Torrington on a farm near the southwest corner of the town, known as the Nathan Thrall and Ira Thrall place; has been a celebrated dairy farm. He d. Aug. 5, 1776. His widow d. May 3, 1800. Children:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 34. Daniel, bap. June 5, 1763. | 36. Joseph, b. Apr. 20, 1770. |
| 35. Nathan, b. Apr. 4, 1769, m. | 37. Amy, b. Mar. 7, 1772. |

21. DANIEL JR., son of Daniel and Elizabeth Thrall, m. Keziah Brooks, of Springfield, June 2, 1785. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 38. Nancy, b. July 25, 1787. | 42. Samuel, b. Feb. 6, 1797, m. Minerva Hamilton of Goshen and removed west. |
| 39. Sarah, b. July 28, 1789. | 43. Joshua, b. July 21, 1799, m. Ally lived in Wolcottville. |
| 40. Keziah, b. Feb. 12, 1791. | |
| 41. Lavina, b. Jan. 13, 1793. | |

26. AARON, son of Joel and Margaret Thrall, m. Mary Doud, of Goshen Feb. 12, 1766. Children:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 44. Roger, b. March 21, 1767. | 45. Sabra, b. April 3, 1769. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|

28. REUBEN, son of Joel and Margaret Thrall, m. Ruth Bancroft, of Torrington, Aug. 11, 1765. Child:

46. Alexander, b. March 19, 1768.

29. LEVI THRALL, son of Joel and Margaret Thrall, m. Mary, dau.

Dea. John Whiting, and lived at the corners of the Goshen road and the one that goes to the site of the Torrington meeting house, now owned by Willard Birge. Children :

47. Augustus, b. Oct. 9, 1773 ; removed to Missouri.

48. Mary, b. Feb. 1, 1776, m. Ira Loomis.

49. Lorrain, m.

50. Amanda, b. March 17, 1785, m. Luman Loomis.

30. FRIEND, son of Joel and Margaret Thrall, m. Lois Barber, May 27, 1773 ; she d. July 5, 1773. Child :

51. Lois, b. June 26, 1773, d. Oct. 17, 1773.

31. NOAH, son of Joel and Margaret Thrall, m. — Fowler, and settled on a farm in the north part of the town and west part of Newfield, still known by his name, where he d. Children :

50. Harriet, d., never m.

51. George Worthy, d., never m.

52. Homer Fowler, d., never m.

53. Sophia, m. John Pitkin, who d. in Vermont.

32. PARDON, son of Joel and Margaret Thrall, resided on his father's homestead some years ; then sold his household goods at auction, and when the sale closed he took a bottle, stood on a bench and said "this is the last drink I shall take among you ; remember this is the old Pardon Thrall place." He went west.

35. NATHAN, son of Joseph, m. widow Sylvia Phelps Feb. 1800 ; lived near the southwest corner of the town. Children :

52. Luke, b. May 22, 1800, m. lived on the homestead ; a son Charles lives in Litchfield.

53. Ira, b. Sept. 12, 1802.

54. Anna, b. Jan. 31, 1805.

49. LORRAIN, son of Levi and Mary (Whiting) Thrall, m. Sarah Dutton. He built the house, now the home of Mr. Willard Birge. Children :

55. Lewis A., b. Feb. 28, 1813, m.

56. Levi W., b. Apr. 21, 1815.

53. IRA, son of Nathan and Sylvia (Phelps) Thrall, m. Lucy Sperry Oct. 19, 1836. He and his brother divided their father's farm, and he built a house a little south from the old one, on the opposite side of the road, where he lived until his decease Feb. 9, 1863. Children :

57. Edward L., b. Sept. 6, 1837, m. Julia Morris, of Wolcottville, and lived on his father's homestead, d. May 1866.

Smith Feb. 29, 1872, lives on her father's homestead.

58. Mary, b. Feb. 18, 1841, m. Charles R.

59. Frank I., b. June 7, 1856, resides in Litchfield.

55. LEWIS A., son of Lorrain and Sarah (Dutton) Thrall, m. Nancy E., dau. of Jacob N. Blakeslee of Watertown, Ct., Sept. 8, 1833, who was born May 20, 1815 ; resides in Guilford, Ct. Children :

60. Sarah E., b. Aug. 13, 1835, m. Wm. Davis of Goshen.

New York, was three years in the late war ; has Lewis H., b. May 22, 1869 ; Mary B., b. Mar. 22, 1872.

61. Adaline J., b. Sept. 23, 1837, m. Clark Davis of Goshen.

62. Edwin A., b. Jan. 22, 1842, m. Apr. 23, 1868, Mary Hopkins ; is a jeweler in

63. Hiram L., b. Sept. 10, 1848, m. in 1870 Sarah Munson, lives at Thomaston, has Willie and Carrie.

56. LEVI W., son of Lorrain and Sarah (Dutton) Thrall, m., 1st, Amelia Beecher, who d. Oct. 26, 1868 ; 2d, Antoinette F. F. Cowles June 25, 1869, lives at Guilford ; had Sarah B., Martha A., Lorrain, Levi, Beecher J., Henry I., Charles W., Anna A., Walter J.

TURNER, HENRY, b. in Salisbury June 27, 1822, m. Polly Ann, dau. of

John L. Harris of Ancram, Columbia Co., N. Y., June 1846. He is a scythe maker by trade and came to Wrightville July 1864, and engaged in his trade at the factory then in operation in the place. Children:

1. Wm. Henry, b. in Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1845, m. and lived in Troy, N. Y.
2. Alice Augusta, b. May 29, 1848, m. Nathan Barden and has 3 children, Carrie, Ida, George.
3. Ella Jane, b. Oct. 26, 1852.
4. Lillie A., b. Oct. 24, 1860, d. Sept. 1864.
5. Virginia Birdella, b. Sept 8, 1863.

TUTTLE, MAJOR ISAIAH, son of Jehiel and Charity (Todd) Tuttle, w. b. May 25, 1752. His grandfather was Josiah, son of Samuel, son of John, who was son of William the first of the name in New Haven. He came to Torrington about 1772, and m. Ruth, dau of Capt. Amos Wilson, Mar. 22, 1774. Their children were b. while he lived on the west side of the town. He erected the first house in the northeast corner of the town, now owned and occupied by his grand dau., Mrs. O. L. Hopkins. In 1803 he built a new house near the other in which he resided until his death. He kept tavern in the old house and also in the new; was a hard working, much respected man. He d. Dec. 28, 1831. His widow d. Apr. 21, 1838. Children:

1. Uriel, b. 1774, d. Feb. 7, 1778.
2. Lovisa, b. Oct. 25, 1775, m. ——— Merriman, had 4 children.
3. Bede, b. May 31, 1777, m. Elijah Strong, had 4 children.
4. Uriel, b. Oct. 13, 1779, m. ———
5. Zerviah, b. May 22, 1782, m. ——— Forbes.
6. Daniel, b. Oct. 27, 1786.
7. Sarah, b. March, 13, 1789, m. Julius Burr; had Lucina, m. Arvus Chapman; Elizabeth, m. Dr. Converse; Alpha; Saphronia, m. Henry Bacon; Uriel.
8. Rhoda, b. May 21, 1791, m. Abram Walter.
9. Carolus, b. March 19, 1793, m. Mary Andrews, 2 Polly Simcox, h. Juliett, m. Samuel Austin; Cornelia, m. Albert Thomas; Lucius, m.; Mary, m. Philip King; Adah M., m. Dr. Bathurst; Catharine M., m. Martin Ballou; Emma, m. ——— Mason; McCline; Andrew; George; Charles.
10. Leverett, b. Dec. 6, 1796, m.

4. GEN. Uriel, son of Isaiah and Ruth (Wilson) Tuttle, m. Adah Hudson Feb. 25, 1801, who d. Mar. 25, 1866. General Tuttle was a man of large influence, much celebrity and of high estimation through the anti-slavery times. He d. Apr. 4, 1849. Child:

11. Hubbard, b. Dec. 5, 1801, d. Dec. 31, 1830, unm.

6. DANIEL, son of Isaiah and Ruth (Wilson) Tuttle, m. Clarissa Hudson. Children:

12. Fanny M., b. June, 25, 1806, m. Charles, Selden, 1836, d. Dec. 20, 1844.
13. Catharine, b. Feb. 3, 1810, m. Lucius J. Woodford, in 1833, had George E., b. March 1836, m. Rosa A. Fyler, had Frank and Kate.
14. George H., b. May 30, 1815, m. Mary E. V. Dawkins, March 28, 1843, had Edward E., b. Aug. 18, 1845, d. July 9, 1864; Clara S., b. May 30, 1854, m. Wm. A. Fennelle; Jennie E., b. Feb. 8, 1857.
15. Lamphier B. b. July 18, 1817, m. Charlotte Coe, Sept. 14, 1841; had Charles Coe, b. July 9, 1842, d. April 1846.
16. James H., b. Jan. 11, 1819, m. Cordelia Woodford, May 25, 1841, had Hubbard E., b. Oct. 30, 1842; James R., Sept. 23, 1861.
17. Ruth O., b. July 4, 1823, d. Nov. 1859.

10. LEVERETTE, son of Isaiah and Ruth (Wilson) Tuttle, m. Chloe Colt. Children:

18. Ellen M., b. Dec. 14, 1830, m. Orrin L. Hopkins, June 16, 1851; had Mary L., b. June 8, 1853, m. A. Bunnell, Feb. 13, 1873, had Nellie J., b. May 16, 1877; Nellie, b. July 28, 1858, d. Feb. 1862; Frank, b. June 24, 1862.
19. John L., b. July 24, 1835, m. Ann G. Bemis, Jan. 3, 1859, she was b. Au

3. Mary, b. 1649, m. Nov. 13, 1668, John Stow of Middletown.
4. Sarah, b. 1650, d. July 14, 1655.
5. Thomas, b. Oct. 19, 1652, m. Feb. 20, 1685, Elizabeth Hubbard.
6. Hannah, b. Feb. 13, 1653, m. Nathaniel Stow, Sen.
7. Samuel, b. Sept. 10, 1655, m.
8. Izrahiah, b. Mar. 8, 1657, m. Rachel, dau. of Rev. Samuel Stow.
9. Beriah, b. Nov. 2, 1658, m. Margaret, dau. of Rev. Samuel Stow.
10. Nathaniel, b. Apr. 21, 1661, m. Dorcas Allen.
11. Joseph, b. Mar. 5, 1663, m. Lydia Bacon.
12. Sarah, b. Nov. 27, 1664, m. John Bacon.
13. Mehitable, b. June 10, 1669, m. Andrew Bacon.
14. Benjamin, b. Nov. 27, 1674.
15. Abigail, b. Nov. 6, 1678, m. Samuel Bishop.
16. Hannah, b. Jan. 4, 1680, m. Nath. Bacon, 3d.

7. SAMUEL, son of Thomas and Sarah (Hall) Whitmore, m. Dec. 13, 1687, Mary, dau. of Nathaniel Bacon, Sen. He removed to Middlefield society, in Middletown, in 1700. His wife, Mary, d. May 24, 1709. He d. April 12, 1746, aged 90. Children:

17. Mehitable, b. Nov. 14, 1689.
18. Samuel, b. March 13, 1692.
19. Mary, b. June 29, 1694.
20. Benjamin, b. May 17, 1696.
21. Thomas, b. Aug. 26, 1698.
22. Daniel, b. May 9, 1703.
23. Bethiah, b. Jan. 22, 1707.
24. Jabez, b. May 14, 1709.

18. SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Mary (Bacon) Wetmore, m. June 21, 1722, Hannah Hubbard, b. July 21, 1700. He left Middlefield on election day 1771, being in his eightieth year, and removed to Winchester where he settled on a farm which has remained in the possession of his descendants to the present time. He d. Dec. 30, 1773, aged 81. His wife Hannah d. June 4, 1794, aged 94. Children:

25. Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1723.
26. Hannah, b. Dec. 18, 1725, m. ——— Graves.
27. John, b. Oct. 27, 1727.
28. Noah, b. April 16, 1730.
29. Mehitable, b. Aug. 5, 1732, m. Capt. Asa Upson of New Cambridge (Bristol), Aug. 14, 1776.
30. Sarah, b. March 31, 1734, m. James,
- son of Nathaniel Bacon Nov. 16, 1758, and d. in Torrington, in 1803, a. 69.
31. Lois, b. Mar. 6, 1736, m. Jan. 7, 1772, John, son of Caleb Wetmore.
32. Joel, b. Mar. 9, 1738.
33. Millicent, b. Sept. 15, 1739.
34. Mary, b. July 23, 1741, m. 1st Abraham Loomis, 2d ——— Baldwin.

25. DEA. SAMUEL, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hubbard) Wetmore, m. Feb. 6, 1752, Anna Roberts, of Durham, b. March 16, 1723. He removed with his father to Winchester. His wife Anna, d. Sept. 22, 1804, a. 81. He d. March 2, 1809, a. 86. Child:

35. Abel, b. in Middletown, April 6, 1753.

27. JOHN, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hubbard) Wetmore, m. May 19, 1757, Elizabeth Leaming, of Middletown, and settled in Torrington, where they united with the church in 1758, under the half way covenant. He was killed Aug. 27, 1795, while riding on horseback, on the highway, by the falling of a tree during a heavy thunder storm. Children:

36. Elizabeth, bap. Oct. 15, 1758, m. David Alvord, of Winchester; had Persis and Ursula.
37. Seth, m. and lived in Winchester.
38. Samuel, bap. March 20, 1764; removed in 1800, to Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., d. in 1824.

28. REV. NOAH, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hubbard) Wetmore, m. Submit, dau. of Ithiel Russell, of Branford. He graduated at Yale College in 1757; studied for the ministry; was ordained in Nov., 1760; and appears to have resided a short time in Torrington, his dau. Junia, being baptized here. On the 25th of Nov., 1770, he was settled as the first pastor of the Congregational

church, at Bethel, Fairfield Co., where he ministered until 1784. In April 1786, he was called to the first Presbyterian church at Brook Haven, Long Island, where he labored as pastor until his death, March 9, 1796. Children:

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|--|---|
| 30. Junia, bap. March 30, 1761. | and had charge of the New York hospital |
| 40. Irené, b. Sept. 11, 1762, m. Dr. David | thirty or more years, being greatly respected |
| Woodhull, of Setauket, L. I. | by the medical profession. |
| 41. Hannah, b. Jan. 21, 1765, d. Nov. 29, | 43. Appolos, b. Dec. 14, 1771. |
| 1795. | 44. Samuel Ithiel, b. Dec. 30, 1774, m. |
| 42. Noah, b. May 4, 1767, m.; had family; | Liberty, dau. of Dr. Benjamin You |
| removed to New York city about 1808, | Prime, whose family is quite celebrated |

32. JOEL, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hubbard) Wetmore, came from Middletown, to Torrington, when twenty-four years of age, and on Nov. 23, 1763, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Lyman Jr. He and his wife owned the Covenant March 10, 1765, and were taken under the watch of the church. He d. in Torrington, Feb., 1814, a. 75. His widow, Sarah, d. 1832, a. 92. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 45. Olive, b. Mar. 10, 1765, m. Ezra Hay- | Watson. She d. Sept. 19, 1842; he |
| den of Windsor, July 13, 1786. | Jan. 23, 1850. |
| 46. Ebenezer Lyman, b. in 1766, bap. in | 48. John Pomeroy, b. in Norfolk, June 1 |
| Torrington, Dec. 28, 1766. | 1770. |
| 47. Millicent, b. in T., Jan. 10, 1772, m. | 49. Sarah, b. in Torrington, m. G. |
| Jan. 1, 1797, Capt. Thomas Watson of | Whiting. |
| New Hartford, son of Levi and Abigail | |

37. MAJOR SETH, son of John and Elizabeth (Leaming) Wetmore, m. Lois, daughter of Col. Oziab Bronson, of Winchester, Dec. 9, 1779; six of his children are recorded in Torrington and he probably resided here until about 1795, when he removed to Winchester, and thence, after some years, to Canajoharie, N. Y., where he d. April 16, 1836. Children:

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|---|--|
| 50. John, b. Oct. 7, 1780. | 54. Alphonso, b. Feb. 5, 1793, d. at S |
| 51. Seth, b. Oct. 3, 1784, d. at Lake | Louis, Mo., in 1849. |
| Pleasant. | 55. Salmon, b. Sept. 2, 1793. |
| 52. Abigail, b. Mar. 27, 1787, d. at Eagle | 56. Pythagoras, b. Apr. 12, 1798; a lawyer |
| village, N. Y., Oct., 1858. | at Canajoharie. |
| 53. Artemesia, b. Nov. 7, 1789, d. at Cana- | 57. Lois M., b. June 15, 1800, d. in Ke |
| joharie, N. Y., July, 1813. | tucky, July, 1851. |

By 2d wife in Canajoharie:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 58. Lucy Elizabeth, b. May 9, 1802. | 59. George Clinton, b. June, 1809. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

38. SAMUEL, son of John and Elizabeth (Leaming) Wetmore, m. Hannah Griswold, May 15, 1788; and settled in Winchester. Children:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 60. Selina, b. Mar. 13, 1789. | 66. Samuel, b. 1801. |
| 61. Leaming (son), b. Feb. 14, 1791. | 67. Hannah, b. 1804. |
| 62. Ruby, b. June 27, 1793. | 68. Harriet T., b. 1806. |
| 63. Almada, b. 1795. | 69. Hurlbut G., b. 1808. |
| 64. Candace, b. 1797. | 70. Clarissa, b. 1811. |
| 65. Calvary, b. 1799. | |

46. EBENEZER L., son of Joel and Sarah (Lyman) Wetmore, m. Elizabeth Miller, Sept. 1795; settled in a house on east side of the road a little way north of Charles S. Munger's present home, and afterwards, on the west side of the road on the hill further north than his first dwelling. He afterwards removed about 1836, to Wolcottville, taking his house with him, and located it on Church street, it being the one now occupied by his son Laurin Wetmore. He spent a long and virtuous life in his native town and d. March 3, 1848, a. 81; his widow d. Sept. 18, 1850, a. about 80. Children:

71. Nancy, b. July 19, 1796, m. Israel Coe, d. Aug. 30, 1838.

72. Lauren, b. July 9, 1801.

73. Maria, b. May 14, 1805, m. Asahel Coe.

74. Amanda, b. Jan. 25, 1808, m. Elisha Baldwin of Goshen, d. May 23, 1833,

48. JOHN P., son of Joel and Sarah (Lyman) Wetmore, m. Nov. 25, 1795 Miriam Dibble, of Torrington, b. March 28, 1796, d. July 26, 1806, a. 32; m. 2d Mirah Atwater, of Burlington, Vt. He removed to Burlington, Vt., where he resided many years, removed thence to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he d. Aug. 22, 1853, in his 84th year. Children:

76. Delia, b. in T., July 29, 1797, m. Wm. Atwater.

77. Frances, b. in B., Nov. 28, 1799, m. William Moulton, Feb. 1827.

78. Julia, b. in B., Mar. 6, 1802, m. — Knapp, 1842.

79. Emeline, b. in B., Feb. 28, 1804, d. April 19, 1805.

80. Adeline, b. in B., Dec. 4, 1805, m. Milo Laffin Feb. 16, 1832.

81. Mariana, b. in B., Apr. 22, 1808, d. Sept. 3, 1809.

82. Sally Ann, b. in B., Mar. 15, 1810, d. Sept. 17, 1810.

83. Frederick P., b. in B., Aug. 3, 1811, d. Feb. 13, 1813.

lived in northern part of Goshen a farmer. He d. Feb. 22, 1875, a. 71, had: Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1834; has been a music teacher some fifteen years; Elisha A., b. Nov. 19, 1837; a merchant in Wolcottville.

75. Louisa, b. in 1810, m. Phineas North.

84. Frederick P., 2d, b. Oct. 30, 1813, m. Nov. 28, 1844, Sarah M. Whitman, at East Haddam, Ct.

85. Henry A., b. in B., Feb. 18, 1816, m. Maria Bradley, 1845.

86. Harriet M., b. Oct. 25, 1818, m. Philander Robins in 1838.

87. William L., b. Jan. 3, 1821, m. Louisa A. Lee Pelly.

88. Clarissa A., b. Mar. 4, 1823, d. Feb. 4, 1826.

89. Russell C., b. Oct. 4, 1826, d. July 10, 1845.

72. DEA. LAUREN, son of Ebenezer L. and Elizabeth (Miller) Wetmore, m. Fanny C. Austin, in 1827, resides in Wolcottville. (*See Biog.*)

WHITING,¹ REV. SAMUEL, was the second son of John Whiting, mayor of Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, where he was b. Nov. 20, 1597. He graduated at Cambridge university, England, where, by the efforts of his pious tutor, his mind was directed to the subject of religion. On leaving college he became a domestic chaplain to Sir Nathaniel Bacon and Sir Roger Townsend, in which capacity he served three years, when he removed to Lynn in the county of Norfolk, where he spent another three years as colleague to the Rev. Mr. Price. At length complaints were made to the bishop of Norwich, of his non-conformity, and he was prosecuted in the high commission court, and being convinced that he should find no rest in that country, formed the purpose to remove to New England.

His wife, a lady of the finest intellectual and moral qualities, decidedly favored the enterprise, notwithstanding the voice of her friends was against it. He sold his whole estate saying, "I am going to sacrifice unto the Lord in the wilderness, and will not leave a hoof behind."

He came in the ship with Wheelright, who had been his neighbor, in the beginning of April 1636, and arrived May 26, 1636, having been so sick during the voyage that he preached but once. He was settled, as pastor, in Lynn, Mass., on the 8th of November 1636; was made freeman December 7th following. Mr. Whiting was twice married. By his first marriage he had three children, two sons, who died in England, and one daughter who was married

¹ This family is traced in history back to 1333.

in New England to Mr. Welde. His second wife was the daughter of the Rt. Hon. Oliver St. John of Bradfordshire, who was chief justice of England in Cromwell's reign, and whose second wife was Cromwell's cousin. She d. Mar. 3, 1678, after having lived with him 47 years. By this marriage he had four sons and two daughters. Three of his sons lived to maturity. He d. Dec. 11, 1679, in the 83d year of his age. Cotton Mather in his *Magnalia* devotes ten pages to a biography of this Rev. Samuel Whiting. Children to 2d wife :

1. Samuel, b. in 1633; graduated at Harvard college, in 1653; settled in Bilerica in 1658, and d. there Feb., 1713.
2. Elizabeth, m. Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, who was minister at Haddam, and d. there a. 84.
3. John, graduated at Harvard college 1661, was intended for a physician but went to England, became a preacher in the established church.
4. Joseph, b. in 1641; graduated at Harvard college.

4. JOSEPH, son of Rev. Samuel Whiting, m. Sarah, dau. of Deputy Governor Thomas Danforth, and his wife Mary Withington. He supplied his father's pulpit for a time and was ordained in 1680, and about 1682 removed to Southampton, Long Island, where he was settled as minister, and where he preached until his death, April 7, 1723, a. 82 years. When Cotton Mather wrote his *Magnalia*, in 1698, he says of him "he is a worthy and pains [searching] minister of the gospel." Children :

5. Samuel, b. July 3, 1674.
6. Joseph, b. Nov. 22, 1675, d. in 3 days.
7. Joseph, 2d, b. May 8, 1677, d.
8. Thomas, b. May 20, 1678, d. in a few days.
9. Joseph, 3d, b. Jan. 14, 1681, d. in a few weeks.
10. John, b. Jan. 20, 1682, graduated Harvard college in 1700; was minister of Concord, Mass., where he d. May 4, 1751.

5. SAMUEL, son of Rev. Joseph and Sarah Danforth Whiting, went to Southampton, L. I., with his parents; m. and raised a family of children; among them were the following children :

11. Joseph.
12. Stephen.

11. JOSEPH, son of Samuel, and his wife, m. Abigail ———, and settled in Stamford, Conn., where he was in business in 1724. His wife Abigail, d. in Stamford, in 1733. He m. second, Jan. 25, 1734, Hannah Beach. Children :

13. Sarah, b. 1724, d. 1724.
14. Samuel.
15. Jonathan.
16. Sarah, 2d, b. March 9, 1744, m. Dec. 18, 1771, Dr. Aaron Andrews, of Wallingford. He practiced medicine in this place over fifty years and d. Nov. 2, 1818, a. 80. She d. Aug. 28, 1836, a. 93. They had six children.

12. DEA. BENJAMIN, son of Samuel, and his wife, m. Rebecca Parmalee May 30, 1723. She was b. in 1700. His m. was recorded in Wallingford. He settled in Meriden, and was elected the third deacon of the church in November, 1748. In 1734, he bought three full "rights" of land in Torrington, the most of it in the first and second divisions he gave to his sons John and Benjamin. Children :

17. John, b. May 7, 1724, d. an infant.
18. John, b. Nov. 23, 1726; settled in Torrington.
19. Sarah, b. April 23, 1729.
20. Benjamin, b. Oct. 12, 1731; settled in Torrington.
21. Rebecca, b. April 24, 1734.
22. Abigail, b. Sept. 7, 1736, m. May 11, 1757, Denison Andrews, brother of Dr. Aaron Andrews who m. Abigail's cousin Sarah. Denison Andrews lived in Meriden where he d. June 30, 1807, a. 77. She d. Oct. 1, 1796, a. 60. They had 11 children.
23. Samuel, b. Aug. 27, 1740.

18. DEA. JOHN, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Parmelee) Whiting, m. Sarah Foster of Wallingford Jan 18, 1750. and settled in Torrington where he lived to an advanced age. He was a man of great energy of character and of devotion to the Christian church. Sarah, his wife, died Dec. 14, 1813, in the 84th year of her age. He died Feb. 21, 1820. in the 94th year of his age. Mary Foster, mother of Sarah (Foster) Whiting, d. in Torrington at the house of her daughter Sarah, Apr. 5, 1776, in the 73d year of her age. Dea. Whiting came to Torrington soon after he was twenty-one years of age, or in the autumn of 1747 or spring of 1748 ; and built his house opposite of what became the site of the first meeting house on the west side of the road. Children :

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|---|---|
| 24. Sarah, b. Dec. 1, 1750, m. Eliphalet Eno, d. Dec. 14, 1813, a. 63. | 28. John, b. July 24, 1758. |
| 25. Josiah, b. Aug. 15, 1752, removed to New Marlborough, Mass., and d. Aug. 13, 1811, a. 58. | 29. Hervey, b. Oct. 27, 1760. |
| 26. Mary, b. July 10, 1754, m. Levi Thrall, Nov. 15, 1770. | 30. Jesse, b. Feb. 4, 1763. |
| 27. Rebecca, b. Dec. 6, 1756, m. for 2d wife, Dr. Elkanah Hodges. | 31. Seth, b. Sept. 25, 1765. |
| | 32. Huldah, b. Sept. 25, 1768, m. Daniel Phelps, of Winchester. |
| | 33. Giles, b. Jan. 8, 1771. |
| | 34. Roger, b. March 15, 1773, d. April 8, 1774. |

28. JOHN, son of Dea. John and Sarah (Foster) Whiting, m. Silvia Loomis Mar. 23, 1779, and a few years afterward removed to Colebrook, Ct., where his descendants are still living. Children :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 35. Abner, b. May 24, 1779. | 36. Ira, b. Nov. 28, 1780. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|

29. HERVEY, son of Dea. John and Sarah (Foster) Whiting, m. Olive Barber Sept. 5, 1790, and after some few years he settled in Torrington. He was in the revolutionary army. Children :

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 37. Marcia, b. Dec. 15, 1790, m. Rev. David Miller, in 1816 (<i>See his Biog.</i>) She d. April 12, 1863, a. 71. | 38. Candace, b. Dec. 4, 1792. |
| | 39. Amelia, b. July 28, 1795. |

30. DEA. JESSE, son of Dea. John and Sarah (Foster) Whiting, m. Hannah Smith, Sept. 10, 1784. Removed to Norfolk, and thence to Guilford, N. Y., in 1810 ; where he d. April 22, 1845, a. 83 years. His wife, Hannah, was b. 1765, and d. Jan. 23, 1852, a. 86 years. Children :

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 40. Julius, b. Dec. 31, 1784, in Torrington. | 43. Miles W. |
| 41. Hannah, m. Hewitt Miles of Norfolk. | 44. John F. |
| 42. Alson. | 45. Erastus B. |

31. SETH, son of Dea. John and Sarah (Foster) Whiting, m. Triphena Loomis, April 16, 1789, and removed to Colebrook, a few years afterward. His sons were of such size that they were called the "race of giants." Ch. :

46. Sarah, b. July 18, 1790, in T.

33. GILES, son of Dea. John and Sarah (Foster) Whiting, m. 1st Sarah Marshall. She d. Aug. 5, 1803, a. 34. He m. 2d, Sarah Wetmore, Dec. 26, 1804, who d. Jan. 16, 1853, a. 71. He resided on his father's farm a number of years, then removed to Minister Roberts' farm where his son Alonzo now resides. He was an active man in the ecclesiastical society ; held several offices in the town ; and was a prominent farmer in the community for many years. He was a strong man, well proportioned, weighing over two hundred pounds. His last illness was but two or three days' duration, and the peculiarities of his disease unknown to the physicians. He d. Feb. 8, 1851, a. 80 years and one month. Children by 1st wife :

47. Orphelia, b. July 8, 1791, m. Elisha Hinsdale and after some years removed to Akron, O.

48. Lucia, b. Oct. 21, 1792, m. Griswold Woodward, of Torrington.

49. Marcus, b. Feb. 9, 1794, d. Jan. 6, 1832, a. 36.

50. Florilla, b. May 31, 1796, m. Rosel Benson and removed to Ohio where she d. June 2, 1839, a. 42.

By 2d wife:

55. Lewis, b. Apr. 21, 1807.

51. James, } b. Aug. 10, 1798. Nancy

52. Nancy, } Norman Coe, and removed to Watervalley, Mississippi, where she

Oct. 29, 1870, a. 72, leaving several children.

53. Harriet, b. May 29, 1800, m. Hiram Griswold and resided in Goshen where she

d. Feb. 29, 1832, a. 31, leaving a daughter Sarah and a son Thomas.

54. Rheuba, b. Mar. 28, 1802, m. Henry Allyn, Feb. 17, 1824.

56. Alonzo, March 28, 1814.

40. JULIUS, son of Jesse and Hannah (Smith) Whiting, m. Lucinda Payson Nov. 9, 1807. She was b. Jan. 2, 1786; d. Aug. 4, 1848. He d. Dec. 29, 1842. He lived in the town of Guilford, N. Y., where he had the habit of raising of a house without liquors to drink, providing instead, a supper. Children:

57. Franklin S., b. Oct. 15, 1808, d. Feb. 22, 1834.

Spencer in 1840, had two children, both dead.

58. Hiram M., b. May 10, 1810, d. Jan. 19, 1811.

61. Jenison J., b. Jan. 9, 1818, m.

59. Hiram L., b. Oct. 26, 1811, d. Sept. 19, 1849.

62. Mary L., b. Mar. 13, 1819, d. Oct. 1812.

60. Lucia, b. Sept. 7, 1815, m. Rev. F. A.

63. Joseph W., b. June 23, 1821, d. Mar. 1843.

44. JOHN F., son of Jesse and Hannah (Smith) Whiting, m. Roxanna Dickinson. Children:

64. Caroline.

66. Mary Ann.

65. Emeline.

67. Eugene.

45. DEA. ERASTUS B., son of Jesse and Hannah (Smith) Whiting, m. Mills Sept. 20, 1821. He d. May 8, 1857. She d. July 26, 1860. Children:

68. Edwin M., b. Apr. 3, 1823, m. Sept. 17, 1846, Emeline P. Ives, had Erastus A., Lucretia A., Cora E., Mary A., Jesse E.

69. Lucy J., b. Sept. 28, 1824, m. Wm. Hovey, had Frank and Charles.

70. Joseph A., b. Jan. 3, 1832.

46. JAMES, son of Giles and Sarah (Marshall) Whiting, m. Amelia B. dau. of Oliver Allyn, Apr. 16, 1828. They lived on his father's homestead about twelve years, then bought and settled on the old Ebenezer Lyman farm. He d. Dec. 25, 1874, aged 76 years. Children:

71. Lucia W., b. Mar. 12, 1829, m. Richard Gingell of Norfolk, Apr. 3, 1848, children, Robert, James, John and Edwin.

dore D. Beardslee of Monroe, Ct., in 1850 where they settled; child, Frank.

72. Harriet L., b. Oct. 1831, m. Wm. Lee Acher in 1850, removed to Washington Co., Pa.; children, Mary A., Elizabeth J., Nancy L., and Hattie Bell.

74. Edward W., b. Nov. 25, 1835.

73. Jane E., b. Apr. 15, 1833, m. Theo-

75. Oliver A., b. Dec. 1837, d. April 1860 a. 26.

76. Nelson H., b. 1839.

77. James H., b. May 8, 1841.

55. LEWIS, son of Giles and Sarah (Wetmore) Whiting, m. Hannah G. dau. of John Wetmore of Winchester. He traveled before his m. in the southern states fourteen years, mostly in Florida, being engaged in mercantile pursuits. After returning from the south he settled on his farm nearly half a mile south of his father's homestead, where he labored with success about twenty-eight years. At this time his health somewhat failing, he sold his farm; bought a house in Torrington hollow where he lived in a pleasant and comfortable home until his death, Dec. 8, 1875. He was a man of quiet, dignified bearing.

respectful to all ; hopeful and cheerful under several years of poor and failing health, and closed his life as he had lived, in hope ; leaving only his widow, Hannah G.

56. ALONZO, son of Giles and Sarah (Wetmore) Whiting, m. Rebecca Nash, dau. of John Wetmore, of Winchester, Nov. 11, 1846, and lives on his father's homestead, the old Nathaniel Roberts' farm, the house having been somewhat remodeled and appearing as good as new, but standing on the same site as the old Roberts' house. He keeps a dairy of fifty or more cows, and is one of the prominent, successful farmers of the town. Child :

78. Adaline Sperry, b. June 28, 1858 ; an adopted dau.

59. HIRAM L., son of Julius and Lucinda (Payne) Whiting, m. Sarah A. Holt, March 8, 1838. Children :

79. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1840.

80. Adelaide, b. Jan. 12, 1843.

61. JENISON, J., son of Julius and Lucinda (Payne) Whiting, m. Sarah J. Spaulding, Oct. 10, 1840 ; is a dry goods merchant in Winsted, Ct. His wife Sarah J., d. March, 1869. He m. 2d, Mary Phelps, Feb. 23, 1870. She was b. Dec. 16, 1836, in Norfolk. Children :

81. Willard N., b. Aug. 8, 1844, d. Aug. 11, 1848.

83. Frank H., b. Oct. 11, 1855, d. May 3, 1869.

82. Ella J., b. May 20, 1849, d. Sept. 7, 1854.

84. Charles J., b. April 22, 1859, d. April 25, 1864.

74. EDWARD W., son of James and Amelia P. (Allyn) Whiting, m. Hannah J., dau. of John Lee, of Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1864. She was b. March 20, 1845. He resides on his father's homestead ; or the old Ebenezer Lyman place in Torrington. Children :

85. Francis Lee, b. Feb. 22, 1866.

86. Jane Ann, b. May 5, 1868.

77. JAMES H., son of James and Amelia P. (Allyn) Whiting, m. Alice, dau. of Rev. Mr. Northrop, of Flint, Mich., where he resides as a hardware merchant. Child :

87. Florence.

20 ENSIGN BENJAMIN, son of Dea. Benjamin and his wife Rebecca (Parmelee) Whiting of Wallingford, was b. Oct. 12, 1731. He m. Esther, dau. of Eliasaph Merriman of Wallingford (now Meriden). She was b. Dec. 2, 1734. When his father deeded him ninety-two acres of land in 1755, he was living on the land which has remained in the possession of the family ever since. Children :

63. Christopher, b. Aug. 3, 1757.

in Winchester ; she d. March 4, 1835, a.

64. William, b. Sept. 4, 1759, m.

71. She had six children, Lucy, Hannah,

65. Esther, b. Sept. 13, 1763, m. Capt.

Alvah, Mary G., Nancy, Samuel, John.

John Nash of West Hartford, and settled

66. Benjamin, b. Dec. 11, 1765, m.

63. CHRISTOPHER,¹ son of Benjamin and Esther (Merriman) Whiting, m. Mary, dau. of ——— Wilcox, Jan. 9, 1782, and settled on the old road from Winsted to Winchester, north of Sucker brook bridge, and built and occupied a house there until his death July 6, 1812, a. 54. He was an industrious, unassuming, worthy citizen. Children :

¹ *Winchester History* 137.

67. Lorrain, b. Dec. 19, 1782, m. ~~Esther~~ 71. Esther Merriman, b. Sept. 13, 1794.
 68. Riley, b. Jan. 16, 1785, m. 72. Norman, b. Aug. 5, 1796, d. Aug.
 69. Clara, b. March 11, 1787, m. Samuel 1815, by the kick of a horse.
 Westlake, and d. Jan. 27, 1815.
 70. Luman, b. May 5, 1792, m. Anna
 Hayden.

64. WILLIAM, son of Benjamin and Esther (Merriman) Whiting, m. Lucinda Soper of New Hartford, May 9, 1784, and lived on his father's homestead. His wife Lucinda was born May 5, 1763. He was a great friend of Oliver Brown, and the last time they met it was as the meeting and parting of David and Jonathan. He was an industrious, much respected, good man. (Ch. 1)

73. Selah, b. Feb. 13, 1786. 77. Louisa, b. Dec. 18, 1801, m. George
 74. Uri, b. Aug. 6, 1788. Grant, removed to Vernon, N. Y., then
 75. William Hart, b. Jan. 9, 1794. to Appleton, Wis.
 76. Frederick Parmelee, b. Feb. 18, 1800.

66. BENJAMIN, son of Benjamin and Esther (Merriman) Whiting, m. Rebecca Swift, May 24, 1791. He lived in Winchester, until 1812, when he removed to Austinburg, Ashtabula Co., O. Children:

78. Myron, b. Jan. 3, 1795. 80. Benjamin, b. Dec. 30, 1801.
 79. Milo, b. Feb. 26, 1798. 81. Melissa.

67. LORRAIN, son of Christopher and Mary (Wilcox) Whiting, m. May 1806, Polly Malory, b. in Winchester, May 24, 1784. He built a brick house on Wallen's hill, in Winsted near Barkhamsted line, in which he resided until his death, Sept. 6, 1833, a. 51. His widow d. Jan. 10, 1851, a. 78 years. Children:

82. Algernon Sidney, b. Mar. 7, 1807, m. Sophronia C. Wheelock.
 June 20, 1822, Loritta M. Sage. 90. Nelson, b. Feb. 25, 1823.
 83. Laura, b. Jan. 22, 1809, m. Feb. 7, 91. De Witt Clinton, b. Aug. 29, 1824,
 1828, Martin Johnson. Nov. 27, 1846.
 84. Chloe Amelia, b. Oct. 17, 1810. 92. Polly Malory, b. Feb. 19, 1826.
 85. Ursula Jenette, b. Apr. 20, 1812, m. 93. Sarah Jane, b. Apr. 29, 1827.
 Oct. 8, 1833, John Camp. 94. Sylvia Ann, b. Dec. 4, 1828.
 86. Orson, b. July 5, 1813. 95. Edward Gaylord, b. Feb. 27, 1832.
 87. Laurin Christopher, b. Feb. 22, 1819.
 88. Hiram Chatterton, } b. Mar. 29, 1821.
 89. Homer Wilcox, } m. July 30, 1850,

68. RILEY, son of Christopher and Mary (Wilcox) Whiting, m. Urania Hoadley, Feb. 9, 1806. He engaged in the clock making business in Winsted in which he continued until his death, which took place at Jacksonville, Ill. Aug. 5, 1835, at the a. of 51. His widow, m. E. D. Calloway, and d. Dec. 8, 1855. Children:

96. Emily, b. May 23, 1807, m. Aug. 17, 98. Lemuel Hoadley, b. Dec. 11, 1815,
 1826, Dr. Lyman Case. Dec. 25, 1815.
 96. Mary, b. June 11, 1810, m. Feb. 3, 99. Riley, b. Sept. 25, 1820, m. Aug.
 1835, James Litchfield. 1843, Clarissa J. Webster.
 97. Urania, b. Sept. 9, 1812, m. May 26,
 1840, Thomas Wilder.

70. LUMAN, son of Christopher and Mary (Wilcox) Whiting, m. Anna dau. of Samuel Hayden, and occupied his father's homestead in Winchester until he removed to Ashtabula Co., O., about 1815.

73. SELAH, son of William and Lucinda (Soper) Whiting, m. Sally Abernethy, of Harwinton, April 6, 1809, and resided in several places and removed with his family to Atlas, Pike Co., Ill., where he d. Oct. 13, 1833, a. 50 years. She d. Feb. 7, 1875, a. 88 years. Children:

100. William A., b. March 30, 1810, in Tor., m.
 101. E. Darwin, b. Dec. 19, 1811, m. Emily Bradley, Nov. 2, 1837.
 102. Sabra L., b. Sept. 13, 1814, m. had James and Frederick, and d. July 26, 1830 in O.
 103. Selah A., b. Nov. 21, 1816, d. Feb 20, 1867.
 104. John W., b. March 24, 1820, d. Aug. 21, 1863, in Ill.
 105. Catharine, b. May 7, 1823, d. Oct. 20, 1837, in Ill.
 106. Charles B., b. Dec. 7, 1827.

74. URI, son of William and Lucinda (Soper) Whiting, m. Sally, dau. of Moses Loomis, and lived on his father-in-law's place on Brandy hill where he d. She d. March 31, 1874, a. 84. Children:

107. George L., b. 1814, d. June 14, 1864, a. 52.
 108. Frank L., b. Feb. 14, 1816, m. Julia Bray, lives in Winchester, has Uri E., and Marietta.
 109. Mariette L., b. March 17, 1818, m. Julius Wooding, of Wolcottville.
 110. Uri L., b. 1822, m. Hannah Oviatt, d. July 30, 1874, a. 51.

75. WILLIAM H., son of William and Lucinda (Soper) Whiting, m. Almeda Beach, Feb. 4, 1817, who was b. Oct. 24, 1795, lived in the John Brown house. He d. in Torrington, May 22, 1842, a. 48. She d. May 11, 1863, a. 67. Children:

111. Melinda B., b. July 28, 1818, m. Jerome B. Woodruff; lives in Washington, D. C.
 112. Jennette, b. Oct. 6, 1820, d. in Washington, D. C.
 113. William D., b. Feb. 4, 1830.

76. FREDERICK P., son of William and Lucinda (Soper) Whiting, m. Mary A., dau. of Miles Hills, Feb. 15, 1826, and has lived on the old homestead since. The house, now over one hundred years old is in good condition; the farm having remained in the same family over one hundred and forty years, or from the first settlement of the same, and the town. Mr. Whiting is still young for his age, possessed remarkable memory and therefore has been of invaluable service to the author of this book, and to the people who may read it. His wife, Mary, d. Dec. 13, 1876. Children:

114. John Newton, b. July 27, 1827, m.
 115. Roxy, b. April 3, 1830, m. John M. Gardner, of Cornwall, lives in Goshen had son b. April 9, 1865; and Mary E., b. May 13, 1866.
 116. Loise, b. Feb. 23, 1836, m. Jan. 7, 1861, Asahel L. Lyon, of Bridgeport, who d. Oct. 4, 1874; had children: Louise H., b. July 16, 1868; Frederic W., b. May 24, 1872, d. April 8, 1874; Aschel L., b. Aug. 26, 1874.
 117. Lucian, b. Nov. 15, 1840, m. Mary E., dau. of Joseph North, of Cornwall and resides in Cornwall, Ct.

100. WILLIAM A., son of Selah and Sabra (Abernethy) Whiting, m.; lived in Atlas, Pike Co., Ill. Children:

118. Kate, b. May 10, 1838.
 119. Marion, b. Sept. 5, 1840.
 120. Emily, b. Aug. 19, 1843.
 121. Edward, b. May 3, 1852.

104. JOHN W., son of Selah and Sabra (Abernethy) Whiting, m. and lived in Ill. Children:

122. James A., b. Dec. 31, 1850.
 123. Frederic D., b. Nov. 3, 1855.
 124. Helen, b. Feb. 4, 1860.

106. CHARLES B., son of Selah and Sabra (Abernethy) Whiting, m. Flavia Blanding, b. March 21, 1840; lived in St. Paul, Minn., and d. March 20, 1877. Children:

125. Floyd, b. Sept. 17, 1860.
 126. Edith A., b. July 16, 1863.
 127. Sanford B., b. Sept. 15, 1868.
 128. Charles S., b. Mar. 14, 1871.

6



Respt Yours
John C. Whiting.

113. WILLIAM D., son of William H., and Almeda (Beach) Whiting, Sarah P. Sperry, at Goshen, March 27, 1853; resides in Milldale, Ct. C

129. Lewis D., b. Mar. 10, 1854 in Cheshire. 132. Frances E., b. May 29, 1862, in T
130. George W., b. Aug. 10, 1856, " 133. Edward H., b. Aug. 6, 1865, in Gosh
131. Nettie S., b. June 9, 1858, " "

114. JOHN N., son of Frederick P. and Mary A. (Hills) Whiting, m. Lau
A., daughter of Miles Hart, of Goshen, Nov. 5, 1851; lives on his father's
homestead. Children:

134. Ella M., b. Aug. 4, 1852, killed by accident, Oct. 9, 1862. 137. Helen L., b. Jan. 28, 1859.
135. Charles F., b. June 27, 1853, d. Dec. 8, 1864. 138. Hubert H., b. Jan. 28, 1861, d. A
9, 1862.
136. George M., b. Apr. 19, 1856. 139. Mary E., b. May 9, 1870, d. Oct.
1870.

WILCOX, ASAHEL, m. Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Coe, Sept. 13, 1760
Children:

1. Sarah, b. Dec. 8, 1762. 8. Abiathar, b. Aug. 24, 1777.
2. Luther, b. Dec. 15, 1764. 9. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 6, 1779.
3. Huldah, b. Dec. 23, 1766. 10. Obadiah, b. Dec. 23, 1781.
4. Mary, b. May 7, 1769. 11. William, b. July 21, 1784, d. Apr.
1797.
5. Abiathar, b. Mar. 31, 1771, d. Apr. 18, 1774. 12. Miles, b. Mar. 8, 1787.
6. Asahel, b. Mar., 1773. 13. Edmond, b. Aug. 4, 1789.
7. Asenath, b. Sept. 3, 1775.

WILCOX, RULOF D., of Goshen, was b. Mar. 22, 1804, m. Sarah E. Co
of Winchester, Nov. 3, 1834. She was b. June 24, 1806. Settled in Torrington in April 1862. Children:

1. William W., b. Aug. 20, 1833. 5. Caroline M., b. Aug. 25, 1844, m. J
10, 1866. Edgar Phelps, lives near Drake
2. Warren W., b. Jan. 6, 1837. mills; has Frederick R., b. Dec.
3. Martha A., b. Oct. 12, 1839, m. 1858, 1872; and a dau. b. Jan. 5, 1876.
Newton Phelps, lives in Winchester.
4. Lucy J., b. Jan. 2, 1841, m. Henry
Phelps, lives in Torrington hollow.

1. WILLIAM W., son of Rulof, m. Elizabeth Marvin Sept. 10, 1857. S
was b. Jan. 16, 1838. They came to Torrington in 1859, on the old Sa
place, near Drake's mills. Children:

6. George F., b. Feb. 12, 1861. 7. William W., b. June 6, 1864.
2. WARREN W., son of Rulof, m. Emily Kneettle Oct. 2, 1868. She v
b. July 11, 1844; lives on the Bildad Loomis place. Child:
8. Perry Lee, b. Dec. 10, 1870.

WINCHELL, EBENEZER, of Tor., d. Jan. 2, 1778.

WINCHELL, DANIEL, m. Martha Bissell, of Tor., June 15, 1779. C

1. Thankful, b. Oct. 20, 1781, removed and m. in O. 5. David, b. July 4, 1791, is living in R
dolph, O.
2. Harriett, b. Nov. 30, 1783, m. Nathan- 6. Ebenezer, m. Maria Yale of Cana
iel Smith of Torrington, about 1806. had Jane, m. John Gillett of Wae
bury; Henry m. and d. in Winated.
3. Oliver, b. Jan. 31, 1786, removed to d. in Torrington.
Ohio.
4. Daniel, b. May 20, 1788, d. in Ohio, 7. Hiram, m. Olive Goodwin, d. at R
killed by a horse. doph, Ohio.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, of Colchester, m. Rhoda Beele of East Haddam, J
31, 1790; lived in Torrington several years. Children:

1. Memoris, b. July 1, 1791. 3. David, b. May 13, 1796.
2. Matilda, b. May 24, 1793. 4. Dorancy, b. Sept. 22, 1798.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a soldier in the Revolution, m. Abigail Cowles June 20, 1780. Child.

1. Huldah, b. Nov. 10, 1780.

WILSON, ROBERT, was an early settler at Windsor though not among the first. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Dea. Edward Stebbins. He removed to Farmington where he d. July 21, 1655. His widow m. Thomas Cadwell. Children :

1. John, b. at Windsor.
2. Samuel, b. 1653, at Farmington; and possibly others.

2. **SAMUEL**, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stebbins) Wilson, m. Mary Griffen May 1, 1672, who d. Aug. 3, 1697. He lived in Windsor. Ch. :

3. Isabel, b. Feb. 24, 1673.
4. Samuel, b. May 1, 1675, d. young.
5. Samuel, b. Nov. 21, 1678, d. July 31, 1689.
6. Mary, b. Aug. 7, 1679.
7. Abigail, b. March 3, 1684.
8. John, b. May 24, 1686.

8. **DEA. JOHN**, son of Samuel and Mary (Griffen) Wilson, m. Mary Marshall June 16, 1709, who d. Feb. 11, 1772, a. 82. He lived in Windsor and was one of the proprietors of Torrington and d. Aug. 10, 1774, aged 89. Children :

9. Mary, b. July 16, 1710.
10. John, b. Nov. 7, 1711, went to Harwinton.
11. Hannah, b. Oct. 19, 1713.
12. Noah, b. Feb. 12, 1715.
13. Joel, b. April 17, 1718.
14. Rachel, b. June 6, 1720, m. John Cook, June 22, 1741.
15. Amos, b. Jan. 13, 1726.
16. Phineas, b. March 16, 1728.

12. **CAPT. NOAH**, son of John and Mary (Marshall) Wilson, m. Ann Cook and settled in Tor. in 1742. (*See Biog.*) He d. Mar. 9, 1796. Children :

17. Ann, b. Apr. 6, 1741, d. June 14, 1741.
18. Noah, b. Sept. 13, 1742.
19. Edee, b. Jan. 4, 1745, d. Apr. 11, 1746.
20. Abijah, b. Dec. 18, 1746.
21. Abiel, b. Dec. 19, 1748, d. Oct. 4, 1749.
22. Ann, b. Oct. 28, 1751, m. Jos. Taylor.
23. William, b. Sept. 14, 1754.
24. Jerusha, b. Aug. 16, 1758.
25. Edee, b. Jan. 1, 1768, d. Feb. 13, 1768.
26. Clymency, b. Oct. 17, 1770.

13. **CAPT. AMOS**, son of John and Mary (Marshall) Wilson, m. Zerviah, daughter of Wm. Grant, Oct. 26, 1762. Zerviah, his wife d. May 3, 1776. He m. 2d Damaris Bailey, Aug. 19, 1777. She d. Jan. 22, 1792, a. 48. Children :

27. William, b. Oct. 1753, d. June, 1754.
28. Ruth, b. Dec. 17, 1754, m. Isaiah Tuttle, 1774.
29. Roger, b. Aug. 2, 1756.
29. Roswell, b. Oct. 1, 1758, d. Nov. 2, 1758.
30. Roswell, b. May 14, 1765, m.; had no children.
31. Rhoda, b. Nov. 5, 1768, m. Theodore Smith.

By 2d wife :

32. Amos, b. Aug. 14, 1778.

18. **NOAH**, son of Noah and Ann (Cook) Wilson, m. Hannah Youngs, Nov. 24, 1764; removed to Black river country N. Y. Children :

33. Charlotte, b. Aug. 26, 1764.
34. Cracenda, b. Mar. 28, 1771.

20. **ABIJAH**, son of Noah and Ann (Cook) Wilson, m. Margaret Beach, Oct. 5, 1767; removed to Winsted. Children :

GENEALOGIES.

35. Zenus, b. Jan. 22, 1768, d. Apr. 15, 1769. 38. Rynnoi, b. June 18, 1774.

36. Zenus, b. Apr. 11, 1769.

39. Orrel, b. Jan. 5, 1777.

37. Solomon, b. Feb. 8, 1772, d. Nov. 26, 1775.

40. Abijah, b. June 8, 1779.

23. WILLIAM, son of Noah and Ann (Cook) Wilson, m. Martha Be Aug. 6, 1783, d. Sept. 19, 1786. Children:

41. Huldah, b. Jan. 31, 1784, m. Augustus Munson, Dec. 4, 1803. 42. William, b. July 24, 1785.

29. ROGER, son of Amos and Zerviah (Grant) Wilson, m. Hannah Mars of Newfield, where he resided. He was a very active business man. He twelve children, the record of whom is mislaid and cannot be found so as to inserted here.

32. AMOS, son of Amos and Zerviah (Grant) Wilson, m. 1st, Sabra C wold, 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth Birge. Children:

43. Harmon.

47. Martha, } b. Jan., } m. John Scov
1814. } m. Frederick
48. Mary, } ber.

44. Harriet, m. Samuel Thrall.

45. Lois, m. Julius Dailey.

46. Wait B., b. March 2, 1811.

42. WILLIAM, son of William and Martha (Beach) Wilson, m. 1st, B Brooker, 2d, Polly Roberts, of Torrington, and lived at Burrville

43. HARMON, son of Amos Wilson, 2d, m. Laura Beardsley, March 1838. Children:

49. Susan M., b. April 16, 1840, m. Jan. 1, 1858, Wm. E. Ford, had: i. Walter B., b. March 26, 1859; ii. Lizzie J., b. July 11, 1866. iii. Minnie E., b. July 26, 1868.

50. Mary A., b. Feb. 22, 1842, m. Jan. 1862, Geo. Humphrey, had; Myrtle b. March 3, 1867.

51. Azel B., b. Jan. 31, 1846, m. H Lake, Nov. 5, 1876.

46. WAITE B., son of Amos Wilson, 2d, m. Oct. 10, 1831, Caroline dau. of L. Hamlin Birge, b. Dec. 28, 1810. Children:

52. Jane C., b. May 12, 1857, m. Willard H. Barber.

Beach, Jan. 14, 1861, had, George Edward, Caroline.

53. Caroline J., b. Dec. 12, 1843, m. James

WILSON, DARIUS, was b. in Harwinton Dec. 5, 1799; lived there u 1821, when he removed to Torrington and in October of the same year Clarissa Treadway of Tor, and remained there until 1837, when he remo to Wolcottville. Here he followed the trade of blacksmith, became a mar influence in the community; was elected deacon of the Congregational ch in 1846, and in 1859 removed to Altona, Knox Co., Ill., where he still sides. Children:

1. Charles, b. Dec. 20, 1826, d. Mar. 1864.

3. Corydon C., b. July 5, 1833, m. A

2. Caroline E., b. Apr. 24, 1830, m. W. A. Jones in 1851; had children Lizzie, Walter, Winthrop, Bertie and Carrie.

Preston of Altona, Ill., had child Frank, Arthur, Cora, Charles.

WOLCOTT.² This family is one of great antiquity and respectability

HENRY, who came to America was the son of John Wolcot of God Manor, and was baptized in the adjoining parish of Lydiard St. Lawrence Dec. 6, 1578. He m. Jan. 10, 1606, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Sanders Lydiard St. Lawrence. She was b. in 1589. He held a fair position am

¹ *Hiss, Windsor.* The spelling of this name has many forms.

the gentry of England. He embarked with his wife, Elizabeth, and their three sons, Henry, George, and Christopher, in company with Rev. Mr. Warham, of whose congregation they were members, and on the 30th of May, 1630, arrived at Dorchester, Mass. Henry Wolcott's name appears on the first list of freemen made in Boston, Oct. 19, 1630. In 1635, he removed with Mr. Warham's church to Windsor, in Connecticut, of which he became a "chief corner stone."

His honorable and useful life closed on the 30th day of May 1655. Children:

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|---|---|
| 1. John, bap. Oct. 1, 1607, in England where he was living in 1631, and apparently never emigrated to America. | 3. Henry, b. Jan. 21, 1611. |
| 2. Anna, came over with her sister and youngest brother, after the family had become settled, and m. Oct. 16, 1646, Mr. Matthew Griswold. | 4. George, became a freeman in Ct., May 21, 1657, m. Elizabeth Treat. |
| | 5. Christopher, d. unm. Sept. 7, 1662. |
| | 6. Mary, m. June 25, 1646, Job Drake of Windsor. |
| | 7. Simon, b. about the year 1625. |

3. HENRY, 2d, son of Henry and Elizabeth Wolcott, was admitted a freeman at Boston April 1, 1634, and was then a member of the church at Dorchester, removed to Windsor in 1636, and m. Sarah, dau. of Mr. Thomas Newberry, Nov. 8, 1640. He was a large importing merchant. Children:

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|---|--|
| 8. Henry, b. Jan. 6, 1643. | 12. Hannah, b. Mar. 8, 1654, d. Sept. 4, 1683. |
| 9. John, b. Feb. 28, 1644. | 13. Josiah, b. July 22, 1658. |
| 10. Samuel, b. Oct. 8, 1647. | 14. Sarah, b. July 5, 1659, m. Walter Price and d. at Salem. |
| 11. Mary, b. Dec. 7, 1651, m. James Russell, Esq., d. at Charlestown, Mass. | |

7. SIMON, son of Henry and Elizabeth Wolcott, was made a freeman in 1654. He m. Joanna, daughter of Aaron Cook, March 19, 1657, who d. April 27, 1657, a. 18. He m. 2d Martha Pitkin, of East Hartford, who is spoken of by her son the governor, "as a gentlewoman of bright natural talents, which were well improved by her education in the city of London." He d. Sept. 11, 1687, a. 62. His widow m. in 1689, Mr. Daniel Clarke, and d. Oct. 13, 1719, a. 80 years. Children:

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| 15. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 19, 1662, m. Daniel Cooley, d. Jan. 30, 1707. | 19. Daniel (no date). |
| 16. Martha, b. May 17, 1664, m. Thomas Allyn, d. Sept. 7, 1687. | 20. Henry, b. May 20, 1670. |
| 17. Simon, June 24, 1666. | 21. Christopher, b. July 4, 1672, d. Apr. 3, 1693. |
| 18. Joanna, b. June 30, 1668, m. John Cotton. | 22. Mary, b. 1674, d. 1676. |
| | 23. William, b. Nov. 6, 1676. |
| | 24. Roger, b. Jan. 4, 1679. |

24. GOVERNOR ROGER, son of Simon and Martha (Pitkin) Wolcott, m. Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Job Drake, Dec. 3, 1702. His home was in East Windsor, and he was governor of Connecticut. He d. May 7, 1767, in the 89th year of his age. His wife Sarah, d. in 1750. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 25. Roger, b. Sept. 14, 1704. | 33. Josiah, b. Feb. 6, 1719, d. Jan. 19, 1802, a. 84. |
| 26. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 10, 1706, m. Roger Newberry of Windsor. | 34. Erastus, } b. Feb. 8, } d. May 12, 1722. |
| 27. Alexander, b. Jan. 20, 1708, d. Oct. 8, 1711. | 35. Epaphras, } 1721, } d. Apr. 3, 1733. |
| 28. Samuel, b. Jan. 9, 1710, d. Dec. 27, 1717. | 36. Erastus, b. Sept. 21, 1722. |
| 29. Alexander, b. Jan. 7, 1712. } twins. | 37. Ursula, b. Oct. 30, 1724, m. Matthew Griswold, East Lyme. |
| 30. ——— still b. Dec. 10, 1712. } | 38. Oliver, b. Nov. 20, 1726. |
| 31. Sarah, b. Jan. 31, 1715, d. Jan. 5, 1835. | 39. Mary Ann, b. Jan. 1, 1730, m. Thomas Williams, Esq., Brookline, Ct. |
| 32. Hepzibah, b. June 23, 1717, m. John Strong of East Windsor. | |

29. DR. ALEXANDER, son of Gov. Roger and Sarah (Drake) Wolcott, 1st, Lydia Atwater, and 2d, Mary Richards of New London, April 3, 1741 and resided in East, now South Windsor. Children:

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|---|--|
| 40. Jeremiah, b. Nov. 14, 1733. | 46. George, b. Oct. 17, 1753, m. |
| 41. Alexander, b. 1735, d. 1736. | 47. Christopher, Dr., b. Oct. 1, 1754, m. |
| 42. Esther, b. Sept. 16, 1746, d. Oct. 9, 1746. | 48. Mary, b. Aug. 7, 1756, m. Elihu Griswold of W. |
| 43. Simon, Dr., b. Aug. 9, 1746. | 49. Alexander, b. Sept. 15, 1758. |
| 44. Esther, b. July 17, 1749, m. Samuel Treat. | 50. Guy, b. Aug. 7, 1760, m., settled in Torrington. |
| 45. George, b. May 23, 1751, d. Oct. 17, 1751. | 51. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1765, m. Elihu Wolcott of E. W. |

50. DEACON GUY, son of Dr. Alexander and Mary (Richards) Wolcott, and Abigail Allyn of Windsor, Oct. 5, 1781. She was b. Oct. 5, 1765, and in Torrington. He settled here as early as 1789, on a farm a mile and a half west of Wolcottville; the place still being known by his name. He and his family were of considerable prominence in the town through various business enterprises; he himself was a farmer. He was elected deacon of the Torrington church in 1821, and in 1822 removed to Tallmadge, Ohio, where he bought a farm, settled on it and lived only a year after so settling. Children:

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|---|--|
| 52. Infant, d. at Windsor. | 59. Almira, b. May 21, 1799. |
| 53. Abigail, b. July 2, 1785, m. Nathan Gillett, May 26, 1803. (See Gillett.) | 60. Amanda, b. Nov. 15, 1802, d. in Torrington, a. 15 years. |
| 54. Guy, b. Oct. 13, 1787, m. | 61. George, b. July 26, 1805, m. |
| 55. James, b. Nov. 3, 1789, m. | 62. Allyn, b. March 12, 1809. |
| 56. Eliaur, b. July 17, 1792, m. | 63. Eleanor, b. (no dates) m. Lucius V. Hitchcock, settled in Akron, Ohio. |
| 57. Frederick, b. Jan. 13, 1795, m. | |
| 58. Anna, b. May 16, 1797. | |

54. GUY, son of Guy and Abigail (Allyn) Wolcott, was engaged in business in Torrington; bought one-eighth of the Wilson's saw mill in 1811; in 1812 went to Tallmadge, Ohio, and bought a farm. He m. Annis, dau. of Dea. Lemuel Porter Apr. 24, 1821, and d. Dec. 2, 1865, aged 78 years. Children:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 64. James O., b. April 8, 1823; a farmer; a thorough student, and a close observer; he believed the farmer could rank with the best of professional men in mental attainments. He m. 1st, Jane Lewis, Nov. 4, 1846; 2d, her sister Ellen; he d. Dec. 29, 1876, a. 54, leaving a wife and five children. | with the church when 13; entered Western Reserve college in 1850, remained 2 years; entered junior class at Yale was graduated in 1854; studied another year in New Haven; was tutor at Western Reserve, two years; in autumn 1857, entered Andover Theological seminary; soon after his health failed and he returned home m. Fannie Pierce, Nov. 27, 1860, d. Dec. 20, 1873, leaving a wife and 4 daus. |
| 65. Elizabeth, b. May 25, 1824, d. at Mt. Holyoke seminary May 14, 1845, a. 21; she was in her last year in the seminary. | 70. Franklin, b. Feb. 20, 1837, m. Henrietta Brooks, in May 1864, settled in Nebraska, removed thence to Weeping Water, Nebraska, where he resides, with wife and two daughters. |
| 66. Charlotte, b. Sept. 3, 1827, m. Oct. 12, 1851, D. E. Fenn, of Tallmadge, O., where they reside, and have three children, one son and two daughters. | 71. Ellen, b. Oct. 16, 1854, d. April 1871, a. 26, she was a graduate of Lake Erie seminary; m. S. W. Peet of Vermont and settled at Weeping Water. |
| 67. Lemuel, b. Aug. 18, 1831, m. Harriet Treat, Nov. 5, 1855, d. Nov. 10, 1876, a. 45. He was a farmer, and left 3 children. | |
| 68. Eleanor, b. July 14, 1833, d. a. 1 y. | |
| 69. Elizur, b. July 14, 1833, united | |

55. JAMES, son of Dea. Guy and Abigail (Allyn) Wolcott, was a stirring energetic young man; learned the trade of making woolen cloths, and persuaded Mr. Frederick Wolcott to build the woolen factory in Wolcottville, and w

engaged in this mill many years. His dau., Mrs. Smith Gilbert, resides in Maumee City, Ohio.

56. ELIZUR, son of Dea. Guy and Abigail (Allyn) Wolcott, m. Esther Lewis of Wolcottville, Conn.; was afterwards a partner in a carpet factory at Thompsonville, Conn., where, after many years, he died.

61. GEORGE, son of Dea. Guy and Abigail (Allyn) Wolcott, m. Margaret Hine of Tallmadge, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1828; and after some years settled in La Grange Co., Ind., at a place now called Wolcottville. He died in 1857, a 51 years. (*See Biog.*) Children:

72. Ann L., b. June 9, 1829, m. Timothy Hudson Jan. 1, 1850. He was b. Apr. 15, 1823. Their children: Rowena E. Hudson, b. Nov. 8, 1852; Carlton W. Hudson, b. Sept. 4, 1856; Lillian A. Hudson, b. May 22, 1859; Genevieve Hudson, b. Apr. 5, 1871.

73. Abby, b. Jan. 6, 1831.

74. Almyra, b. Dec. 16, 1832, d. young.

75. Rowena, b. Aug. 16, 1834, m. John F. Cooper, Oct. 17, 1861. He was b. Aug. 1, 1834. Their children: Willie W.

Cooper, b. Aug. 10, 1864; Anna B. Cooper, b. Apr. 25, 1865; Fannie J. Cooper, b. July 1, 1866; Jennie Cooper, b. Apr. 18, 1871.

76. Elton R., b. Sept. 13, 1836, m. Emily J. Jones, Nov. 21, 1864.

77. Marshall F., b. Oct. 21, 1838, m. Fannie L. Perry, May 9, 1866. Their children: Alfred P., b. July 6, 1867; George E., b. May 21, 1869, d. June 1, 1869; Frank B., b. Aug. 9, 1871.

WOODING, EDMUND A., was b. in Woodbridge, Ct., and belonged to an old family of that town; came to Torrington hollow, in 1824; engaged first in the cotton factory; then a few years in manufacturing clocks, and afterwards with his son James in the lock factory. He m. 1st, Betsey Green, of East Haddam, who d. and he m. 2d, — Pond. He d. Feb. 27, 1864, a 63. Children by 1st wife:

1. Edmund, m. Ann Brooker, and had son Frank, a merchant at A. T. Stewarts, New York.

2. Julius, m.

3. James, removed to Vineland, N. J.

4. Anson, is a farmer in Michigan.

By 2d wife:

5. Adaline, m. Augustus Merrills, of New Hartford.

7. Mary, m. Walter S. Lewis, of Wolcottville.

6. Julia A., m. 3d, Wm. Fowler; lives in New York.

2. JULIUS, son of Edmund and Betsey (Green) Wooding, m. Mariette L., dau. of Uri Whiting, of Torrington, and has been a merchant some twenty-five years in the city of New York; lives on Migeon avenue. Child:

1. Lousia G., b. Dec. 19, 1838, m. Charles E. Knapp, merchant of New York, and has son, Edgar Frost, b. May 8, 1866.

WOODWARD, HENRY, from England, settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1636, and united with the church there previous to 1639. In 1659, he removed to Northampton, where he "was killed in his grist mill" by lightning, April 7, 1685. His wife, Elizabeth, d. in Northampton, August 13, 1690. Children:

1. Experience, m. Medad Pomeroy, Nov. 21, 1661.

3. Thankful, m. John Taylor, Dec. 18, 1662.

2. Freedom, bap. at Dorchester, in 1642, m. Jedediah Strong, Nov. 18, 1662.

4. John, an only son.

4. JOHN, son of Henry and Elizabeth Woodward, lived in Northampton until after the death of his father, when he removed to Westfield, and after that

to Lebanon, Ct. He m. Anna Dewy, of Westfield, daughter of Thomas Dewy of England, one of the early settlers of Windsor. Children:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 5. Elizabeth, b. Mar. 17, 1672, m. Stephen Lee of Westin, 1691. | 8. Henry, b. Mar. 18, 1680. |
| 6. John, bap. Apr. 2, 1674. | 9. Thomas, b. Apr. 22, 1682. |
| 7. Samuel, b. Mar. 20, 1676, d. Oct. 20, 1676. | 10. Israel, b. Feb. 6, 1685. |

10. CAPT. ISRAEL son of John and Anna (Dewy) Woodward, m. Abigail Beard of Huntington, and removed to that part of Waterbury, since called Watertown, about 1750. They lived in the married state 69 years and d. the advanced ages of 93 and 96 years. Children:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11. Nathan. | 16. Elijah. |
| 12. Abel, b. Apr. 1, 1737. | 17. Anna, m. Asa Curtiss. |
| 13. Israel. | 18. Eunice, m. Wait Scott. |
| 14. John. | 19. Abigail, d. an infant. |
| 15. Asa, m. Esther Roberts. | 20. Samuel, b. Nov. 20, 1750. |

20. DR. SAMUEL, son of Israel and Abigail (Beard) Woodward, settled as a physician in Torrington, and m. Mary, daughter of Capt. Shubael Griswold Feb. 10, 1782. Dr. Woodward purchased land and built his dwelling opposite Elijah Gaylord's, and a little north of the Torrington second meeting house.

In his social intercourse with his neighbors, and as a physician the doctor was ever kind, thoughtful, very gentlemanly; candid in all that he said and did so that everybody had the utmost confidence in him, respect for him and hundreds loved him as a father, because he had cared for them so tenderly and successfully when they were sick. (*See Biography.*) His wife Mary, d. Mar. 28, 1834, a. 76 years. He d. Jan. 26, 1835, a. 85 years. Children:

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|---|--------------------------------|
| 21. Mary, b. Sept. 20, 1783, m. John Gillett. | 25. Griswold, b. Feb. 3, 1791. |
| 22. Laura, b. June 29, 1785, d. young. | 26. Rufus, b. July 16, 1793. |
| 23. Samuel B., b. June 11, 1787. | 27. Henry, b. May 26, 1795. |
| 24. Elijah, b. April 25, 1789. | 28. Charles, b. Aug. 16, 1798. |
| | 29. Laura, b. Dec. 5, 1801. |

25. GRISWOLD, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Griswold) Woodward, m. Lucia, dau. of Giles Whiting, and lived on his father's homestead and was an active, upright, and influential man in the community. He was a leader in the temperance movement his name occurring frequently in the records of temperance meetings, on committees and as addressing the meetings. He is said to have been the first man in the community to refuse to provide liquor for hired men in the harvest field, and this he did not do to save a little money because he paid the men extra wages; more than the liquors would have cost if provided; and by such examples the community was almost swept clean from the use of intoxicating drinks for a time. Children:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 30. Laura, b. Sept. 3, 1817, m. 1st, Truman A. Curtiss, and 2d, John B. Lyman. | 32. Elijah, b. Aug. 9, 1822, m. |
| 31. George W., b. Sept. 3d, 1820, not m. lives with his brother Elijah. | 33. James G., b. Mar. 4, 1826, m. |
| | 34. Mary E., b. Aug. 5, 1833, m. William O. Barber. |

32. ELIJAH, son of Griswold and Lucia (Whiting) Woodward, m. Orpha A., daughter of Dea. Horace Kellogg, of New Hartford, Nov. 6, 1850. She was b. Sept. 29, 1830. They live on the old Woodward homestead. Children:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 35. Virgil H., b. Sept. 22, 1851, m. Alice Pendleton, March 10, 1877. | 37. Ellen Anna, b. June 21, 1854. |
| 36. Anna, b. Nov. 15, 1852, d. Jan. 30, 1853. | 38. George E., b. July 18, 1856. |
| | 39. Martha Y., b. Sept. 4, 1858. |

33. JAMES G., son of Griswold and Lucia (Whiting) Woodward, m. S. 22, 1847, Catharine Steele, who was b. July 3, 1824, in New Hartford. Children :

40. Charles G., b. Jan. 27, 1849.

42. James W., b. Dec. 25, 1858.

41. Newell S., b. Aug. 29, 1852.

43. Frank B., b. Nov. 25, 1866.

41. NEWELL S., son of James G. and Catharine (Steele) Woodward, Kate M. Skinner, of Winsted. Children :

44. James Phelps, b. Nov. 25, 1874.

46. Frederick Wellington, b. Nov. 25, 1874.

45. Mary Emma, b. Jan. 20, 1876.

WORKMAN, SAMUEL, arrived in New York, in 1836, and was engaged soon after to come to Wolcottville, and engaged in the wool sorting department of the woolen mill. which work was then and for sometime, done in the upper part of the store building now occupied by Agard and Church as a hardware store. When the Union Manufacturing company was formed Mr. Workman went with it, and in 1859, became a stock owner retaining charge of the department in which he first began his labors. Children :

1. Anna F.

4. James S.

2. George D.

5. Carrie.

3. John.

3. JOHN, son of Samuel Workman, m. Sylvia E., daughter of John Hanford of Salisbury, Oct. 23, 1861; is a dry goods and grocer merchant in the firm of Workman and Weeks, in the old woolen mill store. Children :

6. Josephine, b. Mar. 14, 1866.

7. Jennie G., b. Sept. 5, 1867.

4. JAMES S., son of Samuel Workman, m. Maria L., dau. of Allen A. Clark, Jan. 1, 1866, and is a merchant tailor in the Coe furniture block. Ch. :

8. Samuel Clark, b. June 11, 1871.

ERRATA.

Capt. Epaphras *Sheldon*, p. 225, should be Capt. Epaphras *Leemis*.

Dennis Coe, p. 266, should be *Demas* Coe.

In biography of Daniel Wyatt Hudson, it should read, born in the *parsonage* at Torrington then owned by Dr. E. D. Hudson.

Page 669, No. 19, *John*, should be *Jonatban*.

Page 671, No. 91, m. *Kobb*.

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